

**HAMITO-SEMITIC ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
MATERIALS FOR A RECONSTRUCTION**

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HAMITO-SEMITIC ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
MATERIALS FOR A RECONSTRUCTION



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DICTIONARY

MATERIALS FOR A RECONSTRUCTION

BY

VLADIMIR E. OREL AND OLGA V. STOLBOVA



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And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech . . . And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now nothing will be withheld from them, which they have schemed to do. Come, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from there upon the face of all earth: and they ceased to build the city.

Genesis 11: 1, 6–8

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INTRODUCTION

The present Dictionary comprises the reconstruction of the main lexical stock of Hamito-Semitic (Afro-Asiatic).¹ It is based on previous studies in the field (including such works as COHEN 1947 and DJAKONOV 1981–1986) as well as on the results of our joint research in 1987–1993. The authors were and are quite aware of the challenge presented by the present project as well as of numerous shortcomings and potential fallacies of the resulting work. However, we are certain that the absolutely clear necessity of such a work in the Hamito-Semitic field outweighs eventual drawbacks and imperfections in what we are presently suggesting to the reader. Moreover, we consider it an inevitable fate of our Dictionary to be in constant use and, therefore, to be constantly verified and corrected in the course of time. We will be grateful to all our prospective readers for their amendments, notes and marginalia as well as for more general constructive discussion.

The term Hamito-Semitic is used as a name of a protolanguage and of a linguistic phylum whose limits are explicitly shown below, in the classification of Hamito-Semitic languages. Proto-Hamito-Semitic was spoken not later than 10,000–9,000 B.C.E.² in the areas of Levant and/or North Africa (see OREL 1995). The present Dictionary may be used as a source of lexical data reflecting the Proto-Hamito-Semitic culture and homeland.

Main families belonging to the Hamito-Semitic phylum are traditionally described as Semitic, Berber, Egyptian, Chadic and Cushitic. Indeed, some of these families (Egyptian) are characterized by more or less definite boundaries and inner structure, or at least, by well-determined outer contours (Semitic, Berber, Chadic).

¹ We use here a triad of terms *phylum*—*family*—*branch* in order to facilitate the description technically and not to use the same term in a confusing way for different time depths and different positions in the taxonomy. There is no theoretical difference between the three. As to the term *Hamito-Semitic* itself, it is used as an absolute synonym of *Semito-Hamitic* and *Afro-Asiatic*. Our choice of this particular variant reflects a long tradition which, from our point of view, is the only relevant factor in terminology.

² Approximate time of divergence according to the glotto-chronological evaluation based on the *Star* programme. See also MILITAREV 1984.

In the case of Cushitic even the limits of the family are not exactly known and have to be established on a certain level of approximation, cf. the famous case of Mbugu ~ Mao (see COPLAND 1933–1934; GOODMAN 1971) which we do not include in the Dictionary.³

It seemed practically justified to present Chadic and Cushitic data without recurring to Common Chadic and Common Cushitic reconstructions. Even though Common Chadic reconstructions are possible, both theoretically and practically, and may correspond to a certain historical reality, a Proto-Chadic language, it seemed much more convenient to group Chadic material under three headings: West, Central and East Chadic. These (sub)families also seem to be a linguo-historical reality. At the same time, using them allows us to group Chadic data into more compact and manageable clusters. Thus, our presentation of Chadic as separate West, Central and East Chadic is purely conventional. We deal similarly with Cushitic but for different reasons. Cushitic material appears in the Dictionary not as an integral whole but as a number of separate (sub)families (e.g. Werizoid or Omotic), some of them consisting of one language (Beja, Mogogodo, Dahalo).

In contrast to Chadic, our reasons, as far as Cushitic is concerned, are less technical. Although all Cushitic (sub)families belong to the Hamito-Semitic phylum, we cannot be absolutely sure whether their prehistory included a stage that might be called “Cushitic” (see OREL, STOLBOVA 1992d). It is quite possible that grammatical and lexical features which are similar in Cushitic languages but differ from other Hamito-Semitic idioms are, in fact, nothing more than a result of a series of secondary interactions. If so, Cushitic is an areal but not a genetic union, a Sprachbund of certain Hamito-Semitic dialects. But even if Proto-Cushitic existed, the relations between its branches are so vague that is, obviously, rational to present the material of different branches separately as it is, in fact, done in our Dictionary. Thus, the presentation of Cushitic data on the level of subfamilies and without a Proto-Cushitic reconstruction may be treated either as a pure technicality or as a meaningful solution depending upon the view of the reader.

³ This is a technical decision having no immediate connection with our opinion on the actual position of Mbugu ~ Mao.

Within the individual families, their classification (whenever it is well established and defendable) is reflected by the order in which data are presented in the Dictionary.

Unfortunately, numerous elements of the Hamito-Semitic linguistic taxonomy are known to have more than one name. In such cases, our practical solutions are usually traditional and have no theoretical or extralinguistic implications.

The resulting classification of Hamito-Semitic languages is as follows:⁴

(A) *SEMITIC*

- Akkadian;
- Ugaritic, Phoenician, Punic, Amoraic, Moabite, Hebrew, Aramaic (Syriac, Palestinian etc.);
- Arabic;
- South Arabian (Sabaic, Minaean etc.);
- Ge'ez, Tigre, Tigray, Amharic, Argobba, Gafat, Harari, Gurage (Selti, Gogot etc.);
- Mehri, Jibbali, Shheri, Harsusi, Soqotri.

(B) *BERBER*

- Shilh (Semlal, Ntifa, Baamrani, Aksimen), Tamazight (Izdeg, Izayan, Segrushen);
- Rif, Iznasen, Snus, Menaser, Shenua, Senhaja, Kabyle, Shauya, Figig, Mzab, Wargla, Sened, Jerba;
- Awjila, Nefusa, Ghadames, Siwa, Sokna;
- Ghat, Ayr, Ahaggar, Tawlemet, Taneslemt;
- Zenaga;
- Guanche;
- Libyan.

(C) *EGYPTIAN*

- Egyptian, Demotic, Coptic (Old Coptic, Fayumian etc.).

(D) *CHADIC*

(D¹) *WEST CHADIC*

- Hausa, Gwandara;
- Sura, Angas, Ankwe, Mupun, Chip, Montol, Gerka;

⁴ See the *List of Abbreviations*.

- Bolewa, Karekare, Dera, Tangale, Pero, Ngamo, Maha, Bele, Kirfi, Gera, Galambu, Geruma;
- Warji, Kariya, Diri, Miya, Paa, Cagu, Siri, Mburku, Jimbin, Jimi;
- Boghom, Kir, Mangas, Geji, Tala, Burma, Guruntum, Buu, Zul, Buli, Polchi, Zem, Tule, Dokshi, Dwot, Zakshi, Zaar, Sayanchi;
- Fyer, Bokkos, Sha, Kulere, Dafo-Butura;
- Ngizim, Bade.

(D²) *CENTRAL CHADIC*

- Tera, Jara, Gaanda, Gabin, Boga, Hwona;
- Bura, Chibak, Kilba, Ngwahi, Margi, Wamdiu, Heba, Hildi;
- Higi Futu, Higi Nkafa, Higi Ghye, Fali Kiri, Fali Gili, Kapiski;
- Dghwede, Mandara, Padokwo, Glavda, Guduf, Zeghwana, Gvoko, Gava, Nakaci, Lamang;
- Matakom, Mofu, Mafa, Gisiga, Balda, Muktele;
- Sukur;
- Daba, Musgoy;
- Musgum, Mbara, Munjuk;
- Bata, Bachama, Gude, Gudu, Nzangi, Fali Jilvu, Fali Mubi, Fali Muchela, Fali Bwagira, Mwulyen;
- Logone, Buduma, Gulfey, Kuseri, Afade;
- Gidar;
- Lame, Lame Pewe, Zime, Zime Bata;
- Masa, Mesme, Banana.

(D³) *EAST CHADIC*

- Somray, Sibine, Tumak, Ndam;
- Nanchere, Tobanga, Lele, Gabri, Kabalay, Dorma;
- Kera, Kwan, Mobu, Ngam;
- Dangla, Migama, Jankor, Jegu, Bidiya;
- Mubi, Birgit;
- Mokilko;
- Sokoro, Barayn.

(E) *BEJA*

(G) *AGAW*

- Bilin;

- Xamir, Xamta;
- Kwara, Dembea, Kemant;
- Aungi, Damot.

(H) “*EAST CUSHITIC*”

(H¹) *SAHO – AFAR*

- Saho, Afar.

(H²) *LOWLAND EAST CUSHITIC*

- Somali, Oromo, Boni, Rendille, Bayso;
- Arbore, Dume, Geleba, Konso, Gato, Bussa, Gidole.

(H³) *WERIZOID*

- Warazi, Gawwada, Dullay, Gobeze, Camay, Harso, Dobeze, Gollango, Gorrose, Gaba.

(H⁴) *HIGHLAND EAST CUSHITIC*

- Sidamo, Darasa, Hadiya, Alaba, Kabenna, Bambala, Kambata, Tambaro.

(I) *DAHALO*

(J) *MOGOGODO*

(K) *OMOTIC*

- Ometo (Gidicho, Basketo etc.);
- Yamma, Kaficho, Mocha, Bworo, Anfila;
- Hozo, Sezo, Gim, Nao, Sheko, Maji;
- Dime, Ari, Banna, Hamer, Karo, Basada.

(L) *RIFT (“SOUTH CUSHITIC”)*

- Iraqw (dial.: Gorowa), Alagwa, Burunge;
- Asa, Kwadza.

Within the framework of the present Dictionary, several types of lexical items appear. Some of the reconstructed roots are not only

Proto-Hamito-Semitic; they may be also called Common Hamito-Semitic. In other words, they are present in all or nearly all families and branches of the Hamito-Semitic phylum. Proto-Hamito-Semitic **les-* “tongue” is also a part of Common Hamito-Semitic heritage as it is found in Semitic (**lisan-* id., derivative with a suffix *-ān-), Berber (**lVs-* id.), Egyptian (Eg *ns* id., Copt **les*), Chadic (WCh **ha-lis-um-* id., CCh **V-lyas-* id., ECh **lyas-* id.) and Cushitic (Omot **mi-las-* id., with a prefix **mi-*). A similar case is represented by Proto-Hamito-Semitic **hab-/habr-* “vessel” which is also Common Hamito-Semitic registered in Semitic (Sem **habi?*-/*habiy-* “jug, bowl”), Berber (**hVb-* “big wooden plate”), Egyptian (*hbb* “vessel”), Chadic (WCh **habi?*- “pot, gourd”) and Cushitic (LEC **habub-* “kind of gourd”). Cf. other roots attested in numerous branches of Hamito-Semitic: **sim-* (Sem **sVmVw-/*sVmVy-* “call, give name”, Berb **sVm-* “call, name” (v.), Eg *smy* “tell” (n), CCh **syam-sim-* “whisper”, LEC **sim-* “welcome (v.”)), **kün-* (Sem **kann-/*kinn-* “co-wife, female in-law”, Berb **kVn-* “co-wife”, WCh **kin-* “co-wife, sister”, Agaw **kwin-* “woman”).

However, Common Hamito-Semitic words and roots form only a modest part of the reconstructed Proto-Hamito-Semitic vocabulary. Common Hamito-Semitic status is not a *conditio sine qua non* for a root to be unequivocally reconstructed as a Proto-Hamito-Semitic element. According to the theories accepted in modern historical linguistics and, particularly, in Indo-European linguistics, weaker requirements are acceptable (see SZEMERÉNYI 1962; PORZIG 1954). The reconstructed word may be attested in three or even in two branches if they are known not to be in direct contact. Thus, fairly acceptable are such Hamito-Semitic reconstructions as, e.g., **bür-* (Sem **birr-* “grill, lattice (of doors, windows)”, Berb **bur-* “door”, LEC **bor-* “back (of a house)”), **tin-* (Sem **tin-* “clay, earth, dirt”, Eg *tn*, *twn* “earth”, CCh **tVn-* id.), **ga?*- (Sem **gV?Vy-* “rise, be high”, ECh **ga?ay-* “increase”, Agaw **gwi?*- “be high”), or even **kün-* (Eg *tny* “raise high”, WCh **kunwa-*), **eb-* (Eg *bw* “kind of bird”, WCh **Hyabi-* “hen, chicken”), **sab-* (ECh **sVb-* “rib”, Rift **sab-* “diaphragm, rib”), **mabar-* (WCh **mabar-* “mouth”, Bed *ambar* id.), **pasuq-* (Sem **pash-* “spear”, WCh **pasuq-* “arrow”). Exclusive isoglosses linking peripheral branches are of particular value since they are believed to reflect lexical archaisms, cf., e.g., isoglosses between Semitic and Rift that may be compared to Indo-Celtic isoglosses of Indo-European.

In some cases, morphological and/or phonological peculiarities lead us to a reconstruction of a Hamito-Semitic root based on the data of one branch. Such a reconstruction may be justified as an archaic relic of a root, better preserved in derivatives as in the case of **ab-* “stone” registered in several Cushitic languages (Agaw **ab-* “mountain”, Bed *awe* “stone”, LEC **eb-* id.). This root is reconstructed as Hamito-Semitic because its derivative **abun-* “stone, millstone” is a well-attested Hamito-Semitic lexical element. Another example of a similar approach is our reconstruction of HS **bay-* “build” based exclusively on CCh **bV-* id. and ECh **bay-* id. Such a reconstruction, as we believe, is justified by the archaic status of this verb whose derivative **bayit-* “house” is attested in Semitic as well as in Chadic.

Unfortunately, our knowledge of the Hamito-Semitic languages is extremely limited and most of the languages belonging to the Hamito-Semitic phylum have a very short written tradition or have no such tradition at all. Naturally, many of our reconstructions are based on scarce lexical material which is often excerpted from recently published sources. This may diminish or deteriorate the credibility of certain reconstructions for lack of additional data. However, we prefer to adduce this kind of material as well, hoping that in future it will be partly supported by new discoveries and partly discarded. At the present stage, it is obviously preferable to create an extensive data base open to a profound critical study. Thus, we tend to adduce even comparisons based on a very limited number of facts as, e.g., in **kaber-* (CCh **kabyar-* “bull”: Bud *käber* ~ HEC **ko-bir-* “buffalo”: Had *kobira*), **nawač-* (Sem **naʃwJač-* “kind of beer”: Akk *nasu* ~ Eg *wnš.t* “wine”), **ro?*- (Eg *r?* “snake” ~ WCh **rwa?* “cobra”: DB *rwa*). As in other cases, we treat peripheral isoglosses as more reliable. A study of the Hamito-Semitic isoglosses may be an objective *per se* that in future will constitute a special sub-discipline similar to the linguistic geography of Indo-European (see OREL, STOLBOVA 1989; 1992a; 1992c).

Historical and comparative phonology of Hamito-Semitic is *terra incognita* no more. As a whole, it was adequately summarized in a number of recent publications, see, e.g., an outline of the reconstruction suggested in DJAKONOV ET AL. 1987; cf. also DJAKONOV 1988. As far as the phonological inventory of Hamito-Semitic is concerned, only a few corrections must be made in Djakonov’s phonological inventory. Thus, we do not accept his reconstruction of

labialized consonants (**kʷ*, **k̥ʷ*, **gʷ* etc.) because, in individual families and branches of the phylum, they may be explained as secondary reflexes of velars and laryngeals before rounded vowels (see below). We also abstain from accepting highly hypothetical reconstruction of sonants and laryngeals in *syllabic* function. As far as stops are concerned, the reader will notice that **p*, even though it is present in our reconstructions of West Chadic, is missing in Hamito-Semitic. Despite a number of tentative etymologies suggested by GREENBERG 1958 and DJAKONOV 1965, we do not have sufficient evidence to corroborate the existence of this Hamito-Semitic phoneme and prefer to interpret a few cases where it was reconstructed as a result of various individual irregularities in the development of **b* and **p*.

The inventory of Hamito-Semitic consonants is shown in table 1.

Table 1. Hamito-Semitic consonants.

	Stops		Fricatives		Affricates		
Labial	<i>p</i>		<i>b</i>	<i>f</i>			
Dental	<i>t</i>	<i>t̥</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>č</i>	<i>č̥</i>
Lateral				<i>š</i>	<i>č̥</i>	<i>č̥̥</i>	<i>ž</i>
Velar	<i>k</i>	<i>k̥</i>	<i>g</i>				
Postvelar	<i>q</i>	<i>q̥</i>		<i>ħ</i>	<i>ħ̥</i>		
Pharyngeal				<i>ḥ</i>			
Laryngeal		<i>χ</i>	<i>h</i>			<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>
						<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>
							<i>y</i>
	Sonants						

Some of the roots included in the present Dictionary reflect various alternations of consonants on the level of reconstructed Proto-Hamito-Semitic. The most important cases show us alternations of **w*, **y* and *. We tend to register them in the notes, hoping that the phenomenon will be further studied and analyzed on the basis of our material.

On the level of individual branches and families, some elementary notes are necessary as far as their consonantal systems (and their transliterations) are concerned. The presentation of Semitic material is fairly traditional (see, for example, DJAKONOV 1967); note only **š* vs. **š̥* as Semitic correspondences of Hamito-Semitic **š* vs. **č̥*. Thus, we reconstruct Semitic **šib-* “wind” (Akk *šub-tu*, Soq *šiboh*) and also **šVb-* “burn, be hot, set fire” (Akk *šabābu*, Arab *šbb*, Soq *šbb*) but **šačr-* “hair, wool” (Akk *šartu*, Ug *ščrt*, Hbr *šečar*,

šačra, Aram (Syr) *šačrō*, Arab *šačr-*, Gz *šečert*, Soq *šačihor*). It is also worth notice that we follow certain conventions as far as the consonantal skeleton of the root is concerned. Namely, Semitic verbal roots *C¹VC²VC²-* as well as most of the roots with *C²* or *C³ = *w*, **y*, **χ* are usually reconstructed as **C¹VC²-* if the third consonant or the “weak” consonant is not supported etymologically in other branches of Hamito-Semitic.⁵ Thus, we reconstruct Semitic **hVf-* “cut” (Arab *ħs*), **hVr-* “be dry, be dried up” (Akk *erēru*, Gz *hrr*), **kVd-* “cut, tear” (Hbr *qdd*, Aram *qdd*, Arab *qdd*, Gz *qdd*, Tgr *qdd*, Amh *qdd*, Arg *qdd*, Hrr *qdd*, Gur *qdd*), **rVm-* “be high” (Hbr *rwm*). In Semitic nouns where an alternation of *C¹aC²C²-* and *C¹aC²-* is possible, we always reconstruct *C¹aC²C²-* as, for example, in **dabb-* / **dubb-* “bear”.

The reconstruction of the Proto-Berber consonantism is comparatively much less definite. The system accepted in our Dictionary has one important peculiarity to be noted here: reflexes of Hamito-Semitic unvoiced consonants are believed to remain *unvoiced* in Proto-Berber. Thus, the overall change of unvoiced phonemes to voiced ones is projected on a later chronological level while Proto-Berber lexical units appear as, for example, **cVlay-* “goat” (Siwa *zalaq*, Ayr *ə-zolaq*, Ahg *a-hulaq*, Twl *e-zolaq*, Sha *zalaq*) or **qVp-* “marry” (Ayr *ətəf*). The problem of the initial Hamito-Semitic **b-* in Berber still remains to be solved. In the Dictionary, we prefer to abstain from reconstructing two different reflexes, **b-* and **β-*, and use the symbol **b-* in all cases including the words where the merger **b- > h-* is observed. Thus, we reconstruct **bVj-* “drive, bring, come” (Ghd *əbbi*, Siwa *əbba*, Ayr *huii-ət*, Twl *huii-ət*, Ahg *əhi*, Tsl *ihi*), **bag-/bagag-* “calf, lamb, kid, ram” (Nfs *byu*, Ayr *a-bagag*, Ahg *a-bayuy*, Twl *a-bagag*), **bak-* “hair disease” (Ahg *ta-haya*), **bVk-* “soak, contain (liquid)” (Kby *əbbəy*, Ahg *a-həy*), **b(V)war-* “lion” (Nfs *wär*, Ght *ä-bər*, Ayr *a-har*, Twl *a-har*, Zng *war*), **ubay-* “camel’s hump” (Ghat *t-uhı*, Ayr *t-uhəy*, Ahg *t-uhə*, Twl *t-uhəy*, Sml *ta-yuu*).

Egyptian data appear in a usual transliteration, but, in contrast to ERMAN, GRAPOW 1957, *s* stands for the unvoiced sibilant and *z*—for the voiced one. Coptic material is adduced in Common Coptic (supradialectic) reconstruction together with dialectal forms (for a detailed description see OREL, STOLBOVA 1990).

⁵ Sometimes in our notes we use the obsolete terms *bi-* and *triliteral*. The reader is expected to understand them as a poetic licence used instead of *bi-* and *triconsonantal*.

Reconstructions of Chadic consonantism, both at the Common Chadic level and at the level of West, Central and East branches, are presented in STOLBOVA 1987 (West Chadic) and STOLBOVA 1995. In our Dictionary, however, we chose not to operate on the Common Chadic level. As far as our orthographic conventions for Chadic are concerned, the situation is rather complicated. In most cases, when our data come from old sources, we have to follow the outdated transcriptions of the original texts. At the same time, we try to unify our transliteration wherever it seems possible (thus, various signs for *t* and *t'* are reflected as *t* in the Dictionary while numerous ways of expressing pre- or postnasalization are uniformly replaced with superscript *n*). The same is true of Cushitic orthographies where similar problems arise and similar ‘half-measures’ are taken. As to the phonological reconstructions of Cushitic branches, they are tentative and highly hypothetical. Although the general picture seems to be more or less understandable, a number of minor phonological questions remain unsolved. To some extent, our reconstructions are based on the unpublished materials on several branches prepared by OREL (a few publications are forthcoming), partly, on HEINE 1978 (Lowland East Cushitic), SASSE 1979, 1982 and HUDSON 1989 (Highland East Cushitic), EHRET 1980 (Rift). However, the basic work of reference on Cushitic comparative phonology and etymology remains DOLGOPOLSKIJ 1973.

Basic correspondences of consonants are demonstrated in tables 2–4 (double reflexes of a phoneme either are in a complementary distribution to each other or remain unclear).

Table 2. Hamito-Semitic occlusives.

HS	Sem	Berb	Eg	WCh	CCh	ECh	Agaw	Bed
* <i>p</i>	* <i>p</i>	* <i>f</i>	<i>p</i>	* <i>p</i> , * <i>p</i> ¹	* <i>p</i>	* <i>p</i> , * <i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	
* <i>f</i>	* <i>p</i>	* <i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	* <i>f</i>	* <i>p</i>	* <i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	
* <i>b</i>	* <i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	* <i>b</i>	* <i>b</i>	* <i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	
* <i>t</i>	* <i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	
* <i>t'</i>	* <i>t'</i>	<i>t', d</i> ²	<i>t'</i>	* <i>t'</i>	* <i>t'</i>	* <i>t'</i>	<i>d</i>	
* <i>d</i>	* <i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	* <i>d</i>	* <i>d</i>	* <i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	
* <i>k</i>	* <i>k</i>	<i>k</i> ³	<i>k</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	
* <i>k'</i>	* <i>k'</i>	<i>k</i> ³	<i>k</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>k</i> , * <i>g</i> ⁴	* <i>k</i>	<i>k, k'</i>	
* <i>g</i>	* <i>g</i>	<i>g</i> ³	<i>g</i>	* <i>g</i>	* <i>g</i>	* <i>g</i>	<i>g</i>	

Notes. 1. **p* is a WCh innovation. 2. The distribution is unknown. 3. In certain conditions, after and before palatal and rounded vowels, > *t, d, g*. 4. **g*, mainly in the intervocalic position.

Table 2. Continued.

HS	SA	LEC	Wrz	HEC	Dhl	Mgg	Omot	Rift
* <i>p</i>	* <i>f, p</i>	* <i>f, p</i>	* <i>p</i>	* <i>f, p</i> ¹	<i>p</i>		* <i>p, f</i>	* <i>p</i>
* <i>f</i>	* <i>f</i>	* <i>f</i>	* <i>f</i>	* <i>f</i>	<i>f</i>		* <i>f, p</i>	* <i>f</i>
* <i>b</i>	* <i>b</i>	* <i>b</i>	* <i>b</i>	* <i>b</i>	<i>b, β/b</i>		* <i>b</i>	* <i>b</i>
* <i>t</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>t</i>	<i>t, t'</i>	<i>t</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>t</i>
* <i>t'</i>	* <i>d</i>	* <i>d</i>			<i>t</i>		* <i>t</i>	
* <i>d</i>	* <i>d</i>	* <i>d</i>		* <i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	* <i>d</i>	* <i>d</i>
* <i>k</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>k, x</i>	* <i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>k(h)</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>k</i>
* <i>k'</i>	* <i>k'</i>	* <i>k'</i>	* <i>k, k'</i>	* <i>k</i>	<i>k'</i>		* <i>k'</i>	* <i>k'</i>
* <i>g</i>	* <i>g</i>	* <i>g</i>	* <i>g</i>	* <i>g</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>	* <i>g</i>	* <i>g</i>

Note. 1. **p* in the intervocalic position.

Table 3. Hamito-Semitic affricates and sibilants

HS	Sem	Berb	Eg	WCh	CCh	ECh	Agaw	Bed
* <i>s</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>s, s̄</i>	<i>s, s̄</i>
* <i>c</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>c</i>	<i>s</i>	* <i>c</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>c</i>	* <i>c</i>	* <i>s</i>
* <i>ç</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>ç</i>	<i>d</i>	* <i>ç</i>	* <i>c</i>	* <i>c</i>	* <i>ç</i>	1
* <i>z</i>	* <i>z</i>	* <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	* <i>z</i>	* <i>z</i>	* <i>z</i>	* <i>z</i>	<i>s</i>
* <i>č</i>	* <i>s, č</i>	<i>s, č</i>	<i>s, č</i>	* <i>č</i>	* <i>č</i>	* <i>č</i>	* <i>č</i>	
* <i>č̄</i>	<i>s, d̄</i>	<i>s, d̄</i>	* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>č̄</i>	
* <i>ž</i>	* <i>z</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ž</i>	* <i>ž</i>	* <i>ž</i>	* <i>ž</i>	* <i>ž</i>	
* <i>š</i>	* <i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s̄</i>	* <i>s̄</i>	* <i>s̄</i>	* <i>s̄</i>	* <i>s̄</i>	
* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>c</i>	<i>s̄</i>	* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>č̄</i>	<i>s</i>
* <i>č̄̄</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>c</i>	<i>d̄</i>	* <i>č̄̄</i>	* <i>č̄̄</i>	* <i>č̄̄</i>	* <i>č̄̄</i>	

Notes. 1. Orthographically, also *č̄*. 2. Reconstructed on the basis of the inlaut continuants -*č̄̄* ~ -*d̄̄*. 3. Yielding in most languages to *l* but appearing as *s* in Lele. 4. Generally, reflected as *s* but preserved as *č̄̄* in Bid. 5. Note Bid *dy* ~ **ž* as a regular reflex. Our reconstruction of ECh **č̄̄* ~ **č̄̄* is purely conventional as far as their real phonological value is concerned. However, the opposition between these two elements, separating them from **c* ~ **ç* and **č̄̄* ~ **č̄̄*, is beyond any doubt.

HS	SA	LEC	Wrz	HEC	Dhl	Mgg	Omot	Rift
* <i>s</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>s, s̄</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>s, s̄</i>	<i>s</i>		* <i>s, s̄</i>	* <i>s</i>
* <i>c</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>s, č̄</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>c, s</i>	<i>t̄</i>		* <i>c</i>	
* <i>ç</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>ç</i>		* <i>ç̄</i>	<i>ts, t̄</i>		* <i>ç</i>	* <i>c</i>
* <i>z</i>	* <i>z, s</i>	* <i>z</i>					* <i>z</i>	* <i>z, s</i>
* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>s, s̄</i>	* <i>s, s̄</i>		* <i>č̄, s̄</i>	<i>t̄, ts</i>		* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>s</i>
* <i>č̄̄</i>	* <i>c</i>	* <i>č̄̄</i>		* <i>č̄̄</i>	<i>t̄</i>		* <i>č̄̄</i>	
* <i>ž</i>	* <i>z, z̄</i>	* <i>z, z̄</i>					* <i>ž</i>	
* <i>š</i>	* <i>s</i>	<i>s̄</i>					* <i>š</i>	
* <i>č̄</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>č̄</i>					* <i>č̄</i>	
* <i>č̄̄</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>č̄̄</i>					* <i>č̄̄</i>	
* <i>č̄̄̄</i>	* <i>s</i>	* <i>č̄̄̄</i>						

Note. 1. Orthographically, also *č̄̄*. 2. -*t̄̄-* between vowels.

Table 4. Hamito-Semitic laryngeals

HS	Sem	Berb	Eg	WCh	CCh	ECh	Agaw	Bed
*ɔ	*ɔ	*ɔ	ɔ, i ¹	*ɔ	*ɔ	*ɔ	*ɔ	o
*c	*c	*ɔ, *h	c	*c	*ɔ	*ɔ 2	*c, *ɔ	ɔ
*h	*h	*h	h	*h	*h	*h	*h	h
*h	*h	*h	h	*h	*x	*ɔ, *h		h, o
*b	*b	*b	b, h ³	*b	*γ	*γ	*x	h
*g	*g	*γ	c	*g	*γ	*g	*x	
*q	*b	*k, *g	b, h	*q	*q	*k	*x	
*q	*b	*γ	b, h	*q	*k, *g	*k		k

Notes. 1. The distribution is regulated by a set of not fully known rules. 2. Occasional -h- in Kera and Birgit seems to reflect ECh *-c- different from *-ɔ- < HS *-ɔ-. 3. Rules of distribution unknown.

HS	SA	LEC	Wrz	HEC	Dhl	Mgg	Omot	Rift
*ɔ	*ɔ, *c	*ɔ	*ɔ	*ɔ	0	0	*ɔ	*c
*c	*c, *ɔ	*c, *ɔ	*c	*c, *h	ɔ	0	*ɔ	*c, *ɔ
*h	*h	*h		*h	h		*h	*h
*h	*h	*h		*h	h, h		*h	*h
*b	*h, *h	*h, *h		*h	h, h		*h, *h	
*g	*c, *g			*g	k'		*h, *b	
*q		*k			k			*b
*q		*k			k'		*k	*b

Table 5. Hamito-Semitic sonants

HS	Sem	Berb	Eg	WCh	CCh	ECh	Agaw	Bed
*m	*m	*m	m	*m	*m	*m	*m	m
*n	*n	*n	n	*n	*n	*n	*n	
*r	*r	*r	l, n, r ¹	*r	*r	*r	*r	r
*l	*l	*l	l, n, r ¹	*l	*l	*l	*l	l, n
*w	*w	*w	w	*w	*w	*w	*w	
*y	*y	*y	l, y	*y	*y	*y	*y	y

Note. 1. Distribution of variants remains unknown.

HS	SA	LEC	Wrz	HEC	Dhl	Mgg	Omot	Rift
*m	*m	*m	*m	*m	m	m	*m	*m
*n	*n	*n	*n	*n	n		*n	*n
*r	*r	*r	*r	*r	r		*r	*r
*l	*l	*l	*l	*l	λ, l		*l	*l
*w	*w	*w	*w	*w			*w	*c
*y	*y	*y	*y		*y		*y	*y

The Hamito-Semitic system of vowels as an important part of the phonological structure has been traditionally neglected. Deep changes of vocalism and vocalic alternations in individual branches of Hamito-Semitic, primarily in Semitic, prevented scholars from reconstructing a consistent system of vowels. In DJAKONOV ET AL. 1987 a binomial pattern was suggested in the form of an opposition *a vs. *ə (the latter suggested as a further source of much later *i and *u). A new attempt of reconstruction has been recently undertaken in OREL, STOLBOVA 1989–1990 and 1992. Our tentative results are used in the present Dictionary and, therefore, Hamito-Semitic roots are correspondingly vocalized, thus allowing other scholars to proceed in the studies of the vowel structure of Hamito-Semitic. Our potential opponents are welcome to replace vowel signs with generalized V or Λ symbols, thus arriving at a more usual variant of the Hamito-Semitic reconstruction.

The system of Hamito-Semitic vowels is represented in Table 5. Its reconstruction is based on Semitic, Chadic, Egyptian (Ancient and Coptic) and Cushitic data.

Table 6. Hamito-Semitic vowels.

i	ü		o	
e		a		

It may be shown that in Hamito-Semitic there existed certain distributional rules which were applied to the vocalism and which were similar to the rules that may be established for reconstructed Proto-Chadic, namely, two middle vowels (*e and *o) could not appear within one $C^1VC^2VC^3$ -root. Some of the vocalic alternations observed in Hamito-Semitic seem to have no immediate phonetic explanation, a factor caused by certain morphological factors (e.g., grammatical number) and thus similar to the ablaut (*alias apophony*) of Indo-European and Kartvelian languages (see BRUGMANN 1904; KURYLOWICZ 1956; GAMKRELIDZE, MACHAVARIANI 1965). Such alternations may be described as Hamito-Semitic ablaut (cf. OREL 1994; an early and extremely contradictory sketch of the ablaut in Semitic is represented in KURYLOWICZ 1961). Within the Dictionary we prefer not to use this term, leaving morphonological alternations of vowels to be studied later, on the basis of the present collection of material.

On the level of separate branches, some clarifications are necessary. In Semitic, a “usual” inventory of vowels is traditionally limited to the reconstruction of nouns. It is generally believed that, in the verbal system, all traces of the ancient vocalism were completely destroyed due to a process of total rebuilding of verbal morphology. As we tried to demonstrate in OREL, STOLBOVA 1990, certain forms of the Semitic (actually, of Arabic) verb display reasonable correspondences with Chadic verbs. Such forms, including the vowel of the second syllable in the imperfect, are regularly shown in the Dictionary and used as a basis for the corresponding Proto-Semitic reconstruction. Thus, along with vocalized nominal forms such as **iz̃-* “fire”, **dam-* “blood”, **dimm-* “cheetah, cat”, **gabr-* “man”, **hūš-* “leaf”, **sahr-* “new moon”, **tāħin-* “molar”, the Dictionary presents vocalized reconstructions of Semitic biconsonantal and triconsonantal verbs, e.g. **gad-* “be considerable, be respectable (of men)” (Arab *gdd* [-a-]), **gVla-* “throw, overturn” (Arab *gl* [-a-]), **hus-* “cut” (Arab *ħs* [-u-]), **ħVyal-* “imagine” (Arab *ħyl* [-a-]), **nVpah-* “strike (with a sabre)” (Arab *nħf* [-a-]), **nVsak-* “smell” (Arab *nšq* [-a-]), **pid-* “shout, call” (Arab *fdd* [-i-]). It is also possible that some Arabic *masdars* preserve the original vocalism of the verbal root. At the same time, both on Semitic and Hamito-Semitic levels there exists a certain correlation between the grammatical meaning of a verbal root and its vocalism. While it is relatively well described on the Semitic level, this phenomenon still remains practically unknown as far as its Hamito-Semitic manifestations are concerned. We hope that the present Dictionary will be useful to those who will study the vocalism of the Hamito-Semitic verb in the future.

It is worth noticing that Hamito-Semitic vowels in verbs are also sporadically reflected by the “weak” consonants of Semitic roots. Thus, in a number of cases, Hamito-Semitic verbs with **o*, **u* may have Semitic continuants of *CūC-* structure while some of the Hamito-Semitic verbs with front vowels correspond to Proto-Semitic *CiC-*.

A similar phenomenon may be hypothetically presumed for Berber. In verbal roots, structures *CVwVC-* and *CVyVC-* seem to form correspondences to Hamito-Semitic roots with front and rounded vowels, correspondingly. In nouns, the reflexes of the ancient vocalism also seem to be close to Semitic.

In Egyptian, ancient vowels are graphically reflected as *matres lectionis*, namely as *ȝ*, *w*, *y*, that are optionally used when positioned

between two consonants or in the beginning, or in the end of a word, to denote root vowels, cf., e.g.: *kȝb.t* “knee” (BD) < HS **kab-*, *hȝy* “capture” (MK) < HS **hay-*, *ȝb* “hippopotamus” (OK) < HS **hab-*, *shȝ.t* “herd of donkeys” (OK) < HS **cah-*, *ȝsb* “burn” (BD) < HS **sab-*; *syȝ.w* “kite” (gr) < HS **ciȝ-*, *imny* “Sun-god” (reg) < HS **[i]men-*; *rwhȝ* “evening” (n) < **ruh-*, *swȝ* “wind” (XXII) < HS **suh-*. Sometimes, the original vocalism may be also reconstructed on the basis of Egyptian palatalizations of velars (yielding to *d* and *t* in contact with front and rounded vowels) in such cases as *ȝs* “person” (pyr), *dr* “calf” (MK), *dȝw* “call, say” (pyr), *ȝbȝ* “palace” (OK), *ȝb.t*, *ȝbw* “sandal” (pyr), *ȝȝy* “man” (pyr), *ȝȝy* “take, catch, seize” (pyr). Coptic material is also of certain value since Coptic vowels seem to result from the ancient Egyptian vocalism, in its turn going back to the original Hamito-Semitic system (see OREL, STOLBOVA 1990), cf. such correspondences as Copt **kas* “bone” (Boh *kas*, Shd *kas*) < HS **kas-*, Copt **halme* “source” (Lyc *halme*) < HS **haram-*, Copt **ȝȝow* “mountain” (Boh *tōou*, Shd *toou*) < HS **go(?)-*, Copt **sēh* “young of an ass” (Boh *sēh*, Shd *sēh*) < HS **sek-*, Copt **rē* “sun, Sun-god” (Akh *n*, Boh *rē*, Shd *rē*) < HS **nīc-*.

Chadic vocalism is one of the most important sources for the reconstruction of Hamito-Semitic vowels. On the level of Chadic subfamilies, historical vocalism was reconstructed, including hypothetically accepted vowels of the second syllable (see OREL, STOLBOVA 1990; STOLBOVA 1995). We prefer to reconstruct middle vowels in Chadic as **ya* < **e* and **wa* < **o* since individual Chadic languages tend to use both *ya* and *e*, *wa* and *o* indiscriminately. At the same time, in contact with velars, they are normally reflected as diphthongs or even as combinations of labiovelars with a vowel. Hence a natural assumption that, on the Proto-Chadic level Hamito-Semitic middle vowels were represented by **ya* and **wa*. As far as Cushitic vocalism is concerned, preliminary notes on the reconstruction and basic correspondences may be found in OREL, STOLBOVA 1992. Cushitic vowels still represent an interesting field of future research.

Basic correspondences of Hamito-Semitic vowels are demonstrated in Table 7.

Table 7. Hamito-Semitic vowels

HS	Sem	Berb	Eg	WCh	CCh	ECh	Agaw	Bed
* <i>a</i>	* <i>a</i>			*	* <i>a</i>	* <i>a</i>	* <i>a</i>	<i>a, e</i>
* <i>e</i>	* <i>i</i> , * <i>y</i>	* <i>i</i> , * <i>y</i>	ȝ, y	* <i>ya</i>	* <i>ya</i>	* <i>ya</i> , * <i>i</i>	* <i>a</i> , * <i>i</i>	<i>e, a</i>
* <i>i</i>	* <i>i</i> , * <i>y</i>	* <i>i</i> , * <i>y</i>	y, l	* <i>i</i>	* <i>i</i>	* <i>i</i> , * <i>ya</i>	* <i>i</i>	<i>i</i>
* <i>o</i>	* <i>u</i> , * <i>w</i> ¹	* <i>u</i> , * <i>w</i>	ȝ, w	* <i>wa</i>	* <i>wa</i>	* <i>wa</i> , * <i>u</i>	* <i>wa</i> , * <i>a</i>	<i>o, u</i>
* <i>u</i>	* <i>u</i> , * <i>w</i> ¹	* <i>u</i> , * <i>w</i>	w	* <i>u</i>	* <i>u</i>	* <i>u</i> , * <i>wa</i>	* <i>u</i>	<i>u</i>
* <i>ü</i>	* <i>i</i>	* <i>i</i> , * <i>y</i>	y, w	* <i>u</i> , * <i>wi</i>	* <i>u</i>	* <i>u</i>	*(<i>w</i>) <i>i</i>	<i>i, wi</i>

Note. 1. Also **a* in contact with labials.

Within the framework of the phonological reconstruction certain conventions are observed. The alphabetical order of the transliteration and transcription signs is as follows:

ȝ a b c ȝ ȝ ȝ ȝ d e f g ȝ ȝ h ȝ ȝ H i k ȝ
l m n o p q ȝ r s ȝ ȝ t ȝ u ȝ V w y ȝ ȝ

We also use certain additional symbols: *V* and *C* stand for any or unknown vowel and consonant, *R* stands for any sonant. A symbol in () means that it is optional: **duh(ȝ)*- may be read as **duhȝ*- or **duh*- . A symbol in / / means that its reconstruction is probable but not certain: **da/p/*- implies that the reconstruction **dap*- is more probable than any other (eventually, than **daf*-). / / stands for “and” whenever variants of the same root or phoneme are reconstructed: **da²*-/**daw*- indicates that both **da²*- and **daw*- existed in Hamito-Semitic. Alternations are denoted by ~. Different meanings of a word within one linguistic branch are tagged with superscript numbers.

In a number of our comparisons we have to accept metathesis in order to reconstruct Hamito-Semitic prototypes. Quite often, the phonological phenomenon described as a metathesis may be more exactly defined as a shift of a laryngeal, i.e., of a phoneme especially unstable and liable to morphonologically irrelevant movements within the root. Thus, we have to deal with metathesis in such cases as Sem **adam*- “earth” ~ ECh **dVHVm*- “field”; Sem **VlVl*- “drive, press close” ~ WCh **la²ač*- “press”; Sem **bVus*- “be strong” ~ ECh **basu²*- id.; CCh **baraw*- “arrow, bow” ~ ECh **abawar*- id.; Sem **dür*- “turn” ~ ECh **wVdVr*- id.; Sem **Vbal*/ **Vbul*- “be thick” ~ WCh **baHal*- “big, be abundant” ~ ECh **bVHl*- “big”; Eg *hsr* “arm” ~ WCh **saHar*- “hand, arm”; Eg *hzd* “rot” (n.) ~ ECh **zaHwad*- “rotten”. Another typical case in

which we are ready to accept a comparison implying a metathesis is that of a “long” word, i.e., of a composite or of an otherwise abnormally long structure exceeding the bounds of a standard trilateral pattern. Such structures are expected to be unstable, in particular, as far as order of phonemes is concerned, cf., for example: Sem **argāb*- “intestines” ~ CCh **bVrwag*- “intestines” ~ ECh **burwag*- “stomach”; Sem **binVqur*- “vulva” ~ CCh **pičurin*- “testicles”; Sem **hanzab*- “kind of pot” ~ Eg *hnbs* “vessel”. In some cases, we also deal with metathesis in usual trilateral roots: Sem **bVtun*- “be pregnant, have a big belly” ~ Eg *bnd* “difficult delivery”; Sem **sVlVk*- “gather” ~ CCh **cakal*- “gather, collect”; Sem **diman*- “insect” ~ Eg *dnm* “worms” ~ WCh **dyaman*- “spider”. It is worth noticing, that under the same name *metathesis* we also deal with some regular correspondences that have not been sufficiently studied, e.g. such cases as Sem **šakin*- “knife” ~ WCh **tank*- id. and Sem **dagan*- “corn” ~ WCh **dang*- id.

Within the Dictionary, words with derivational peculiarities that may be projected on the Hamito-Semitic level are, normally, placed under separate entries. Thus, words going back to **i-nas*- “man” and **nüs*- id. form separate articles although there is no doubt that they belong to one and the same Hamito-Semitic *root*. In other words, the Dictionary is organized according to the *lexical* and not the *radical* principle. Correspondingly, we prefer to separate nouns from verbs and, whenever it is possible, to put them under different headings. If, for some reason, a noun and a verb are brought together, under the same reconstruction, their corresponding meanings in the heading are separated with a semi-colon. Some of the words in Hamito-Semitic, as in any other linguistic family, have a dubious status of onomatopoeia. As we cannot guarantee their antiquity or disprove it, we mark such words as *descriptive stems*. As to loanwords and elements of old cultural vocabulary, they are also marked correspondingly in the notes.

While phonologically, all lexical comparisons adduced in the present Dictionary were checked and corrected in accordance with established phonetic correspondences, the problem of semantic verification turned out to be much more complicated. In order to minimize the arbitrariness in our lexical comparisons, we followed certain heuristic rules. Within the framework of the present Dictionary, preference is always given to comparisons based on complete semantic identity, cf., for example:

- **iben-* “sleep”: Eg *ibn* id. (pyr) ~ CCh **HVbyan-* id.
 **calak-* “gather”: Sem **sVlVk-* id. ~ Eg *sjk* id. (pyr) ~ CCh **cakal-* id.
 **dibür-/*dubür-* “back”: Sem **dubr-* “back” ~ CCh **di(m)bur-* “back”.
 **gac-* “spear”: WCh **gac-* id. ~ CCh **gac-* id. ~ SA **gaš-* id.
 **hak-* “stone”: Eg *ht* id. (n) ~ WCh **hVk-* id. ~ CCh **χakwa-* id.
 **mag-* “be bad”: WCh **mug-* id. ~ Bed *maag* id. ~ LEC **mag-* id.
 **ta²-* “eat”: Sem **tV²-/*tVw-* id. ~ WCh **ta²-/*ti²-* id. ~ CCh **ti-* id. ~ ECh **ta(y)-/*ti(y)-* id.
 **war-* “throw”: Sem **wur-* id. ~ ECh **war-* id. ~ Agaw **wa-wVr-* id.
 **zahaf-* “drag (oneself)": Sem **zVhVp-* id. ~ LEC **zaHaf-* id.

If the meanings of compared words are not identical, the comparison is still treated as valid if the “semantic distance” between two meanings may be covered in one derivational step (whatever the concrete meaning of this vague term may be). Thus, we accept the following comparisons:

- **igan-* “vessel”: Sem **igān-* “cup, bowl” ~ LEC **agan-/gaHan-* “jar”.
 **orah-* “way, road”: Sem **ur(a)b-* “way” ~ WCh **wara-* “road” ~ ECh **war-* “road” ~ HEC **or-* “road” ~ Rift **uruw-* “path, way”.
 **ba²-* “bush, tree”: Eg *b².t* “bush” (a) ~ WCh **ba²-* “tree” ~ CCh **bwaH-* “bush” ~ SA **bah-* “wood”.
 **ba²-* “dirt, mud”: CCh **ba-* “dirt” ~ Rift **ba²-* “mud”.
 **bab-/*bih-* “burn, be hot”: Eg *bhb* “burn” (reg) ~ WCh **baH-* “hot” ~ CCh **bVH-bVH-* “hot” ~ ECh **biHwa-* “roast”.
 **gab-* “weapon”: Sem **gabāb-* “sling” ~ HEC **gab-* “bow and arrow”.
 **yara²-/*yaraw-* “reed”: Sem **yara²-* “reed not used for writing” ~ Eg *i²rw* “reed, rush” (pyr) ~ WCh **yVraw-* “reed”.

If the semantic distance between the words seems to be critically big, then we consider it a compulsory measure to confirm the possibility of such a comparison with typological parallels. Thus, we accept the reconstruction of **adid-* “female relative” based on ECh **adid-*

“daughter-in-law” ~ LEC **adad-/*aded-* “aunt” ~ HEC **adad-* “maternal aunt” ~ Wrz **atit-* “elder sister” because similar types of semantic development are attested outside Hamito-Semitic, cf. Alb *motér* “sister” ~ Eng *mother*, Lith *moša* “sister-in-law” ~ OPrus *moazo* “aunt”. We also feel free to reconstruct **tibin-* “brain, marrow” on the basis of Eg *tbn* “marrow” (med) and CCh **tibin-* “brain” since in a number of languages the same word is used for “brain” and “marrow”, cf. Russ *mozg* and NPers *maz̫*. We also accept the reconstruction of **da²-/*daw-* “man, chief” including such forms as CCh **da²i-* “man, people” and Rift **daH-* “stranger” because of the corresponding typological data (see BENVENISTE 1970, 92 f.).

The present Dictionary covers all categories of lexical units with the exception of numerals, pronouns, prepositions and particles. These grammatical and semi-grammatical elements will be analyzed and etymologized elsewhere. Basically, the words within the Dictionary are either nouns or predicates. The latter group includes verbs, adjectives (usually translated as verbs, i.e., not *red* but *be red* etc.) and some adverbs.

* * *

The present project was started in 1986 in Moscow and, after August 1990, continued simultaneously in Israel and Russia. Three main types of work were carried out:

- (a) processing of the previously published comparative material;
- (b) search for phonologically predictable counterparts of already known forms;
- (c) semantic screening.

While (a) and (b) are traditionally used methods of data processing in comparative linguistics, (c) was an innovation. To carry it out, semantic card indices (databases) of individual linguistic branches were created. In such a database, words were grouped under generalized semantic headings, e.g., in the West Chadic card index, a card with a heading *WALK* contained various words for “go”, “come”, “enter”, “run” and so on, in various West Chadic languages. A card with a heading *HOUSE* contained words for “house”, “town”, “compound”, “hut”, “fence”, “roof” and the like. In some cases, when a certain language was of particular importance for the study of vocabulary, we created card indices of

individual languages (e.g. of Akkadian). At the next stage, databases were used for semantic screening, i.e. for a cross-comparison of semantic units within the limits of semantically and phonologically acceptable parallels (see above).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

a(ncient)	Bwo(ro)
adj. – adjective	Cam/ay)
Afd – Afade	CCh – Central Chadic
Ahg – Ahaggar	Ch(adic)
Akh(mimian)	Chb – Chibak
Akk(adian)	Copt(ic)
Aks(imen)	Cush(itic)
Ala(ba)	DB – Dafo-Butura
Alb(anian)	Dar(as)
Alg – Alagwa	Dem(otic)
Amh(aric)	Dgh(wede)
Amor(aic)	Dhl – Dahalo
Anf(illa)	Dmb – Dembea
Ang(as)	Dmt – Damot
Ank(we)	Dng – Dangla
Arab(ic)	Dok(shi)
Aram(aic)	Dor(ma)
Arb(ore)	Dul(lay)
Arg(oba)	ECh – East Chadic
Aun(gi)	Egyptian)
Av(estan)	Eng(lish)
Awj(ila)	
Ban(na)	FBw – Fali Bwagira
Bay(so)	Fgg – Figig
Bch – Bachama	FGl – Fali Gili
BD – Book of the Dead	FJl – Fali Jilvu
Berb(er)	FKi – Fali Kiria
Bgh – Boghom	FMb – Fali Mubi
Bid(iya)	FMch – Fali Mucella
Bil(in)	Fym – Fayumian
Bks – Bokkos	
Bld – Balda	Gaa(nd)
Bmb – Bambala	Gaf(at)
Bmr – Baamrani	Gaw(wata)
Bnn – Banana	Gbn – Gabin
Boh(airian)	Gbr – Gabri
Bol(ewa)	Gdf – Guduf
Bret(on)	Gdl – Gidole
Brg – Birgit	Gel(eba)
Brm – Burma	Ghd – Ghadames
Brw – Barawa	Gid(ar)
Bry – Barayn	Gis(iga)
Bsd – Basada	Gk – Greek
Bud(uma)	Gll – Gollango
Bur(unge)	
Bus(so)	

Gob(eze)	Kwr-Kwara	OCopt-Old Coptic	Smr-Sumray
Gog(ot)	Kwz-Kwadza	OEng-Old English	Snh-Senhaja
Gor(owa)		OIr-Old Irish	Sok(oro)
Goth(ic)	l(ate)	OK-Old Kingdom	Som(alii)
gr-Greek papyri	Lat(in)	Ome(to)	Soq(otri)
Grm-Geruma	LEC-Lowland East Cushitic	Omot(ic)	Sp(anish)
Grn-Geruntum	Lib(yan)	ON-Old Norse	Suk(ur)
Gul(fey)	Lith(uanian)	OPers-Old Persian	Syr(ian)
Gur(age)	Lmn-Lamang	OPrus-Old Prussian	
Gvo(ko)	Log(one)	Or-Oromo	Tgr-Tigre
Gwn-Gwandara	LPe-Lame Pewe	Ox(yrinian)	Tgy-Tigray
Gz-Geez	Lyc(opolitan)		Tmb-Tambaro
		Pad(uko)	Tng-Tangale
Had(iya)	math(ematical papyri)	Phn-Phoenician	Tob(anga)
Hbr-Hebrew	Mba(ra)	PIE-Proto-Indo-European	Tsl-Taneslemmet
HEC-Highland East Cushitic	Mbu(rku)	pl.-plural	Tum(ak)
HF-Higi Futu	Mch-Mocha	Pol(chi)	Twl-Tawlemmet
HGh-Higi Ghye	med(ical papyri)	Pun(ic)	
Hil(di)	Mgg-Mogogodo	pyr(amids)	Ug(aritic)
Hmr-Hamar	MHG-Middle High German		
HNk-Higi Nkafa	Mhr-Mehri	reg-royal tombs	v.-verb
Hrr-Harari	Mig(ama)	Rnd-Rendille	
Hrs-Harsso	MK-Middle Kingdom	Russ(ian)	
Hs-Hausa	Mkk-Mokilko		W(elsh)
HS-Hamito-Semitic	Mnd-Mandara	SA-Saho-Afar	War(azi)
Hss-Harsusi	Mng-Mangas	SAr-South Arabian	WCh-West Chadic
Hwn-Hwona	Mnj-Munjuk	sarc(ophagi)	Westc(art)
	Mns-Menaser	Say(anchi)	Wmd-Wamdu
IE-Indo-European	Mnt-Montol	Sbn-Sibine	Wrg-Wargla
Irq-Iraqw	Moab(ite)	Sbn-Sibine	Wrj-Warji
Izd(eg)	Mpn-Mupun	Sem(itic)	Wrz-Werizoid
Izn(asen)	Mrg-Margi	sg.-singular	
Izy-Izayan	Msg-Musgum	Sgr-Segrushen	Xmr-Xamir
Jib(bali)	Msm-Mesme	Shd-Sahidic	Xmt-Xamta
Jmb-Jimbin	Mtk-Matakam	Shh-Šheri	
Jnk-Jonkor	Muk(tele)	Shk-Sheko	Yam(ma)
	Mus(goy)	Shn-Shenua	
	Mwu(lyen)	Sid(amo)	Zak(shi)
Kab(enna)	n(ew)	Skt-Sanskrit	ZBt-Zime Batua
Kaf(fa)	n.-noun	Slav(ic)	Zgh-Zeghwana
Kap(iski)	Nak(aci)	Slt-Selti	Zng-Zenaga
Kbl-Kabalay	Nch-Nanchere	Sml-Semnal	
Kby-Kabyle	Nfs-Nefusa		
Kem(ant)	Ngm-Ngamo		
Klb-Kilba	Ngw(ahi)		
Klr-Kulere	Ngz-Ngizim		
Kmb-Kambatta	NIr-New Irish		
Kon(so)	NK-New Kingdom		
Kr-Karekare	NPers-New Persian		
Krf-Kirfi	Ntf-Ntifa		
Kry-Kariya	Nz(angi)		
Kus(er)			
Kwn-Kwang			

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*)

1 *²a- "walk, go"

- Eg ³"walk" (Westc.).
 WCh *²a- "come": Diri ²a-.
 ECh *²a- "go": Tum ²a-, Mkk ²aa².
 Partial reduplication in Mkk?

Cf. a possible derivative in *²ay- "come, run".

2 *²ab- "father"

- Sem *²ab- "father": Akk abu, Ug ²ab, Phn ²b, Pun ²b, Hbr ²āb, Aram ²ab, Syr ²abbā, Arab ²ab-, SArc ²b, Gz ²ab, Tgy ²abbo, Amh abbat, Har ²aw, Soq ²eb, Mhr hayb, Hss hayb, Shh ²iy.
 Berb *²ab(b)- "father": Twl abba, Izzy ibba, Izn ebbwa.
 Eg ³b.t "family" (OK), "parents" (n).
 Since the semantic relationship between "family" and "father" is quite obvious, Eg ³b.t may well be a derivative of an initial word for "father".
 CCh *²ab- "father": Bud aba.
 Hardly an Arabic loanword.
 Agaw *²ab- "father": Bil abba, Kerm abaa.
 SA *²ab- "father": Saho abba.
 LEC *²ab- "father": Som aba, aaba, Or abbaa.
 HEC *²ab- "father, uncle": Sid aabbo, Dar aabbo, Bmb aabboo.
 Rift *²ab- "father": Asa aba.

Doubtlessly, an onomatopoeia similar to numerous forms outside Hamito-Semitic. Cf. a similar stem in WCh *²ub- "father": Hs ubā. Cush forms may be borrowed from Sem.

3 *²ab- "stone"

- Agaw *²ab- "mountain": Xmr abaa, Xmt aaba, Kwr abaa.
 Bed awe "stone".

Note *-b- > -w- in the intervocalic position.

LEC *²eb- “stone”: Bay *e²ebō*.

Secondary **e?*

Present only in Cush. Probably, an archaism from which a widely attested derivative *²abun- “stone, millstone” was formed.

4 *²ab-/²ub- “fall, descend”

ECh *²ab- “fall”: Tum *ab*, Mubi *ebī*.

SA *²ob- “descend”: Saho *ob-*, Afar *oob-*.

**o* < **a* before a labial.

HEC *²ub- “fall”: Sid *ub-*, Had *ub-*.

Alternation **a* ~ **u*.

5 *²abac- “house, manger”

Sem *²abūs- “warehouse” ¹, “manger” ²: Akk *abūsu* ¹, Hbr *ʔebūs* ². Secondary labialization of HS **a* > Sem **u* after a labial.

Related to Arab *bš* “collect, gather”?

WCh *²bac- < *HVbac- “compound, farm”: DB *bas*, Bks *bas*.

An earlier laryngeal indicated by the emphatic occlusive.

6 *²abaw- “plant”

Sem *²ab-/²abaw- “water-lily”: Akk *abu*, Hbr *ʔēbe*, Arab *ʔabā-*.

Eg *ȝbw* “plant used in medicine” (med).

7 *²a-bik- “run (back)”

Sem *²Vbik- “run away (of slaves)": Arab *ȝbq [-i-]*.

WCh *HVbak- “return”: Ank *bak*.

The prefix is manifested by initial voiced *b*- . Note the irregular root vowel.

Omot **bik-* “run away”: Ome *bik-ič-*.

Derived from HS **bak-/buk-* “run”.

8 *²abol- “genitals”

Sem *²abal- “genitals” ¹, “body” ²: Gz *ȝabāl* ¹, Tgr *habəl* ¹, Tgy *abal* ², Amh *abal* ^{1 2}, Gur *abal* ^{1 2}.

WCh *²bwal- < *HVbwal- “penis”: Bks *bwel*.

CCh *²bwal- “penis”: Bata *bolle*.

9 *²abun- “stone, millstone”

Sem *²abn- “stone”: Akk *abn-*, Ug *ȝabn*, Hbr *ȝeben*, Pun *ȝbn*, Aram (Emp) *ȝbn*, (Syr) *ȝabnā*, (Mand) *abna*, Src *ȝabna*, SAR *ȝbn*, Soq *ȝaben*, Sha *ḥōbīn*, Mhr *ḥaubīn*, Gz *ȝəbn*, Tgr *ȝəbn*, Tgy *ȝəmni*, Har *un*.

Eg *bnw.t* “stone, millstone” (MK).

No traces of the initial *ȝ-*.

WCh *²abun(i)- “millstone”: Bol *buni*, Krk *buni*, Dera *buni*, Ngm *buni*, Krf *bini*, Ger *bini*, Glm *biin*, Grm *bigni*, Wrj *vən-ay*, Paa *van-ka*, Mbu *avəna*.

Forms with -*i*- seem to have appeared under the influence of -*i*- in the last syllable. Otherwise WCh *²abun- /²abin- should be reconstructed.

CCh *²bun- < *²Vbun- “millstone”: Dgh *vra*, Mnd *uvra*, Log *funi*, Gid *buna*, ZBt *vəna*.

Rhotacism *-*n*- > -*r*- in Dgh and Mnd. Initial *v*- in individual languages reflects *²*-*.

Status of *²*a*- is not quite clear. Presumably, it is a prefix not preserved in Eg. On the other hand, cf. HS *²ab- suggesting a segmentation *²ab-un-.

10 *²abVnan- “bird”

Sem *²abun(n)- “kind of bird”: Akk *abbunnu*.

Eg *ȝbnn* “kind of bird” (NK).

ECh *²bVnan- “duck”: Ndm *bənan*.

Looks like a derivative of unattested *²abVn-. Sem *²*u*- may go back to HS *-*a*- after a labial.

11 *²a-cin-H- “leg, foot”

WCh *²acin-H- “leg”: Gej *ašən*, Brw *asən*, Say *yasən*, Grn *ȝasəy*, Dwot *ȝazuy*, Buli *asin*, Wnd *ȝasən*, Tala *asən*.

The final cluster *-*nH-* or *-*nVH-* is normally reflected as -*ŋ-*.

CCh *²Hasin- “knee”: Hnk *šini*, FKi *šini*, Kap *yašine*.

Morpheme ³-H- shifted to the beginning of the word and appearing as a prefix.

ECh ³/a⁴sin-H- “leg”: Mig ³asin, Jeg ³isin-to, Bid ³eseeno, Mubi sin, Brg ³isiq, Mkk zina.

Bid may go back to ³asiHVn- with -ee- < *-iHV-.

Agaw ³sin-H- “calf”: Bil siq.

HS ³a- seems to be a prefix not preserved in Agaw. Note a potential Sem reflex in Arab ³sn “kick with a foot”. Cf. ³cin-/³cun- “leg”

12 ³acir- “bind, tie”

Sem ³Vsir- “bind, join” ¹, “hobble” ²: Akk esēru ¹, Ug ³sr ¹, Hbr ³sr ¹, Arab ³sr [-i-] ¹, Jib ³esor ², Hss wesōr, Mhr wesōr, Shh ³esor.

CCh ³ca-car- “plait, weave” ¹, “tie” ²: Mofu - sasər- ¹, Mafa cacar ².

Partial reduplication.

ECh ³sa²ir- “tie”: Tum hīr, Kbl sa:rr, Lele saar.

Metathesis.

HEC ³usur- “tie”: Sid usur-, Kmb usur-.

Unexpected ³-s- and irregular vocalism.

13 ³ač-/³ič- “meat”

CCh ³ič- “flesh”: Gis ³iše.

An isolated form. A Cush loanword?

Agaw ³Vč- “meat”: Aun ašši.

Omot ³ač- “meat, body”: Ome ačo, Mch ³ačo, Yam ašaa, Gim ač, Nao aš-ku, Shk aš-ko, Maji ač-ku.

Alternation ³a ~ ³i.

14 ³ačVw-/³ačVy- “illness”

Sem ³ačVy- “kind of illness”: Akk ašū.

Eg ³šy.t “kind of illness” (med).

ECh ³VsVw- “fever”: Sok osso.

Assimilation of vowels.

The vowel of the second syllable may be ³a. The root displays an alternation of sonants ³w ~ ³y.

15 ³ad- “skin, hide”

Bed ada “skin, hide”.

SA ³ad(d)- “hide”: Afar adday.

Mgg ata “bull hide”.

The word is preserved only in Cush branches. However, cf. a possible derivative in HS ³adam- attesting the HS status of the present root.

16 ³adam- “earth, field”

Sem ³adam- “earth”: Pun ³dmt “country”, Hbr ³a⁴dāmā, Aram ³a⁴dāmā.

WCh ³dam- “place”: Tng ³tom.

No traces of the initial laryngeal.

CCh ³dam- “field” ¹, “place” ²: Tera dam ¹, Ngw dama ².

May reflect an earlier ³adam-. However, considering ECh data, we could reconstruct ³da²am > ³dam-.

ECh ³dVHVm- “field”: Mkk doome.

Mkk -oo- does not necessarily imply ECh ³-wa-. It may also go back to ³-aHa- or ³-awa-. Metathesis of the original ³adam-.

HEC ³ud(V)m- “desert”: Kmb udma²a.

A derivational and semantic variant of the original HS stem?

The alternative HS reconstruction is ³da²am-.

17 ³adam- “skin”

Sem ³adam-/ ³adīm- “skin”: Arab ³adam-, ³adīm-.

Probably related to Arab ³dm “be brown”.

WCh ³adam- “skin”: Tng hadam.

If not borrowed from Arab.

Derived from HS ³ad- “skin, hide”. Cf. also LEC ³idim- “tanned hide”: Som idin (pl. idmo). It may continue ³adīm- with a regular change of Som -m > -n in the auslaut.

18 ³adar- “vessel”

Sem ³adar- “metal vessel”: Akk adaru.

WCh **dyar-* < **dVHVR-* “pot”: Brm *der*.
LEC **adar-* “pot”: Som *adar*.

Cf. Eg *idʒ* “expression related to the polishing of vessels”
(OK) < **idVr-*.

19 *³ader- “master, lord”

Sem **adir-* “majestic, powerful”: Ug ³*dr*, Phn ³*dr*, Pun ³*dr*, Hbr
³*addir*.

Agaw **adir-* “master, lord” ¹, “God” ²: Bil *adäraa* ¹, Xmr *iederaa*,
adäraa ², Xmt *adaraa* ², Kwr *adarte* ¹, Kem *adaraa* ^{1 2}.

LEC **ader-* “uncle”: Som *adeer*, Or *adeeraa*.

Rift **da³ar-* “chief”: Gor *daari*.

Metathesis.

Semantically, the HS word may go back to an adjective with a meaning similar to Sem.

20 *³adid- “female relative”

ECh **adid-* “daughter-in-law”: Kera *adido*.

LEC **adad-/aded-* “aunt”: Som *eddo*, Or *adada*.

Presumably, Som *eddo* < *ededo* < *adedo*.

HEC **adad-* “maternal aunt”: Sid *adaada*, Dar *adaada*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Wrz **atit-* “elder sister”: Gaw *ta-atite*.

Cf. Sem **ad-* “lady”: Ug ³*dt*, Phn ³*dt*, Aram (Palm) ³*dt*. A descriptive stem.

21 *³adil- “dress”

Sem **adil-* “attire, garment”: Akk *adīlu*, Gz ³*adl*.

**a-* may be a prefix.

Eg *dʒy* “coat” (pyr).

Reflects an earlier **dil-* (with **l* > *j*).

An alternative reconstruction may be **dil-*. A cultural (loan)word?

22 *³adus- “wall”

Sem **aduš-* “wall”: Akk *aduššu*.

CCh **adus-* “fence” ¹, “town” ²: Gude *ēdsə* ¹, LPe *duso* ², Lame *mba-dušo* ².

The anlaut in Gude reflects an intermediary stage of **yadus-* < **adus-*.

Cf. a corresponding verb in LEC **HVdis-* “build” (Boni *dis*)?

23 *³ah- “brother”

Sem **ah-* “brother”: Akk *ahu*, Ug ³*ah*, Phn ³*h*, Pun ³*h*, Hbr ³*āh*, Aram (Epigr) ³*h*, (Syr) ³*ahā*, (Mand) *aha*, Arab ³*ah-*, SAr ³*h*, Soq ³*āħħa*, Mhr *ga*, Shr (*ega*, Gz ³*ħəw*, Tgr *ħu*, Har *ħ*.

WCh **ah(ya)-* “uncle” ¹, “brother” ²: Klr *ahy-* ¹, Wrj *yahə-* ².

Initial *ya-* in Wrj reflects the influence of the second syllable.
CCh *³*ay-* “son”: Msg *ahī*.

Msg auslaut *-ī* may go back to **-ya*.

24 *³ah- “fire”

Eg *ʒħ.t* “fire” (BD).

CCH **ay(u)-* “fire”: Bura ³*u³u*, Kl^b *hu³u*, FKⁱ *uyu*, Kus *ahu*, Gul *u*, Bud *au*, Mba *ħū*.

Assimilation of vowels in several languages. In Gul, *u* goes back to **u³u-* with the consequent loss of the second syllable. Reduplication in Bura and Kl^b.

25 *³ahuš- “take”

Sem **Vħud-* “take”: Akk *ahāzu*, Ug ³*ħd*, Hbr ³*ħz*, Moab ³*ħz*, Aram (Epigr) ³*ħd*, (Palest) ³*ħad*, (Syr) ³*ħad*, (Mand) *ahad*, Arab ³*ħd* [-u-], SAr ³*ħd*, Gz ³*ħz*, Amh *yazā*.

Agaw **az-* “take”: Bil *ad-*, Kwr *az-*, Aun *as-*.

Reflexes of intervocalic **-z-* in Agaw are extremely unstable. The intervocalic laryngeal is completely lost.

HEC **ad-* < **aHVʒ-* “take”: Sid *ad-*.

Emphatic *-d-* seems to reflect the lost laryngeal.

26 *²akür- “till”

Sem *²Vkir- “till”: Aram (Syr) ²akar, (Mand) ²kr, Arab ²kr [-i-].

 Sem *-i- indicates HS *e, *i or *ü.

CCh *kur- “hoe, prepare field for sewing”: Mofu *kərw*, Lame *kura*.

 Cf. Hwn *kūra* “hoe” (n.), Bnn *kawira* id., Zime *kura*.

ECh *kur- “hoe”: Jegu *kur-gees*.

 The laryngeal left no traces.

Connected with HS *²ekar- “farmer”.

27 *²al- “fat”

Sem *aly- “fat tail (of sheep)” ¹, “fat (of leg)” : Hbr ²alyā ¹, Aram (Palest) ²alyātā ¹, Arab ²aly-at- ².

 Cf. Akk *ellu* “sesame oil”.

LEC *²al-²al- “fat” (n.): Or *alala*.

 Reduplication.

Dhl ²ahli “fat, oil”.

 Note lateral -hl- reflecting HS *-l-!

 Note the Rift form reflecting *-s- (Kwz *as̥-ito*) as Dhl.

28 *²al-/²il- “be”

Berb *²il- “be, become”: Izn *ili*, Snh *ili*, Tua *ili*.

LEC *²al-/²il- “be”: Som *-aal*, *-iil*.

CCh *²al- “be”: Mofu *ala*, Log *āli*, *li*.

 Alternation *a ~ *i.

29 *²al-/²ul- “stick”

Sem *²al- “stick, club”: Hbr ²alā.

WCh *²al- “stick”: Tng *ala*, *wala*, Bls *yal*.

 Tng *w-* and Bls *y-* are occasional reflections of *²- in the initial position.

LEC *²ul- “stick”: Som *ul*, Or *ulle*.

Wrz *²ul- “stick”: Gaw *ul-itte*.

 Cf. SA *²il- “stick” (Saho *iloo*, Afar *iloo*) with initial *²c-.

30 *²alač- “press”

Sem *²VlVt- “drive” ¹, “press close” ²: Hbr ²l̪y ¹, Aram (Syr) ²elaš ².

WCh *la²ač- “press”: Hs *lāqa*, Tng *lad-*.

 Metathesis.

 Another possible reconstruction is *la²ač-.

31 *²alan-/²alun- “tree”

Sem *²alān- “oak”: Akk *allānu*, Hbr ²allōn.

WCh *lan- “bush”: DB *lan*.

 The first syllable completely lost.

CCh *lu²an- “tree”: Mba *luŋ*, Msg *luŋ*, pl. *lūŋai*.

 Metathesis. Cf. also a partial reduplication in *lalan-H- “kind of tree”: Mofu *lalay*.

 Related to *²al-/²ul- “stick”?

32 *²alVk- “bite, chew”

Sem *²VlVk- “bite, champ (the bit)": Arab ²lk.

Bed ²ayəkʷ- “chew”.

 Note intervocalic *-l- > -y-. The labiovelar may reflect a back vowel in the second syllable.

 Related to *²ilik- “tooth”.

33 *²am- “arm”

Sem *²am(m)- “elbow”: Akk *ammatu*, Ug ²amt, Hbr ²ammā, Aram (Epigr) ²mh, (Syr) ²ama, ²amta, (Mand) *ama*, SAR ²mt, Gz ²əmmat, Tgr ²ammat.

WCh *²am- “arm”: Bgh *am-ši*, Kir *wam*, Pol *am*, Geji *wom-ži*, Ngz *amai*.

 Kir *wa-* indicated a rounded vowel of the second syllable.

 Related to *²am- “catch, seize” (for the semantic development cf., for example, Lith *ranksa* “hand” ~ *rinkti* “grasp, seize”).

34 *³am- “woman”

Sem *³am- “maid, girl”: Akk *amtū*, Ug ³*amt*, Phn ³*mt*, Pun ³*mt*, Hbr ³*āmā*, Aram (Emp) ³*mh*, (Syr, Palest) ³*amtā*, (Mand) *amta*, *amuta*, Arab ³*am-at*, Gz ³*amat*, Tgr ³*amāt*.

WCh *³am- “woman”: Wrj *amai*, Kry *am*, Diri *am*, Cagu *omey*, Jmb *ama*, Sha ³*amuy*, Ngz *ama*.

Cagu *o-* < **a-* before a labial.

HEC *³am- “mother, wife, woman”: Sid *ama*, Had *ama*, Dar *ama*, Bmb *aama*, Kmb *ama-ta*.

Rift *³am- “grandmother” ¹, “sister” ², “mother” ³, “girl” ⁴: Irg *ama* ¹, Bur *ama* ², Kwz *ama* ³, Asa ³*ama-³eto* ⁴, ³*amama* ¹.

Onomatopoeia.

35 *³am- “catch, seize”

Eg ³*mm* “catch, seize” (pyr).

Partial reduplication.

CCh *³am-//*im- “catch, seize”: Tera *ōom*, Msg *ima*, *ime*.

Tera indicates **Hwa-³am-*. The original form must have been *³am-.

ECh *³am- “catch”: Lele *ōm*, Kbl *am*.

Lele *ō-* either reflects **a-* before a labial or goes back to **Hwa-*
**a-* as in Tera, see CCh.

Related to *³am- “hand, arm”.

36 *³amam- “honey”

Sem *³amūm- “kind of spice”: Akk *amūmu*.

Secondary *-ū- influenced by surrounding labials.

Berb *³*amVm-* “honey”: Izn *tammemt*.

CCh *³amam- “honey”: Bld ³*amam*, Mofu *amam*, Glv *məma*, Gvo *mama*, Mnd *nama*, Mrg *munu*.

Root vowel in Mrg assimilated to the auslaut.

Probably, a reduplication of a root preserved in ECh *³im-//*um- “bee, honey”: Mubi *ūm*, Jegu ³*imo*, Brg *imiyu*.

37 *³aman- “believe, know”

Sem *³Vman- “be certain, believe”: Hbr ³*mn*, Aram (Palest) *hēmīn*,

Arab ³*mn* [-a-], Shr *ōmen*, Mhr *hāmōn*, Hss ³*āmōn*.

Related are SAr *h̄mn* “confide”, Sab ³*mn* “belief”, Jib ³*un*. WCh *³aman- “know”: Sura *man*, Ang *man*, Ank *man*, Tal *āman*, Mnt *man*, Maha *monayo*, Bol *mon-*.

The first syllable is preserved only in Tal.

Agaw *³amVn- “believe”: Aun *amn-əg*.

Borrowed from Sem?

Wrz *³emen- “see”: Cam *emena*.

Secondary vocalism.

38 *³amas- “darkness, evening”

Sem *³amš- “night” ¹, “evening” ²: Akk *mūšu* ¹, Hbr ³*emeš* ², Arab ³*ams-* ².

Cf. also Akk *amšali* “yesterday”, Hss *yemši* id., Mhr *yemši* id. CCh *³*mVs-* “shadow”: Gudu *məšü*.

From *³*VmVs-*.

Bed *amas* “late evening”.

Borrowing from Sem?

Rift *³amas- “middle of the night” ¹, “tomorrow” ²: Irg *əmsi* ¹,

Gor *amsi* ¹, Alg *amasi* ¹, Bur *amasi* ¹, Kwz *amasiya* ².

Borrowing from Sem?

39 *³ambür- “termite”

CCh *³*mVbur-* “termite”: Gude *mubəra*, Bch *mburey*, Mwu *muburu*, FG *mbur-tə*, FJb *mubəle*.

-u- in Gude and Mwu may be influenced by the initial *m-*.

Bed *embira* “termite”.

In the anlaut, *e-* is due to the influence of the following vowel.

LEC *³*abor-* “termites”: Som *abor*.

HS *-mb- > LEC *-b-, cf. LEC in HS *³*anbab-*/*³*anbib-* “plant, flower”. LEC *-o- is a regular reflex of HS *- ü-.

As in a few other cases initial *³am- in Cush corresponds to Chadic *³*mV-*, *³*ma-*. There are serious reasons to believe that both Cush *³am- and Chadic *³*ma-* are prefixes going back to the same HS source. The alternative HS reconstruction is *³*mabür-*.

40 *³an- “speak”

Berb *³Vn- “say, tell”: Izn *ini*, Snh *ini*.

WCh *³an- “speak”: Ngm *ag*.

In fact, the WCh prototype must be reconstructed as *³an-H- with a non-etymological laryngeal suffix.

ECh *³an- “speak”: Ndm *ane*, Kwn *ane*, Dng *ane*.

Related to Kwn *a:ne* “argue”?

Bed *an-* “say”.

Related to Sem *³Vn- “moan” (Arab ³nn and the like)?

41 *³an- “go, walk”

WCh *³anwa- “go”: Bol ³on-, DB *wan-*.

CCh *³an- “return”: Heba *anu*.

ECh *³Vnwa- “come, enter”: Mkk ³inn-, Jeg ³ony-, ³ony-, Mig ³unyo-.

Mig and Jegu reflect initial *³wa-.

LEC *³an- “walk”: Kns *anna*.

Omot *³an-H-“go”: Ome *ag*-.

No external justification for the laryngeal in the auslaut.

42 *³an-/*³ayin- “sheep”

Berb *³an- “sheep”: Gua *ana*, haña.

WCh *³yān- < *³yayVn- “she-goat”: Siri *yāni*.

Contraction.

ECh *³ayin- “goat”: Mig ³īnu, Brg ³ayne, Jegu ³ēn (pl.).

Bed *ano* “sheep”.

Berb and Bed seem to reflect HS *³an-. Note the root-variant with an inlaut sonant.

43 *³anbab- “plant, flower”

Sem *³anbūb- “reed”: Akk *embūbu*, NHbr ³abbūb, ³ibbūb, Aram (Syr) ³abbūbā, Arab ³anbūb-.

Tgr ³əmbobā and the like are borrowed from Cush. In the second syllable, *-ū- is explained by the influence of surrounding labials.

WCh *³anbVb- “flower”: Pero *anbibi*.

Secondary vocalism of the second syllable influenced by final -i.

Agaw *³ambab- “flower”: Bil *amboobaa*, Kem *ambaab*.

Bil -oo- < *-a- in the contact with labials.

LEC *³abab- “kind of flower”: Som *ababo*.

Lack of nasalization may be a result of later change *-nb- > *-b- or, on the contrary, an archaic feature.

Unusual root structure with a prenasalized -C²-.

44 *³ankol- “liver, kidneys”

ECh *³akwal- “liver”: Brg ³okolo.

Note *-nk- > ECh *-k-. Assimilation of vowels.

Bed ³ənk^{wel}³a “kidneys”.

Prefix *a-/*³an-. Related to *kul- “kidney”.

45 *³antu³-/*³antaw- “mouse, rat”

CCh *³manduwa- < *ma-³anduwa- “rat”: Gis *monduwa-ŋ*, Mtk *muđuwa*, Mkt *madawa*.

Prefix *ma-.

SA *³andaw- “mouse, rat”: Saho *andowa*, Afar *andawaa*.

LEC *³antu- “mouse”: Or *antu-ta*.

Voiced d of CCh and SA are not regular correspondences of LEC t. However, *-nt- seems to be a more probable reconstruction. The variants of the auslaut are reminiscent of usual alternations of ³ ~ w ~ y. A cultural term with an irregular phonology.

46 *³ap- “mouth”

Sem *³anp- “nose”: Hbr ³āp, Aram (Syr) ³a(n)pā, Arab ³anf-.

Consonantal assimilation in Hbr. Secondary assimilation and change of meaning on the Semitic level.

Bed *yaaf* “mouth”.

Prothetic y-. Cf. HS *³ap-/*w³ap- “yawn, open mouth”?

Agaw *³aff- “mouth”: Bil ³āb, Kwr *af*.

Bil -b- is believed to reflect an unvoiced geminate.

SA *³af- “mouth”: Saho *af*, Afar *af*.

LEC *³af- “mouth”: Som *af*, Or *af-an*, Rnd *af*, Arb *oho*, Gel *aaf*, Kns *afa*.

HEC *³af- “mouth”: Sid *afō*, Dar *afa³o*, Had *afō³o*, Ala *afō*, Bmb *afay*, Kmb *afō*.

Dhl *afō* “mouth”.

Omot *³af-/³ap- “mouth”: Dime ³*appo*, Gll *afa*, Ari *aaffa*, Ban *aapo*, Hmr *a(a)fo*.

Rift *³af- “mouth”: Irg *afa*, Alg *aafa*, Bur *aafa*, Asa ³*af-ok*, Kwz ³*afu-ko*.

Related to *³ap-/³wap- “yawn, open mouth”.

47 *³ap-/³wap- “yawn, open mouth”

Eg *wp*, *wpy* “open (mouth)”.

WCh *³ap- “throw into the mouth” ¹, “yawn” ²: Hs *afa* ¹, Sura *ap* ², Ang *ep* ².

Note a consonantal alternation in the anlaut. If the present stem is *not* related to the HS word for “mouth”, it may be compared with HEC *³af-/³if- “spread (in the sun)": Bmb *af*, Kmb *if-is-*.

48 *³aq- “field”

Sem *³ah- “meadow”: Ug ³*ab*.

Eg *ʒh.t* “fertile land” (NK).

ECh *³ak- “field”: Kera *aka*.

ECh *-k- is a regular reflex of HS *-q-.

49 *³ar- “husband”

Sem *³aray- “family member, relative”: Ug ³*ary*, Arab ³*arā-*.

Agaw *³ar- “husband”: Aun *ŋ-ära*.

Prefix *ŋ-*.

HEC *³ar- “husband”: Sid *aroō*, Had *aro³o*, Dar *aro³o*.

Omot *³ar- “husband”: Anf *aroō*.

Borrowing from Sid?

50 *³ar- “ram, goat”

Berb *³ar- “she-goat”: Gua *ara*.

LEC *³ar- “sheep”: Boni *eriya*, Rnd *ari*.

Cf. Arb ³*aar* “bull”.

HEC *³aray- “sheep” (pl.): Bmb *araay*.

Rift *³ar- “goat”: Irg *ari*, Alg *ara* (pl.), Bur *ara* (pl.), Kwz *ali-to*.

Note Kwz *-l-* < *-r-.

Cf. also WCh *³ar- “meat”: Dera *ara*.

51 *³ar- “vegetable”

Sem *³ar- “greens, vegetables”: Ug ³*ar-t*, Hbr ³*orā*.

WCh *³ar- “vegetable”: Pero *ara*.

52 *³ar-/³war- “eagle”

Sem *³arVw- “eagle”: Akk *ariū*.

WCh *³war- “sea-eagle”: Hs *wāra*.

CCh *³war- “kite”: Hnk *wəri*, Hgh *wəri*, HF *wari*, Kap *wəri*.

A consonantal alternation *³- ~ *w- in the anlaut.

53 *³aram- “enclosed dwelling”

Sem *³aramm- “dam” ¹, “road” ²: Akk ³*arammu* ¹, Hss *wōrem* ².

Cf. a derivative in Hbr ³*armōn* “fortress, palace”.

Berb *³Vm- “town, village”: Ahg *a-rrem*.

Complete loss of the first syllable.

WCh *³ram- “land, place” ¹, “town, village” ²: Bks *ram* ¹, Sha *ram* ², Klr *ram* ².

No traces of the initial laryngeal.

CCh *³V_rVm- “house”: Ngw *ərəma*.

54 *³ariĜ- “earth”

Sem *³arš- “earth”: Akk *eršetu*, Ug ³*arš*, Phn ³*ṛṣ*, Pun ³*ṛṣ*, Moab ³*ṛṣ*, Hbr ³*ereš*, Aram (Emp) ³*rq*, (Nab, Palm) ³*rč*, (Bibl) ³*ardač*, (Palest, Syr) ³*arčō*, (Mand) *arga*, *arda*, Arab ³*ard-*, SAr ³*rd*, Jib ³*erd*.

WCh *³HViř- “earth”: Paa *riša*, Cagu *hiše*, Siri *rəšu*, Mbu *riši*.

ECh *³irađ- “valley”: Bid ³*iraadya*.

Metathesis of vowels.

May be connected with HEC *²irVš- “farm” (Sid *irša*) and Agaw *²aris- “till, plough” (Aun *ares-əŋ*).

55 *²ariw- “metal”

Sem *²VrVw- “copper”: Akk *werû, erû*.

CCh *²arij- “iron”: Bld ²*ariya*, Mnd ²*ire*.

CCh *-iwa- > -iya-.

ECh *²araw- “iron”: Jegu ²*arro*.

Assimilation of vowels.

56 *²a-ruw-/ *²a-ruy- “lion”

Sem *²arway-/ *²arwiy- “lion” ¹, “ferocious animal, beast” ²: Hbr ²*arī*, ²*aryē* ¹, Aram (Palm) ²*y* ¹, (Bibl, Syr) ²*aryō* ¹, (Mand) *arya* ¹, Gz ²*arwe* ².

Derived from *²arw-. Cf. Arab ²*arwīy-at* “wild sheep”?

Eg *rw* “lion” (pyr).

Probably, a form without prefix reflecting *²ruw-.

CCh *²Vruw- “hyaena” ¹, “lion” ²: FKi ²*ru* ¹, Mwu ²*ru* ¹, Mnd ²*uruw-vəri* ², FJ1 *luwi* ¹.

In Mnd -u- of the 1st syllable was influenced by the next vowel.

FKi and Mwu may go back directly to *²ruw- < HS *²ruw- and correspond exactly to Eg *rw*.

ECh *²aruw- “leopard” ¹, “lion” ²: Tum ²*ərəw* ¹, Mubi *orūwa* ².

Mubi o- is influenced by the following vowel.

LEC *²ar- “lion”: Som *ar*.

Cf. also Som *awr* “he-camel”, Rnd *or* id. < *²awr-?

*²a- seems to be a prefix that is not reflected (or not preserved?) in Eg and, partially, in CCh.

57 *²arVh- “cattle”

Sem *²arh- “kind of cattle”: Akk *arhu*, Ug ²*arh*, Tgr ²*arhi*, Tgy ²*arhi*. HEC *²ar(H)- “calf”: Bmb ²*re*.

The function of inlaut -²- is not clear.

Related to HS *²rahil- “sheep, ram”? Cf. Eg ²*h.t* “divine cow, priestess” (gr).

58 *²as- “seize, grasp”

Sem *²Vš- “grasp”: Akk *asāšu*.

WCh *²as- “take away”: Kr ²*as*.

CCh *²sVy- “seize”: Klb *asiya*.

Derivative of *²si-?

59 *²as- “come”

Berb *²Vs- “arrive”: Tua ²*as*, Kby ²*as*.

WCh *²as-/ *²is- “come”: Gwn ²*iso*, Bks ²*yes*, DB ²*yes*.

Bks and DB ²*y*- may go back to *²-.

ECh *²as- “come”: Dng ²*ase*, Jnk ²*asso*, Jegu ²*as*, Brg ²*asi*, Bid ²*asey*.

Wrz *²as- “go”: Gaw ²*ass*-.

60 *²ase²- “iron”

Sem *²asi²- “iron”: Akk ²*asiu*.

CCh *²si²- “iron”: Glf ²*siu*, Bud ²*hyu*.

The initial laryngeal lost.

ECh *²syay- < *²syā²- “iron”: Lele ²*sayu*, Mubi *ma-siyo*.

Prefix *²ma- in Mubi.

61 *²aš- “send”

Sem *²VsVy- “send”: SAr ²*sy*.

HEC *²as(s)- “send”: Had ²*ass-e²-*.

Derivative in -²e-.

62 *²ašaf- “burning”

Eg ²*if* “burn” (XX), “be painful” (n).

Unexpected i- before a non-palatal vowel as in some other cases.

WCh *²sa²af- “heat, pain”: Hs ²*zāfi*.

Metathesis.

Reconstruction *²sa²af- is also possible.

63 *³at- “walk, come”

Sem *³Vt- “come”¹, “pass”², “come back”³: Ug ³atw¹, Hbr ³ty¹, Aram (Emp) ³ty¹, (Nab) ³t²¹, (Palm) ³t¹, (Palest) ³atā¹, (Syr) ³eta¹, (Mand) ata¹, Arab ³ty¹, SAr ³tw, ³ty¹, Soq ³ete², Gz ³atawa³, Tgy ³atawa³, Tgr ³ata³.

Various derivations of the original *³Vt- using w, y and ³ as C³. WCh *³at- “ride”: Bks ³at.

Bed ³at- “tread”.

SA *³at- “tread”: Afar ³at-.

Irregular ³-.

Omot *³at- “come”: Gim at-.

64 *³awan-/ *³awin- “time”

Sem *³awān- “time, moment, season”: Arab ³awān- .

Cf. also secondary morphonological variants ³ān- id., ³iwān- id. WCh *³win- “evening time”¹, “day”²: Tng ³wini¹, Ngz ³wəna².

The initial laryngeal lost.

CCh *³wan- “year”: Nza ³wane, Mwl ³wan-ti, Bch ³wan-to.

No traces of the initial laryngeal.

HEC *³awin- “month, moon”: Bmb ³awin-co.

Wrz *³au ³Vn- “evening”: Gaw ³awne.

Since CCh might have lost *³a- for phonetic reasons, it is not clear if it is a prefix or a part of the root. Is there any connection with Agaw *³iman- “time” (Bil emaanaa), SA *³aman- id. (Saho amaana) and LEC *³amin- id. (Som amin)?

65 *³ay- “come, run”

Sem *³i- “go and stay”: Arab ³y².

Based on *³Vy-.

Berb *³Vy- “come”: Tua ³ayu.

ECh *³aw-/ *³ay- “go”¹, “gallop”²: Ndm ³ao¹, Sbn ³aya².

An ancient morphonological variant *³aw- preserved only in ECh?

Bed ee- “come”.

From *³ay-.

HEC *³e- “enter”: Sid ³e-.

From *³ay-.

Omot *³ay- “come”: Omet ai.

In Bed and HEC development *-ay- > *-e- seems to be possible. Is there any connection between *³ay- and *³a- “walk, go”??

66 *³ayal- “deer”

Sem *³ayal- “deer, ibex”: Ug ³ayl, Pun ³yl, Hbr ³ayyāl, Aram (Emp) ³yP, (Palest) ³ayyālā, (Syr) ³aylā, (Mand) ayala, ayla, SAr ³yl, Arab ³ayyil-, ³iyyal-, Gz hayyal.

Eg ³yr “deer” (l), Dem ³wr id., Copt *³eyul: Boh eoul, Shd (e)eioul. Borrowed from Sem?

LEC *³ēl- < *³ayVl- “gazelle”: Som eelo.

Dhl ³eеле “hartebeest”.

From *³ayal-.

Cf. HEC *³ayan- “gazelle” (Bmb ayaane) and SA *³al- “goats (coll.), she-goat” (Saho ala, Afar alaa).

67 *³a-yil- “ram, sheep”

Sem *³ayil- “mythological bull”¹, “ram”²: Akk ³ālu¹, Ug ³il², Phn (pl.) ³lm², Hbr ³ayil².

Berb *³yil-/ *³il- “sheep”: Nfs t-ili, Sml t-ili.

SA *³yil-/ *³il- “sheep”: Saho ille, illi, Afar ille, illi.

Though a phonetic process leading to the loss of *³a- is not excluded, *³a- is, more probably, a prefix. The connection with *³ayal- “deer” is problematic.

68 *³ayVm- “snake”

Sem *³aym- “snake”: Arab ³aym-.

WCh *³am- “python”: Klr ³amo.

WCh *³am- < *³aym- as *³ac- “dog” < *³awc- (see WCh *³aw/a/j/c- “dog, wolf”). This type of development may reflect a specific variety of roots with no vowel between C² and C³.

69 *³ekam- “mountain”

Sem *³akam- “hill”: Arab ³akam-at-.

Assimilation of vowels $*^{\circ}akam-$ < $*^{\circ}ikam-$.

WCh $*kya^{\circ}am-$ “mountain”: Bgh *kyaam*.

Metathesis.

The alternative HS reconstruction is $*ke^{\circ}am-$.

70 * $^{\circ}$ ekar- “farmer”

Sem $*^{\circ}ikkar-$ “farmer, plougher”: Akk $\text{ikkar}-$, Hbr ikkār , Aram (Syr) akārā , Arab akkār .

Assimilation of vowels in Aram and Arab. An alleged Sum loanword in Sem.

Eg ṣkr “Earth-god” (a).

Initial ṣ- makes the reconstruction of $*e$ more probable. Semantically, “Earth-god” ← “plougher”. Semitic loanword?

The root is etymologically connected with HS $*^{\circ}akūr-$ “till”.

71 * $^{\circ}$ el- “leather sack”

Sem $*^{\circ}il-$ “leather sack”: Akk $\bar{il}u$.

WCh $*^{\circ}al-ay-$ < $*^{\circ}yal-ay-$ “skin bottle used as an oil container”: Hs $\bar{al}\bar{aya}$.

72 * $^{\circ}$ em- “be hot, burn”

Eg $\text{ṣm}, \text{īṣm}$ “burn” (pyr).

No palatalization of ṣ- .

WCh $*^{\circ}yam-$ “hot”: Ngm *yam*.

73 * $^{\circ}$ en- “child”

WCh $*^{\circ}yan-$ “boy”: Grk *a-yan*.

Prefix *a-* in Grk.

LEC $*^{\circ}in-$ “child”: Kon *ina*.

74 * $^{\circ}$ er- “tongue”

LEC $*^{\circ}er-$ “tongue”: Gel *ere*.

Mgg *erei* “tongue”.

Omo $*^{\circ}er-$ “tongue”: Anf *erii-co*.

Although this stem is present only in Cush, its derivatives are found elsewhere and, therefore, it is treated as a HS archaism.

75 * $^{\circ}$ er- “see, know”

ECh $*^{\circ}yar-$ “see”: Smr *yēro*, Sbn *yara*.

Bed *iray-*, *iree* “see”.

Agaw $*^{\circ}ar(V)^{\circ}$ “know”: Bil *ar²-*.

The source of -r- is not clear. Note $*-a-$ in the root.

Wrz $*^{\circ}ar-$ “know”: War *a²aari*, Gaw *ara*, Gob *haar*, Cam *ara*, Hss *ar-*, Dob *ar-*, Gll *ar-*.

Secondary $*-a-$.

Omot $*^{\circ}er-$ “know”: Ome $\text{ṣ}er-$, *ere*, Mch *ari(hä)*, Anf *erri*, Gim *err-*, *era*.

Rift $*^{\circ}ar-$ “see”: Irg *ara*, Alg *ar-*, Bur *ar-im-*.

Secondary $*-a-$.

Related to HS $*^{\circ}ir-$ “eye”? Some of the above forms may reflect HS $*^{\circ}ar-$.

76 * $^{\circ}$ er- “woman”

Eg *irw.t* “women” (pyr).

ECh $*^{\circ}yar-$ “woman”: Mkk *ṣere*, *ṣerowo*.

Probably related to LEC $*^{\circ}or-$ “wife”: Som *oori*. If Mkk *ṣerowo* goes back to ECh $*^{\circ}yaraw-$, one could think of HS $*^{\circ}eraw-$ as a prototype of both Eg and ECh.

77 * $^{\circ}$ er- “tremble”

Sem $*^{\circ}Vr-$ “tremble”: Akk *arāru*, *harāru*.

ECh $*^{\circ}yar-$ “tremble”: Tob *yore*.

78 * $^{\circ}$ erar- “container”

Eg *irr* “vessel” (n).

i- reflects a front vowel.

LEC $*^{\circ}arar-$ “basket”: Arb *ṣarar*.

Assimilation of vowels.

79 *²eray- “word, speech”WCh *²yaray- “language”: Hs *yārē*.LEC *²eray- “word, speech”: Som *eeray*, *eeray*.Derived from *²er- “tongue”.80 *²erib- “sew, tie”Sem *²Vrib- “tie (a knot)”: Arab *rb* [-i-].WCh *²rVib- > *rib- “sew”: Wnd *rip*, Zaar *ri:p*, Pol *reb-in*, Dwot *rip*.ECh *²VrVb- “sew”¹, “untie”²: Brg ²orbi¹, Tum ²ərb².

Brg -o- is secondary.

SA *rib- “sew”: Saho *rib*, Afar *rib*.LEC *²erVb- “sew”: Or *erba*.81 *²erin- “tongue”CCh *²irVn- “tongue”: Gis ²irne, Mtk ²erne, Mofu ²erne.Probably, from an earlier *²yarin-?Omot *²eren- “tongue”: Ome *eren-šaa*.Assimilation of vowels, from *²erin-.Derived from HS *²er- “tongue”.82 *²es- “fire”Sem *²iš- “fire”: Akk ²išat-, Ug ²išt, Hbr ²eš, Phn ²š, Aram (Emp) ²š, (Bibl) ²eššā, (Palest) ²iššātā, (Mand) ²t, Gz ²əsat, Tgr ²əsat, Amh *əsat*.Berb *HV_s- “big fire”: Ahg *a-həs*.WCh *²yas- “fire”: Ang *wus*, Chip *wus*, Ank *wuss*, Grk *wus*, Bol *osi*, Krk *yasi*, Ngm *yasi*, Maha *woši*, Bele *ihi*, Krf *wūši*, Gera *wusi*, Glm *wuši*, Grm *uši*, Gej *iši*, Klr *waše*.

Forms in *w- are not clear. Contamination with *wus- “roast”?

ECh *²is- “fire”: Brg ²issi.Probably, from an earlier *²yasi-.Cf. Rift *²as- “fire” (Irq *asa*, Gor *asa*, Alg *asa*, Bur *asa*) with a lateral *-s-. An alternative reconstruction of the HS word for

“fire” may be based on the fact of *wi-* pattern forbidden in Sem. If initial HS **wi-* (or **we-*) yielded to Sem *²i-, it could also explain dubious WCh forms in *w-.

83 *²et- “eat”WCh *²yat- “eat”: Fyer ²et.HEC *²it- “eat”: Sid *it-*, Bmb *it-*.84 *²ew- “be old”Eg *iwy* “be old” (OK).

-y- and -y are a joint reflection of *e.

ECh *²yaw- “be old”: Sbn *yə*, Kera *hiwi*, Mobi *yewe*.

Another possibility should be considered if Eg -y- goes back to HS *r. In this case, comparison with CCh *²ir- “old” (Mw *iři*, Bch ²iyrey and the like) leads to the reconstruction of HS *²ir- “be old”.

85 *²i- “time, period of time”Eg *ʒ.t* “time” (MK).Cf. *lʒ.t* “moment of time” reflecting a front vowel.WCh *²yi- < *²i- “year”¹, “time”²: Ang *yi*¹, Mnt *yi*², Grk *yi*¹.Any relation to HS *²i(w)- “be, become”?86 *²ib- “thirst”Eg *ib.t* “thirst” (pyr), Copt *²ibi id.: Fym *ibi*, Ahm *eibe*, Bhm *ibi*, Shd *eibe*.WCh *²yib- < *²ib- “thirst”: Bgh *yip*, Kir *yip*.

Secondary y- reflecting *-i- before a front vowel.

Cf. Arab ²bb [-u-] “desire”?87 *²ibad- “lose, be lost”Sem *²VbVd- “lose, be lost”: Ug ²bd, Phn ²bd, Hbr ²bd, Aram (Epigr) ²bd, (Palest) ²abād, (Mand) *abad*.CCh *²bidVH- “lose”: Zime *vidi*.

SA *bad- “perish, be extinguished”: Saho *bad-*, Afar *baad-*.

No traces of the initial syllable.

LEC *bad- “be lost”: Or *bad-*, Gel *bad-*.

No traces of the initial syllable.

Wrz *pat- “get lost, disappear”: Gaw *pat-*, Hss *pat-*, Gol *pat-*.

No traces of the initial syllable.

88 *ibaq- “insect”

Sem *ibh- “kind of bug”: Akk *ibhu*.

Berb *bay- “insect”: Izy *aβahbhu*.

Irregular reflex of *q-.

ECh *bag- “locust”¹, “cricket”², “spider”³: Jegu *bago*¹, Bid *bago*², Kbl *bagəbago*³.

89 *iben- “sleep”

Eg *lbɔn* “sleep” (pyr).

Eg *t*- indicates HS *e- or *i-. Note intervocalic -r- reflecting a middle vowel.

CCh *HVbyan- “sleep”: Boka *bweni*, Hwn *bena*.

In Boka -we- < -ya- after a labial.

Since HS *eben- is hardly possible from the point of view of the vowel pattern, *iben- remains the only tenable reconstruction.

90 *i-bil- “camel, donkey”

Sem *ib(i)l- “camel”: Arab *ibil-*, *ibl-*, SAR *bl*, Hss *he-ybit*, Mhr *he-ybit*, Shh *yit*.

ECh *bil- “donkey”: Lele *bila-he*.

The first syllable left no traces.

The initial *i- is either a prefix (preserved only in Sem), or a part of the root (lost in ECh for phonetic reasons). In the anlaut HS *e- is also possible.

91 *ic- “tooth”

WCh *ha-²ic- “tooth”: Ang *as*, Chip *ayas*, Mnt *yeəs*, Ank *hag-has*, Grk *yas*, Bol *udo*, Krk *wudo*, Tng *wudo*, Dera *wuro*, Ngm *udo*,

Maha *udo*, Krf *iččo*, Gera *waša*, Glm *yizzu*, Grm *očoj*, Mpñ *ōs*.

Prefix *ha-. Note some difficult forms with initial *w*-, cf. our notes to *es- “fire”.

HEC *is- “tooth”: Dar *isso*.

Omot *ic- “tooth”: Dime *iicu*.

92 *icay- “be sad, be angry”

Sem *Vsay- “be sad”: Arab *sy* [-a-].

For Sem *-s- cf. a derivative in Hbr *ās-ōn* “misfortune”.

ECh *isVy- “bad”: Lele *isiya*.

-iya may be a Lele suffix.

93 *id- “eye”

WCh *id- “eye”: Hs *ido*, Sura *yit*, Ang *yit*, *yid*, Mnt *yit*, Ank *has-yid*, Grk *yit*, Bol *ido*, Krk *ido*, Dera *yero*, Tng *idu*, Ngm *ido*, Maha *ida*, Bele *ido*, Krf *iro*, Gera *iidi*, Glm *iirya*, Grm *ida*, Diri *adō*, Jmb *ida*, Ngz *da*.

Some forms with -r- may go back to HS *ir- “eye” as well.

CCh *id- “eye”: Tera *idi*, Nza *di*.

ECh *id-/*ud- “eye”: Dng *udā*, Mig *ide*, Jeg *ude*, Sok *id-*.

ECh *ud- < *idu- or a trace of an apophony?

Although this root is preserved only in Chadic, its derivatives also occur in Cush, see HS *ind- “eye” and we may, therefore, consider it as a HS archaism.

94 *igan- “vessel”

*igān- “cup, bowl”: Akk *agannu*, Hbr *aggān*, Arab *iggān-at-*.

Assimilation of vowels in Akk and Hbr?

LEC *agan-/gaHan- “jar”: Som *agaan*, Or *gaanii*.

Assimilation of vowels.

95 *i^cal- “snake”

Eg *ičt* “snake” (pyr).

ECh *i^cal- “snake”: Dng *aalo*, Bid *aalo*, Jegu *illo*, Brg *eli*.

Assimilation of vowels in Dng and Bid.

An unusual combination of -^{o} - and -^{c} - in one root.

96 * $\gamma_{\text{I}}^{\text{C}}$ koy- “hold, seize”

Eg $\gamma_{\text{I}}^{\text{C}}$ *yy* “take, catch, seize” (pyr), Copt * $\gamma_{\text{I}}^{\text{C}}\text{i}$: Boh $\gamma_{\text{I}}^{\text{C}}\text{i}$, Sd $\gamma_{\text{I}}^{\text{C}}\text{i}$.

Initial i - indicates $*\text{i}-$ or $*\text{e}-$. $\text{-}\underline{\text{l}}$ - is palatalized before $*\text{-o-}$.

WCh * kway- < * HVkway- “hold”¹, “seize,grasp”²: Dera kway ¹, Miya kwi ¹, Bgh kye ¹, Bks k'ay ², DB kay ².

The first syllable lost without traces.

Since *e and *o seem to be incompatible within one root, the reconstruction * ekoy- is less probable.

97 * $\gamma_{\text{I}}^{\text{C}}$ kǖc- “relative”

Sem * ikīš- “family member”: Akk ikīšu .

WCh * $\text{ki}^{\text{C}}\text{uē-}$ “child”: Ang keus , Ngz kuśai (pl.).

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is * $\text{ki}^{\text{C}}\text{ǖc-}$.

98 * γ_{I} l- “swear; oath”

Sem * Vl- “swear”: Hbr y , Arab y [-i-], SAr lh .

Dhl ilo “oath”.

Cf. Rift * $\text{lo}^{\text{C}}\text{-}$ “oath” (Irq $\text{lo}^{\text{C}}\text{i}$)?

99 * γ_{I} l- “bring”

Eg $\text{in}y$ “bring” (pyr), Copt * ini : Fym ini , Ahm eine , Boh ini , Sd eine .

HS $*\text{-l-} > \text{Eg -n-. -y}$ in the auslaut as well as initial i- suggest a front vowel in the root.

WCh * $\text{al-}/*\text{il-}$ “bring”: Bol al- , Krk il- .

Traces of old alternation $*\text{a} \sim *\text{i?}$

100 * $\gamma_{\text{I}}^{\text{C}}$ lab- “wall”

Eg $\text{in}b$ “wall” (OK).

ECh * labi^{C} “fence”: Kera labi .

Metathesis.

Another possible reconstruction is HS * labi^{C} .

101 * $\gamma_{\text{I}}^{\text{C}}$ lam- “skin”

Eg $\text{in}m$ “skin” (pyr), Copt * anom id.: Boh anom .

Seems to have no connection with HS * $\text{adam-}/*\text{adim-}$ “skin”.

WCh * Vlam- “hide”: Bade alm-ən .

Cf. a denominative verb: Bks lamō , DB lamō , Sha lamō “skin” (v.).

102 * $\gamma_{\text{I}}^{\text{C}}$ law-/ * γ_{I} lay “saliva”

Sem * $\text{ilaw-}/*\text{ilay-}$ “saliva”: Akk illātu .

ECh * $\text{Vlaw-}/*\text{Vlay-}$ “saliva”: Mkk lee , Mubi lawe , Mig olo .

Consonantal alternation $*\text{-w-} \sim *\text{-y-}$.

103 * $\gamma_{\text{I}}^{\text{C}}$ lik- “tooth”

Agaw * ilVk- “tooth”: Bil əlkwi , eruk, Xmr erək^w , Xmt erək^w , Kwr yerk^w , Kem yerko , Aw ərkwi .

LEC * ilik- “tooth”: Som ilig , pl. ilko , Bay ilko , Rnd ilko , Or ilka , Kon ilga , Bus ilica , Gid ilit , Arb ilk^wa , Arb ilic .

Wrz * ilVg- “tooth”: Gaw əlge , Gob ələgo , War ilge .

HEC * ilVk- “tooth”: Had inke , Bmb ilkaa , irka, Kmb inku-ta .

Other HEC forms reflect * in(V)k- .

Related to * alVk- “bite, chew”. Even though exact correspondences between $*\text{l}$ and other laterals in Cush remain uncertain, cf. Rift * iśik- “tooth” (Kwz iśikuko). The word for tooth looks like a Cush deveritative innovation and is preserved here because of the HS status of the corresponding verb.

104 * i-ma^{C} - “(be) good”

Eg im^{C} “good” (pyr).

ECh * $\text{ma}^{\text{C}}\text{i-}$ “good”: Sok maia .

* i- may be a prefix or a part of the root (phonetically lost in ECh).

105 *²imen- “sun, day”

Eg *imny* “Sun-god” (reg).

Initial *t*- stands for HS *²i-.

WCh **myan*- “day”: Mnt *mene*.

CCh **myan*- “day”: Dng *mēna*, Mig *me:ne*.

HS *²i- may be a prefix.

106 *²in- “cord, tie”

Eg *iny* “cord” (MK).

Ancient deverbative?

WCh *²in- “tie”: Diri *in*.

CCh *²in- “tie”: Gude ²*yin*-, FB ²*yig*-, FM ²*in*-, FJ ²*in*-.

Secondary -*yi*- < *-i- in Gude and FB. Note -*ŋ*- < *-n²- reflecting a former shift of the laryngeal.

ECh *²*Vn*-/*²*VwVn*- “tie”: Kera *ən-ti'*, Kwn *en-te*, Mig ²*onno*, Sok *una*, Mubi *ewen*, Brg ²*unaayi*.

The vowel in Kwn could point out to ECh *-ya-. Other forms are explained by contraction.

107 *²in- “flow, be wet”

Sem *²in- “spread (of water)": Arab ²*nn* [-i-].

Imperfect may reflect an original *²in-.

WCh *²*Vn*- “be wet”: Jim *nu*, Tala ²*unu*.

108 *²i-nas- “man”

Sem *²in(a)š- “man”: Hbr ²*nōš*, Aram (Syr) ²*naš*, Arab ²*ins*-, SAR ²*ns*, Jib ²*ensi*.

Berb *²in*Vs*- “young man”: Ahg *a-ynəs*.

Agaw *²an*Vs*- “in-law”: Kem *ans-ən*.

By assimilation, from *²inaš-.

Derived from HS *²nūs- “man”.

109 *²inawal-/*²inayal- “plant”

Eg *inwn* “kind of plant” (med).

ECh *²inayal- “grass”: Mig *nyālu*, Mubi *inālo*.

Both Mig -yā- and Mubi -ā- reflect a contraction of *-aya-.

An ancient composite or a structure with a prefix *²i-?

110 *²ind- “eye”

CCh *²*Vnd*- “eye”: Dgh *nde*.

No traces of the original first syllable.

SA *²int- “eyes” (pl.): Saho *intit*, Afar *intit*.

Unvoiced *-t- < HS *-d- is not clear.

LEC *²ind- “eye”: Som *indo*- (pl.), Rnd *indo*, Arb *iynđa*, Gdl *iinda*.

Secondary -d- in Som and Arb?

Derived from *²id- “eye” with a nasal infix.

111 *²i(n)t- “louse”

ECh *²int- “louse”: Dng *itta*-, Jegu ²*int-aato*, Mig *itata*.

Assimilation *-nt- > -tt- in Dng and > -t- in Mig.

Agaw *²ant-/*²int- “louse”: Aun *inti*, *antii*.

The vowel is fluctuating.

Dhl ²*ittoni*, *ita* “louse”.

Rift *²it- “louse”: Irg *itna* (pl.), Bur *ita*, Alg *ita*, Asa *ita*.

Dhl and Rift either display a specific morphonological variant of the root without infix (*²it-) or are explained from assimilations of *-nt-.

112 *²ir- “eye”

Eg *ir.t* “eye” (pyr), Dem *yr.t* id., Copt **yiri* id.: Lyc *ieire*.

WCh *²ir-/*²yir- “eye”: Pol *yir*, Say *yir*, Grn *yerr*, Kir *yir*, Tala *ge-ir*,

Fyr *yeer*.

*²yir- is a result of further development of *²ir-. Note a prefix in Tala.

CCh *²ir- “eye”: Lame *iri*, Msm *ir*, Bnn *ira*.

Related to *²ir- is a CCh derivative *²aray- “eye” (< *²iray-?):

Bld ²*aray*, Mnj *aray*, Masa *arai*.

ECh *²ir- “eye”: Mubi *ir-in*.

113 *²iru²- “caviar, fish roe”

Sem *²iru²- “caviar”: Akk *erūtu*.

Eg *l̥r.t* “part of fish” (med).

Metathesis.

Derived from *²ur- “fish”.

114 *²irV^y- “stick”

Sem *²iry- “twig, stick”¹, “stake”²: Akk *uru*¹, Arab ²iry-

Cf. also Akk *aru*, *haru* id.

Eg *ṣry.t* “kind of stick” (MK).

Cf. ECh *²war- “stick”: Jegu ²orra. Related to *²ariw- “tree”??

115 *²isV²-/*²isVw- “piece of wood”

Sem *²V²V²- “fir-tree splinter”: Akk *esše²u*.

Eg *isw.t* “thick wooden bar” (n).

A cultural *Wanderwort*? Note the consonantal alternation *²w ~ *².

116 *²itah- “pull”

Eg *l̥th* “pull” (pyr).

Eg *l̥-* stands for *²i-.

CCh *²taH- “pull”: LPe *ta²*, Msm *ta*.

The initial syllable completely lost.

HS *²i- may be a prefix.

117 *²i(w)- “be, become”

Eg *l̥w* “be” (pyr).

WCh *²i- “become”¹, “be”²: Ang *g'yi*¹, Bol *i-*^{1 2}.

CCh *²ya- “become”: Gis *ye-*.

Related to *²iw-/*²iy- “come”, cf. Eng *become* ~ *come*? Note that the original root seems to have a structure *CV-*, i.e. *²i-.

118 *²iw-/*²iy- “come”

Eg *iy*, *l̥w* “come”, Copt *²ey id.: Bhr *i*, Shd *ey*.

CCh *²iy- “go, come”: Masa *iy*.

Bed ²i- “come”.

LEC *²i- “go”: Arb ²i²it-.

Consonantal alternation of *²w ~ *²y. Cush data may indicate an earlier form of the root, namely, *²i-.

119 *²iw-/*²iy- “jackal, dog”

Sem *²iy- “jackal”: Hbr ²i.

Eg *l̥w* “dog” (MK).

WCh *²iy- “dog”: Wrj *iye-na*.

Suffix in Wrj.

LEC *²iy- “wild cat”: Or *iyyaa*.

Consonantal alternation of *²w ~ *²y.

120 *²or- “vomit”

Sem *²V^rVw- “vomit”: Akk *arū*.

Based on an earlier biconsonantal *²Vr-.

ECh *²war- “vomit”: Mig *werro*, Mobu *were*.

Cf. also Smr *hūrə* reflecting the same root with a prefix.

121 *²or- “curse, insult” (v.)

Sem *²ur- “curse”: Akk *arāru*, Hbr ²rr, Soq ²erer.

Eg *wɔr* “curse” (XXII).

Vocalic *w-*.

WCh *²ar- < *²war- “insult, scold”: Wrj *är-*, Kry *är-*, Ngz *aru*.

CCh *²ir- “insult”: Zime *ir*.

Unexpected vocalism.

ECh *²war- “insult”: Dng *ware*.

HEC *²ar- “be angry, be annoyed”: Sid *aar-*, Dar *aar-*, Bmb *aar-*.

Vocalism of a stative.

122 *²orah- “road, way”

Sem *²ur(a)h- “way”: Akk ²ur²hu, ²ar²hu, Hbr ²ōrah, Aram (Emp,

Palm) ³*r̥h*, (Syr) ³*ürhā*, (Mand) ⁴*w̥hr̥*, (NAram) ³*urh*.
WCh ³*wara-* < ³*waraH-* “road”: Sura *ar*, Ang *ar*, Ank *war*, Klr
³*araw*.

*-H- is, probably, preserved as -w- in Klr but lost elsewhere.
ECh ³*war-* “road”: Bid ³*oora*.

An alternative reconstruction could be ³*waHar-* with a metathesis and a regular contraction of *-waHa- > Bid -oo-.
HEC ³*or-* “road”: Dar *ora*.

No traces of the laryngeal.

Rift ³*uruw-* “path, way”: Gor *uruwa*.

Secondary formation in -uwa. The loss of the laryngeal in Rift is irregular.

123 ³ow-/³oy- “river, tide”

Eg *wɔw* “tide” (a).

Initial w- is a vowel sign.

ECh ³*way-* “water, river”: Mkk ³*ooye*.

Certainly connected with WCh ⁽³⁾*waw-* “pour” (Glm *waaw-*).

Note the consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

124 ³ubun- “vessel”

Sem ³*ubun-* “vessel”: Akk *ubbunu*.

CCh ³*bun-H-* “water pot”: Wmd *buŋ*.

Metathesis of the laryngeal forming a cluster with *-n-:
*-n²- > -ŋ.

Note LEC ³*ub-* “vessel”: Som *ubbo*.

125 ³ucok- “temple” (anat.)

Sem ³*usuk-* “temple”: Akk *usukku*.

Eg *sskɔ* “temple” (BD).

Initial ss- may reflect *c. -ɔ probably indicates *o, or may be a result of the metathesis.

126 ³udun-/³ušun- “ear”

Sem ³*udn-* “ear”: Akk ³*uzn-*, Ug ³*udn*, Hbr ³*ozen*, Aram ³*udnā*, (Syr)

³*ednā*, (Emp) ³*dn*, Arab ³*udn-*, SAR ³*dn*, Soq ³*idihen*, Shr *iden*, Mhr *heydēn*, Gz ³*əzn*, Tgr ³*əzn*, Tgy ³*əzni*, Har *uzun*.

Eg *idn* “ear” (a).

i- palatalized from *j- under the influence of *-u-.

ECh ³*udun-H-* “ear”: Jegu ³*udupe*, Brg *uduŋi*.

-ŋ- may be explained by the shift of the laryngeal.

An unexpected *d ~ *ž variation in the root.

127 ³udur- “heart”

Eg *idr* “heart” (!).

i- palatalized from *j- under the influence of *-u-.

WCh ³*udur-* “chest” ¹, “heart” ²: Sura *tugur* ¹, Ang *dur* ^{1 2}.

Sura inlaut -g- is regular. The first syllable is reconstructed on the basis of the anlaut in Sura and Ang.

ECh ³*dur-* “middle”: Lele *duro ni*.

Dhl *duura* “gut”.

128 ³uf- “body, meat”

Eg *iwf, if* “flesh” (pyr), “body (med).

Eg -w- indicates HS *u palatalizing the preceding aleph *j- > i-.

CCh ³*[u]fwa-* “body”: Bud *fu*, Gis *vaa*, Mofu *vaw*, Tera *və-də*, Gbn *fə-tə*, Gudu *fwā-si*.

The initial syllable is lost. Cf. also Kap *guva* id., Glv *vuya* id., Zgh *vuya* id., Mnd *vuwa* id. If these forms belong to the CCh root, they may continue *γV²*ufwa-* with a prefix *γV-

129 ³ug- “burn”

Sem ³*ug-* “burn”: Arab ³*gg* [-u-].

ECh ³*ig-/³*ug-* “burn” ¹, “fry” ²: Ndm *yuga* ¹, Mig ³*iggo*.*

Ndm *yu-* < ³*u-*.

Related to LEC ³*eg-* “fire”: Arb ³*eeg*.

130 ³ukok- “jump, run”

Eg *itt* “fly” (pyr).

Palatalization of *k > t after labials.

WCh *kwak- “jump, gallop”: Ang kwok.

The first syllable completely lost.

ECh *³ukV^k- “run”: Mig ³ukk-, Mkk ³ukke.

*-o- reconstructed on the basis of reflexes in WCh. Cf. Dhl ³uk- “rise” with emphatic -k'-.

131 *³um- “people”

Sem *³umm- “people, clan”: Ug ³um-t, Hbr ³ummā, Arab ³umm-at-.

Rift *³im- “people” ¹, “crowd” ²: Irq imi ¹, Alg imi ², Bur im-et ¹.

Assimilation of vowels.

132 *³un- “today”

Eg in “today” (BD).

CCh *³unya- “today”: Kl^b ³unya.

133 *³unay- “meat”

Sem *³unV^y- “kind of meat”: Akk un*u*l.

CCh *nay- “meat”: Bld ne.

No trace of the first syllable.

134 *³up- “goat, sheep”

Eg wɔp “sheep” (pyr).

w- reflects a labialized vowel after ɔ. However, cf. *³up- “strike”.

WCh *³up- “she-goat”: Cagu ufe.

135 *³up- “strike”

Eg ip “blow” (n.) (MK).

i- < *j- before *-u-.

WCh *³up- “strike”: Mnt wup.

Secondary initial w- in Mnt.

ECh *³up- “strike”: Mig ³uppo.

136 *³ur- “day”

Sem *³urr- “day” ¹, “light” ²: Akk urru ¹, ūru ², Ug ³ar- ², Hbr ³ōr ².

CCh *³ur- “morning”: Gudu wūr.

HEC *³or- “midday”: Bmb orra.

Related to *³ur- “burn, be hot”.

137 *³ur- “burn, be hot”

Sem *³ur- “set fire”: Arab ³rr [-u-], ³ry [-i-].

Cf. also Arab ³irr-at- “fire”.

ECh *³ur- “be hot” ¹, “burn” ²: Smr ³ura, Bid ³oor, Dng ³ere.

Assimilation of vowels in Dng.

SA *³ur- “burn”: Afar ur-.

138 *³ur- “fish”

WCh *³ur- “kind of fish”: Hs ūn̄.

ECh *³yar- “fish”: Ndam ere.

Assimilation of vowels.

Omot *³or- “fish”: Shk or-us, Gim oru, Dime or-xo.

139 *³uril-/*³urul- “reed”

Sem *³urul- “reed”: Akk urullu.

LEC *³ulul- “flute”: Or ululle.

Assimilation of liquids.

Omot *³uril- “flute”: Mch urillo.

An alternative reconstruction is *³ulul- (reduplication?). Assimilation of vowels in Sem and LEC?

140 *³urüd- “vessel”

Sem *³urīd- “vessel”: Akk urīdu.

WCh *ru³ud- “beer-gourd”: Hs rūdū.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *ru³üd-.

141 *³us- “woman”CCh *³us- “woman”: Glv ³usa.Agaw *³us- “female” (adj.): Bil *us-äri*, Xmr *oos- räy*.Cf. also Kern *iyusee* “woman” < *³i-³us-.Omot *³us- “woman having a child”: Ome *uso*.142 *³utal-/³util- “jump”Sem *³V_{til}- “take short steps”: Arab ³tl [-i-].LEC *³utal- “jump”: Or *utaala*.143 *³ün- “cut”Eg *inln* “cut” (pyr).Reduplication of the original **in*.ECh *³V_n- “cut”: Mubi *iwin*.An alternative (and less probable) reconstruction is *³i-³in-.Since there us a possibility that *-w- in ECh is a secondary development of *³-, the original HS root may be *³in-.144 *³ür- “belly, stomach”Sem *³ir- “breast”: Akk *irtu*, Ug ³irt.CCh *³ur- “stomach”: Msg *ur-ni*.Cf. also **war-* < **ura-* “belly”: Mba *war*, Msg *wara*. Reduplication in Log *werwer* “lungs”.ECh *³ur- “navel”: Jegu ³urre.LEC *³ur- “belly”: Som *uur*.145 *³üs- “man”Sem *³is- “man”: Phn ³s, Hbr ³is, Aram ³yš, SAr ³ys.If not from *³in(a)³-.WCh **wus-* < *³us- “brother”: Siri *wusi*, Jmb *wuša*.CCh *³us- “man”: Mba *wus*, Msg *us*, *wus*.HEC *³os- “child, boy”: Sid *osoo*, Dar *ose* (pl.), Had *oos-ičo*, Kmb *osoo*.Cf. Agaw *³as- “man” (Xmr *aasaw*) and Omot *³as- “man” (Ome *asa*, Mch ³ašo) with a different root vowel. It is possible

that these forms belong to a different root including also WCh

*³as- “grandfather”: Fyer ³as.146 *³Vcup- “gather, harvest”Sem *³V_sV_p- “gather, collect” ¹, “harvest” (v.) ²: Akk *esēpu* ¹²,Ug ³asp ¹, Hbr ³sp ¹², Aram (Palest) ³asap ².ECh *³V_sup- “harvest” (v.): Tum *sub*.Tum vocied -*b* is regular.147 *³Vgor- “chew”Sem *³V_gV_r- “chew”: Arab ³gr.ECh **gwar-* “chew”: Sbn *gwərə*, Tob *gure*.

No traces of the first syllable.

Initial *³V- may be a prefix.148 *³Vkul- “eat”Sem *³Vkul- “eat”: Akk *akālu*, Ug ³akl, Phn ³kl, Hbr ³kl, Aram (Emp) ³kl, (Syr) ³ekal, (Mand) *akal*, Arab ³kl [-u-].Derived from this root are Gz ³əkl “food”, Tgr ³əkal “grain”, Amh ³əħəl id.WCh **kal-* < *³ka³V_l- “food”: Hs *kālāčī*.

Secondary derivative in -či in Hs. Metathesis.

149 *³VL- “be exhausted”Sem *³V_lV_w- “be unable, be incapable”: Arab ³lw [-u-].Based on *³V_l-.LEC *³el- “exhaustion”: Or *eela*.

Nominal derivative.

150 *³Vles- “deceive”Sem *³Vlis- “deceive”: Arab ³ls [-i-].CCh *³lyas- “deceive, lie”: Msg *leš*.ECh **las-* < *³lyasa- “deceive, lie”: Mobu *lase*, Ngam *lase*.HS *³V- may be a prefix or a part of the root lost in CCh and ECh for phonological reasons.

151 *Vnih- “breath; breathe”

Sem ¹*Vnih- “sigh” ¹, “moan” ²: Akk *anāhu* ¹², Ug ¹*anh* ¹, Hbr ²*nh* ², Aram (Syr) ²*enah* ², Arab ²*nh* [-i-] ¹.

Eg *nhw.t* “soul” (n).

A deverbal formation reflecting *nuh-. Related to Eg *inh* “live”?

Initial ²V- may be a prefix.

152 *VrVg- “plait, weave; mat”

Sem ¹*VrVg- “plait, weave”: Hbr ¹*rg*.

Cf. Pun ¹*rg* “weaver”.

WCh ¹*rag- “net” ¹, “thread” ²: Hs *rāgā* ¹, Krf *rogho* ².

Secondary -o- in the first syllable in Krf. No traces of the initial laryngeal.

153 *Vsuk- “dwell”

Eg *isk* “linger” (XVIII), Copt ¹*ōsk id.: Ahm *ōsk*, Boh *ōsk*, Sd *ōsk*.

WCh ¹*suki- “sit” ¹, “rest” ²: Bol *siki* ¹, Paa *siki* ¹, Pol *šek* ¹, Gej *suki* ², Brw *suk* ¹, Dwot *suk* ¹.

Initial ²V- may be a prefix.

*b

154 *ba²- “father”

Berb ¹*ba²- “father, owner, master”: Kby *βa*.

CCh ¹*ba²- “father”: Log *bā*.

An onomatopoeia.

155 *ba²- “bush, tree”

Eg *bɔ.t* “bush” (a), Copt ¹*bu id.: Akh *bou*, Boh *bō*.

WCh ¹*ba²- “tree”: Ang *bau*, Krk *ba*, Tng *bau*.

b- in Krk and Tng reflects a lost laryngeal.

CCh ¹*bwaH- < ¹*baH- “bush”: Gis *boh*.

²*-wa- < ²*-a- after a labial. Note an unexpected laryngeal. Initial emphatic is caused by a laryngeal.

SA ¹*bah- “wood”: Afar *bahoo*.

Note an irregular laryngeal.

CCh and SA may belong to a specific variant or a different word ¹*bah- id.

156 *ba²-/*baw- “(gourd) vessel”

CCh ¹*ba²- “pot” ¹, “calabash” ²: Tera *bo* ¹, Gudu *ba* ².

b- in Tera and Gudu reflects a lost laryngeal.

Agaw ¹*baw- “gourd bottle”: Xmr *baw*, *bawa*.

Note a consonantal alternation ¹*-²- ~ ¹*-w-.

157 *ba²-/*baw-/*bay “walk, go”

Sem ¹*bū²- “go, come” ¹, “enter” ², “return” ³: Akk *bādu* ¹, Ug *ba²* ³, Phn *b²* ², Hbr *b(w)* ³, Arab *bw³* [-u-] ³, SAR *bw³* ³, Gz *bo²a* ², Tgr *bā²a* ², Tgy *bo²e* ², Hrr *bō²a* ².

Based on biliteral ¹*bVw- or ¹*bV²-.

Berb ¹*bVy- “drive, bring” ¹, “come” ²: Ghd *əbbi* ¹, Siwa *əbba* ¹, Ayr *huii-ət* ¹, Twl *huii-ət* ¹, Ahg *əhi* ¹, Tsl *ihai* ².

Berb ¹*b- > ²*β- yielding to *h*- under not quite certain conditions.

Eg *by³* “go away” (pyr).

Vocalic -³.

WCh ¹*ba²-/*baw- “return” ¹, “go” ², “come” ³: Sura *bā* ¹, Mnt *ba* ¹, Ang *be* ¹, Dera *ba* ², Wrj *buw* ³, Kry *ba* ², Diri *mbu* ³, Miya *ba* ², Cagu *ba* ², Mbu *ba* ², Jmb *bo* ³, Klr *bo* ³.

Wrj, Diri and Jmb seem to reflect ¹*baw-. Note prefix ¹*mV- in Diri.

CCh ¹*ba²-/*baw-/*bay “go” ¹, “come” ², “go away” ³, “follow” ⁴: Tera *ba* ², Gaa *abi* ², Gbn *bei* ¹, Hwn *bai* ¹, Mrg *bu* ¹, Wmd *ba* ², Gis *be* ³, Daba *va* ¹, Bch *bey* ⁴, Masa *ba* ², Bana *bewə* ², Boka *be-di* ³.

Cf. also Chb *bi-ti* “return” that may go back to ¹*bay-.

ECh ¹*ba²-/*baw-/*bay- “accompany” ¹, “come” ², “enter” ³, “go” ⁴: Tob *be* ¹, Kera *bi* ², Mobu *baye* ³, Mubi *ba*, *bow* ⁴, Sok *bā*, *bē* ⁴.

Bed *bay-* “go”.

SA *ba²- “go away”: Afar *ba²-*.

LEC *ba²- “go out”: Or *ba²-*.

Related to Som *bah-* id. with a different laryngeal?

HEC *ba²- “go away, go out”: Sid *ba-*, Had *ba²e*, Bmb *ba²-*.

Dhl *be-* “go”.

From **bay-*?

Omot *ba²- “go”: Om *baa-*.

Rift *baw- “follow”: Asa *bow-at-*.

Secondary -o- in Asa.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w- ~ *-y-. Forms in *-y and *-w may reflect earlier *ba²i- and *ba²u-.

158 *ba²-/*bi²- “hole, pit”

Sem *bi²- “hole”: Akk *bi²u*.

Berb *bV- “irrigation ditch”: Siwa *ta-ba*.

Eg *bɔbɔ* “hole” (pyr), *bɔɔ* “snake’s hole” (pyr), *bɔy.w* “hole” (n).

Reduplication. The form *bɔy.w* seems to display a front vowel in the root.

WCh *ba²- “hole”: Krf *boyo*, Tng *ba*.

LEC *bo²- “furrow”: Or *bo²oo*.

Secondary rounded vowel after a labial.

Dhl *boowi* “nostril, small hole”.

From *ba²aw-?

Rift *ba²- “pit”: Irq *ba²i*, Bur *ba²a*.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

159 *ba²-/*bu²- “dig, hoe”

Eg *bɔ* “hoe” (v.) (OK).

WCh *bu²- “dig, bury”: Klr *buy*, Sha *bu*.

Final -y in Klr is not very clear. Probably, Klr *buy* < *bui < *bu²i.

CCh *ba²- “dig”: Log *ba*.

Alternation *a ~ *u. Related to *ba²-/*bi²- “hole, pit”.

160 *ba²as- “be rotten, be bad”

Sem *bV³as- “be rotten”¹, “be poor”²: Hbr *bɔ̄y*¹, Arab *bɔ̄s* [-a-]².

WCh *ba²as- “stink” (n.)¹, “bad”²: Hs *bāsī*¹, Diri *bāsā*², Paa *basa-n*², Cagu *baši-n*².

The intervocalic laryngeal is reflected in the Hs lengthening and, in particular, in the Diri initial emphatic.

Agaw *bas- “be bad”: Aun *bas-an*.

LEC *ba²as- “spoiled, rotten”: Som *baas*.

HEC *bu²s- “bad”: Sid *buša*.

Secondary vocalism?

161 *ba²uc- “fill”

WCh *ba²Vc- “fill to the brim”: Hs *bāce*.
*-c- > Hs -ç- is regular.

LEC *bV³us- “fill up”: Or *buusa*.

162 *ba²uc- “vessel”

Eg *bɔs* “wine vessel” (sarc).

ECh *ba²us- “pot”: Sbn *bəsa*, Smr *busa*, Ndm *bəs*, Gbr *basa*, Kbl *besā*.

Smr and Ndm b- reflect the inlaut laryngeal.

Derived from *ba²uc- “fill”.

163 *ba²us- “be strong”

Sem *bV³us- “be strong”: Arab *bɔ̄s* [-u-].

ECh *basu²- “be strong”: Gbr *basua*.

Metathesis. Or from *ba-sua*?

164 *ba²Vr-/*bu²Vr- “well, pit”

Sem *bu²r- “pit, well, hole”: Akk *būr-*, Phn *bɔ̄r*, Moab *br*, Hbr *bōr*, Arab *bu²r-at-*, SAR *bɔ̄r*, Gur *bwər*.

*-u- < HS *-u- before -²-.

LEC *boHVr- “pit”: Som *boor*.

Secondary vowel after a labial?

Related to *bu²ar- “dig”. Cf. *bar- “ditch”.

165 *bab- “father”

Sem *bāb- “father”¹, “grandfather”²: Aram (Syr) bābā¹, Arg bā-², Hrr bāb, bābā², Soq bābā¹.

Berb *bab- “father”¹, “owner, master”²: Nfs bābā¹, Ghat bab¹, Zng baba¹, Sml baba¹, Rif βaβa¹, Izn bab², Snh bäba¹, Kby βaβa^{1,2}.

At least partly borrowed from Sem.

WCh *bab- “father”: Hs bāba, Ang baba, Krk babo, Ngz baba.

CCh *bab- “father”: Tera baba, Gbn babu, Gis baba, Bud babei.

ECh *bab- “father”: Mubi bāba.

Bed baaba “father”.

LEC *²a-bab- “father”: Or ababo.

May be also treated as a reduplication of HS *²ab-: *²ab-²ab-.

Omot *bab- “father”: Gim babe.

Rift *bab- “father”: Irq baba.

An onomatopoeia. Probably, a reduplication of *ba²- “father”. Some of the above forms may be borrowed from one branch into another.

166 *bab- “child”

Sem *bāb- “infant”: Akk bāb-.

ECh *bab- “son”: Mubi bobu.

LEC *bab- “child”: Or baabuu.

An onomatopoeia. Sem and LEC may indicate an inlaut laryngeal. Cf. *bab- “father”.

167 *bab-/bib- “shoulder”

Eg bb.wy “collar-bones” (dual.) (med).

WCh *bi-bi- “back”: Krf bibi.

CCh *bi-bi- “shoulder”: Bud bibi.

Bed baba “shoulder, armpit”.

LEC *bob- < *b[aj]-ba- “armpit”: Or boba.

HEC *bob- < *b[aj]-ba- “armpit”: Dar boba, Bmb boba, bobaa.

Omot *bV-b[i]- “armpit”: Mch bəbbiho.

Descriptive stem with a reduplication and irregular vocalism. Cf. *bay- “back, hump”.

168 *baç- “coal”

Sem *başs- “coal”: Arab başs-at-.

WCh *bic- < *baçi- “coal”: Ank bis.

WCh may also reflect an original *bic-.

169 *baçak-/*baçuk- “expectorate”

Sem *bVşuk- “expectorate”: Arab bşq [-u-].

Agaw *baçak- “expectorate”: Bil baçak-.

170 *bača- “tear off, break off”

Sem *bVšV- “tear off”¹, “pierce”²: Tgr bşc¹, Tgy bşc², Amh bässa².

WCh *baHač- “break off”: Hs bāsā.

Metathesis.

Note Rift *baš- “field cleared and dug up for cultivation”: Irq baša.

171 *bad- “separate”

Sem *bud- “take away”¹, “separate”², “disperse”³: Ug bd¹, Hbr bdd², Aram (Emp) bdd³, Arab bdd [-u-]², Hss abdōd, Mhr abdēd, Shh ebbed.

Secondary *-u-.

HEC *bad- “separate”: Sid bad-.

Omot *bad- “split, cut (wood)": Kaf bad, Mch badda-.

172 *bada²- “begin”

*bVda²- “begin, create”: Arab bd² [-a-], Jib bede², Soq bede², Shr bde², Hss bedō.

Berb *bVd- “begin”: Kby əβðu.

WCh *badV²- “begin”: Ngz badii-tu.

ECh **bada*³- “begin”: Mubi *bada*.
May be borrowed from Sem.

173 *bag- “goat, sheep”

Berb **bag*/-**bagag* “calf”¹, “lamb”², “ram”³: Nfs *byu*¹, Ayr *a-bagag*³, Ahg *a-bayur*², Twl *a-bagag*³.

Partial reduplication in most languages.

CCh **bag*- “sheep”: Gude *baga*, FJ *baga*, FBw *bəgə-n*, Bch *m-baga-te*, FM *bəgə*.

ECh **bag*- “goats” (pl.): Sbn *bage*.

Agaw **bag*/-**big*- “sheep”: Bil *bägga*, Xmr *bega*, Xmt *biga*, Kwr *baga*, Kem *bäga*.

The variant in *-i- may be of no morphological significance.

Omot **bag*- “sheep”: Kaf *bagee*, Bwo *baggio*.

174 *bag- “tiredness”

Eg *bɔgy* “be tired” (pyr), *bg*^c “weariness” (l).

-^c in the late form is of no importance for the historical phonology of the word. -y in the anlaut may reflect a suffix (*-ay-).

WCh **bag*- “fatigue, sickness”: Tng *bog*-.

Tng -o- is a regular continuant of *-a-.

Connected with **bag*- “be angry”.

175 *bag- “be angry”

Eg *nbd* “angry” (OK).

Palatalization of *g > d may be explained by preceding HS *e or *o. Note prefix *nV-.

ECh **bag-ay*- “be angry”: Mobu *bagay*, Ngm *bagaye*.

176 *bag- “pierce”

Sem **bag*- “pierce”: Arab *bgg* [-a-, -u-].

Berb **bVg*- “pierce”: Twl *a-beg*, Sml *i-bgu*.

177 *bag-/*bagVY- “(gourd) vessel”

Berb **bagVy*- “plate”: Snh *ta-bagi-t*.

Eg *bd*, *bɔj* “pot” (OK).

Vocalic -j. Note the palatalization of *-g-.

CCh **bayVg*- “gourd”: Log *m-boigo*, Afd *beiga*.

Metathesis from **bagVj*-.

An alternative reconstruction is **bayVg*-.

178 *bag- “fear” (n.)

ECh **bag*- “fear”: Mubi *baga*.

From **bag̡*- Emphatic b- in Mubi is due to the influence of HS *-g̡-.

Agaw **bak*- “horror, fright”: Bil *baǵaǵaa*.

LEC **baǵ*- “fear”: Som *baga*.

A normal reflex of HS *-g̡- is LEC *-c-. In the present case, -g̡- may indicate a loanword.

179 *ba^c- “dirt, mud”

CCh **ba*- “dirt”: Tera *ba*, Daba *buba*, Mus *bəba*.

Reduplication in Daba and Mus.

Rift **ba*^c- “mud”: Irq *ba*^ca.

An ancient deverbal form? Cf. Dhl *baa*^c- “defecate”.

180 *ba^c- “pour”

Sem **bVc*- “rain” (v.): Arab *bcc*.

Eg *bɔhy* “pour” (pyr).

Cf. *bcc* “drink (blood)” (gr). The stem seems to be based on Proto-Eg **b*^c.

WCh **ba*^c- “pour”: Cagu *va-*, *vo-*, Mbu *vay*, *vaw*.

ECh **bwa(y)*- “pour”: Smr *bo*, Kbl *bɔyi*, Mkk *buuye* (perf.), Lele *boy*. **bwa(y)*- < **bwaH(i)*- Secondary labialization of HS *a > *wa after *b.

Cf. Dhl *bu*³- id. and Rift **bu*³- id. (Alg *bu*³-) with a different laryngeal.

181 *ba^car “catch”

Sem *b^VVr- “catch (fish, birds)”, ¹, “fish” (v.) ²: Akk *ba^aaru* ¹, Soq *b^cr* ².

WCh *baHar- “catch, take”: Sura *beer*.

182 *ba^cil- “man”

Sem *ba^cl- “husband, master”: Akk *bēlu*, Ug *b^cl*, Phn *b^cl*, Pun *b^cl*, Hbr *ba^cal*, Aram (Epigr) *b^cl*, Arab *ba^cl*, SAr *b^cl*, Shr *ba^cl*, Soq *ba^cl*, Mhr *b^cl*, Gz *ba^cal*, Tgr *ba^cl*, Amh *bal*.

CCh *bVl- “man”: Log *bəlo*, Gul *bel-ewe*.

Derivative in *-aw- in Gul.

SA *bal- “father-in-law”: Saho *ballaa*, Afar *ballaa*.

LEC *Hobol- “relative”: Or *obbolaa*.

Metathesis and secondary labialization of vowels under the influence of *-b-.

HEC *beHil- “master” ¹, “friend” ²: Sid *biilo* ¹, Bmb *beeli* ².

Vocalism may be archaic and reflecting *baHil-.

183 *ba^cür- “bull”

Sem *ba^cir- “bull” ¹, “young bull” ², “camel” ³, “ox” ⁴: Akk *biru* ¹ ², Hbr *b^cir* ¹, Aram *b^cīrā* ¹, Arab *ba^cir-* ³, SAr *b^cr* ³, Gz *b^cr-awi* ⁴, Tgr *b^cər-ay* ⁴, Tgy *b^cəray* ⁴, Amh *bäre* ⁴, Arg *bara* ⁴, Hrr *ba^ara* ⁴, Gur *bawra* ⁴, Soq *be^cer* ³, Mhr *beyr* ³.

WCh *bar- “ram” ¹, “bull” ²: Cagu *barē-n* ¹, Gera *bara* ².

CCh *bar- “bull”: Bud *baru*.

ECh *bur- < *bVHr- “bull”: Mkk *buru*.

Bed *be^craay* “bull”.

Derivative in *-ay-.

Agaw *bir- < *bVHir- “bull”: Bil *biiraa*, Xmr *biiraa*, Xmt *biraa*, Kwr *biira*, Aun *biri*, Dam *beri*.

SA *ba^aer- “bull”: Saho *be^aer*, Afar *ba^aeraa*.

HEC *ba^aor- “oryx, bull”: Had *baara*, Kmb *bora*.

Omot *bV^or- “bull”: Ome *booraa*.

Omot *^o < HS *^ü.

Dhl *bi^üra* “water-buck”.

Maybe related to Berb *barar- “she-camel” (Zng *ta-barār-l*).

184 *ba^cVi- “be able”

Sem *b^VVl- “rule, sway”: Hbr *b^cl*.

ECh *baHVl- “can”: Lele *bal*, Kbl *bal*.

Cf. Rift *bel- “be, become” (Kwz *bel*)? Related to *ba^cil- “man”. Sem may be a denominative.

185 *bah[ü]ll- “pit, well”

Berb *baw/i^üll- “pit (made in search of a well)": Twl *bawel*.

From *baH(w)il-??

ECh *bal- “well”: Smr *bola*, Tum *bal*, Ndam *bal*, Sok *bal*.

LEC *bahol- “hole, pit, well”: Som *bahol*, *bahul*, Or *booll*.

HEC *baHVl- “hole” ¹, “ravine” ², “precipice” ³: Sid *baallee* ¹, Had *balle*, *ballee* ², Kmb *balliyaa* ³.

Wrz *pVHol- “well”: Dob *poolle*.

186 *bahal- “wild animal”

Sem *bVhVl- “fierce animal”: Aram (Pehl) *bhl*.

LEC *bahal- “wild animal” ¹, “lion” ²: Som *bahal* ¹, Rnd *bahaši* ². Rnd goes back to *bahal-ti* with -š- < *-lt-.

Cf. in CCh: Mnd ³*ubula*, Glv ³*ubula* “leopard” from ³u-*bVHl*.

187 *bahar- “choose”

Sem *bVhVr- “choose”: Akk *bēru*, *beħēru*, Hbr *bhr*, Aram (Palest) *bēhar*, SAr *bhr*.

ECh *baHar- “choose”: Sbn *bər*, Lele *bāar*, Kera *vere*, Kwn *pari*.

188 *bahar-/*bahir- “cut, tear”

Sem *bVhar- “cultivate, cut (camel’s ear)": Arab *bhr* [-a-].

Berb *bVHVr- “pinch and turn”: Kby *þe^cer*.

From Arab?

WCh *baHar- “cut”: Tng *ber*, Glm *bar-*.

Dhl *bi^üri* “cut grass, mow”.

Assimilation of vowels from *bahir-.

189 *bah-/bih- “burn, be hot”

Eg *bhh* “burn” (reg).

Partial reduplication.

WCh *baH- “hot”: Paa *bubau*, Grn *ba²a*.

Partial reduplication in Paa. The root vowel may be secondary.

CCh *bVH-bVH- “hot”: Gbn *bebē*, Boka *bwebwe*, Hwn *biqa-t*.

Reduplication with modified vocalism.

ECh *biHwa- “roast”: Mig *biyyu*, Sbn *bwə*.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

190 *bahül- “leg”

Berb *bahil- “camel’s leg”: Izy *aβahil*.

CCh *baHul- “thigh”: Tera *boli*, Bnn *balā*, Masa *balā-mo*, Msg *bul*.

191 *bahuy- “be good”

Sem *bVhuy- “be beautiful”: Arab *bhy* [-u-].

CCh *bayVH- “good”: Zime *bay²*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *bayuh-. Note Rift *bo^c- “better, superior” (Alg *bo^c*) with a different laryngeal.

192 *baHal- “horn”

WCh *baHal-um- “horn”: Mnt *bulu*, Grk *bəl*, Bol *boolu-m*, Krk *beelə-m*, Dera *bili*, Tng *bɔl*, Ngm *balu-m*, Maha *bele-m*, Glm *balu*.

b- in several languages reflects a lost intervocalic laryngeal.

Note a suffix of body parts *-um-.

Omot *baHal- “horn”: Dime *bal-tu*, Gll *baali*.

193 *baHur- “thread, band”

CCh *mV-bar- “thread”: Masa *mbaro*.

Prefix *mV-. Note that in forms with prefixes, traces of laryngeals and contraction of -VHV- patterns are usually lost.

ECh *baHur- “thread”: Kwn *ba:ru*, Jegu *burre*.

SA *bōr- < *bVHor- “loin-cloth” ¹, “band” ²: Saho *bor* ¹, Afar *booruu* ¹, *boor* ².

Omot *būr- < *bVHur- “belt”: Kaf *buuroo*, Mcb *buro*.

194 *bak- “squeeze, strike”

Sem *buk- “squeeze” ¹, “tear” ²: Hbr *b(w)k* ¹, Arab *bkk* [-u-] ¹ ².

Secondary *-u-.

Berb *bVk- “strike, pound”: Tua *bakkat*.

Eg *bk* “kill (with a sword)” (gr).

CCh *bak- “strike, beat”: Mnd *bak*.

SA *bak- “destroy”: Afar *bak*.

ECh *bak- < *HV-bak- “push” (Bid *bak*) may be related to this root. Note also Dhl *bakk-eed* “kindle (fire)” ← * “strike”.

195 *baka²- “be pregnant”

Sem *bVka²- “have little milk”: Arab *bk²* [-a-].

Note an interesting semantic shift * “be pregnant” → “be unable to suckle a child”.

Eg *bk²* “become pregnant” (MK).

SA *bak- “be born”: Saho *bak*, Afar *bak*.

A resultative derived from the main root.

LEC *ba²ak- “not giving much milk”: Or *baakkuu*.

196 *bakVr- “young animal”

Sem *bakr- “young camel”: Akk *bakru*, Hbr *beker*, Arab *bakr-*, SAR *bkr*, Mhr *bōker*, Shr *okrit*, Hss *bōker*.

Berb *bVkVr- “lamb” ¹, “kid” ²: Ayr *e-bakar* ¹, Ahg *e-bəkər* ¹, Twl *e-bakar* ¹, Sml *a-bukir* ².

197 *bak- “insect”

Sem *bak- “midget” ¹, “bug” ²: Akk *baqqu* ¹, Aram (Palest) *baqqā* ², Arab *baqq-* ², Hss *bekket* ².

WCh *bakwa-/*bakya “cockroach” ¹, “scorpion” ²: Bks *buko* ¹, Fyer *bakya-n* ².

Note the shift of emphatization in Fyer: **bakya-* > *bakya-*.

198 *bak- “baldness”

Berb *bak- “hair disease”: Ahg *ta-haya*.

Agaw *bak(u)- “baldness”¹, “bald”²: Bil *bakw*¹, Aun *boxu*².

SA *bak- “bald spot”: Saho *bōka*, Afar *bōka*.

-ɔ- < *-a- after a labial.

This root is probably reflected in Sem *bahak- “herpes; white patches on the skin” (Aram *buhq-*, Arab *bahaq-*, Gz *bōq*, Jib *bōk*) with a secondary inlaut laryngeal.

199 *bak- “pour, flow”

Sem *buk- “pour out”¹, “rain” (v.)²: Hbr *bqq*¹, Arab *bqq* [-u-]².

Secondary *-u-.

Berb *bV̥k- “soak”¹, “contain (liquid)”²: Kby *əbbəy*¹, Ahg *a-həy*².

ECh *bwak- < *bak- “rain (v.)”¹, “ooze”²: Mubi *bok*¹, Bid *bok*².

Note the shift of emphatization.

Agaw *bakw- “flow”: Kwr *boyw-*, *bov-*.

Cf. derivatives in Kem *bukw-ana* “rain” (v.), Bil *bekw-ana* “cloud”.

LEC *bak- “flow”: Or *baq-*.

200 *bak- “cut, split”

Sem *bV̥k- “split”: Arab *bqq*, Gz *bqq*.

WCh *bak- < *ba(Ha)k- “cut”¹, “split”², “divide”³: Sura *bak*³, Ang *bak*¹, Fyr *bak*², Bks *bak*².

Shift of emphatization.

CCh *bak- < *ba(Ha)k- “cut”: Dgh *ḥaka*.

Shift of emphatization.

LEC *bakak- “tear”: Or *baqaqa*.

Partial reduplication.

Wrz *pak- “chop”: Gaw *paqq-as-*.

201 *bak- “look, see”

Sem *bV̥k- “examine”¹, “look”²: Aram *bəqā*¹, Arab *bqw* [-u-].

Various trilateral structures built on the basis of *bV̥k-.

Eg *bɔk* “see, notice” (I).

Here, -ɔ- is a sign for a vowel.

WCh *bak- “look for”: Bgh *bak*.

LEC *bek- “observe”¹, “know”²: Som *beeq-*¹, Or *beeka*².

HEC *be[k]- “know”: Bmb *beeh-*, *beek-*.

Omot *bak-/bek- “see”¹, “know”²: Ome *bik-*¹, Kaf *bekk-*²,

Mch *bakki*¹, Anf *bek-*¹, Bwo *bek-*¹, Gim *bek-*, *bek-*¹.

Vocalism *-e- is a Cush innovation.

202 *bak-/buk- “run”

CCh *bak- “drive”: Dgh *baka*, Mnd *abaka*.

Berb *bV̥kV̥y- “hurry, hasten”: Kby *bbuqqi*.

Based on *bV̥k-.

Eg *bk* “run” (pyr).

Agaw *buk- “run away”: Aun *buk-*, *buk-*.

SA *buk- “running away”: Saho *buka*, *bukaa*.

LEC *bak- “run away”: Som *baqa-d-*, Or *baqa*, Arb *baqa-d-*.

HEC *bak- “flee”: Dar *bak-at-*, Bmb *baṭa-d-*.

Alternation *a ~ *u. Probably, connected with Sem *bV̥ka- “go away” (Arab *bq* [-a-]).

203 *bak-/buk- “gourd bottle”

Sem *bak-buk- “bottle”: Hbr *baqbūq*, Aram (Syr) *bagbūgā*.

Reduplication.

WCh *ku-bak- “clay gourd”: Gera *kubaako*.

Prefix *ku-.

Agaw *bakw- “gourd bottle”: Xmr *baw*, *bawa*, Kem *bəywa*.

LEC *buk- “gourd”: Or *buqe*.

HEC *bukk- “gourd”: Dar *bukke*.

Irregular *-kk-.

Omot *bukk- “gourd”: Kaf *bukkoo*, Mch *bukko*.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

204 *bal- “eye, eyelid; blind”

Berb *bV̥l- “eyelash”¹, “eyelid”²: Sgr *a-blu*¹, Mzab *a-bil*¹,

Snus *a-bəl*², Snh *abel*².

Eg *br* “both eyes” (gr), Copt **belle* “blind”: Bhr *belle*, Shd *bolle*.

LEC *ball- “one-eyed”: Or *ballaa*.

HEC *ball- “blind”: Sid *ball-icca*, Dar *balla²a*, Bmb *balla²a*.

205 *bal- “wing, feather”

Sem *nu-ball- “eagle’s feather”: Akk *nuballu*.

Prefix *nu- (probably, from *mu-, see below).

SA *bal- “feather”: Afar *bal*.

LEC *bal- “wing”: Som *baal*, Or *baala*, Bay *baale*, Kon *balla*.

HEC *ball- “feather”: Sid *balle*, Had *balla²e*, Bmb *baalle*.

Omot *bal- “feather”: Kaf *baaloo*.

Probably, related to CCh *mV-bal- “arm, shoulder” (Log *m-phala*, Gul *m-bala*) and WCh *bV-bal- id. (Sura *bāl*, Ang *bēl*, Krk *bebalia*, Bks *bāl*). If this connection is valid, a form with a prefix *mV- (dissimilated in Sem and assimilated in WCh) should be reconstructed.

206 *bal- “cloud, sky”

CCh *bal- “sky”¹, “cloud”²: Glv *balabala*¹, Log *bəlukʷi*².

Suffix -kʷi in Log. Reduplication in Glv.

Bed *bal* “cloud”.

For the semantic development cf. Skt *nabhas-* “cloud” ~ Av *nabah-* “sky”.

207 *balag-/*balug- “shine”

Sem *bVlug- “shine”¹, “dawn” (v.)²: Hbr *blg*¹, Arab *blg* [-u-]².

LEC *balag- “shine, sparkle”: Or *balag*.

Cf. a deveritative in Som *bilig* “sparkling”.

208 *bala^C- “eat, swallow”

Sem *bVla^C- “swallow”¹, “eat”²: Hbr *bl^C*¹, Aram (Mand) *bla*¹, Arab *bl^C* [-a-]¹, Gz *bal'a*², Tgr *bäl'a*², Tgy *bäl'e*², Amh *bälla*², Hss *böla*, Mhr *böla*, Shh *bela^C*.

Agaw *balV^C- “eat”: Bil *bel^C*.

Agaw may be borrowed from Sem. Bil -ə- may reflect *-a-.

209 *balak- “stone”

Sem *balak- “marble”¹, “limestone”²: Arab *balaq-*¹, SAr *blq*², Gz *balaq-*¹.

WCh *bVlak- “stone”: Hs *ta-blaka*.

Unexpected non-emphatic *k. Prefix *ta-.

CCh *palak- “stone”: Lmn *palak*.

Irregular development of HS *b- > CCh *p-.

210 *ban- “field”

Eg *bn.t* “field” (n).

WCh *bun- < *Hu-ban- “field”: Hs *bunā*, Sura *bon*.

Prefix *Hu-. Cf. a partial reduplication in Bks *bibin* “garden”.

LEC *ban- “open space, plain”: Som *ban*.

211 *ban- “hand, arm”

Sem *bann- “finger”: Arab *bann-*, *bunn-*.

WCh *ban-H- “arm”: Brm *bag-li*, Fyr *beg*.

A laryngeal suffix.

CCh *bin- “arm”: Tera *bən*, Jara *binna*.

Vocalism is not clear.

212 *ban- “open”

WCh *ban- “open, uncover”: Hs *banye*.

CCh *ban-H-/*byan-H- “open”: Mofu *bag*, *beŋ*.

ECh *bVn-H- “open”: Kera *biŋi*.

LEC *ban- “open”: Or *bana*.

Alternation *a ~ *i. A laryngeal suffix in CCh and ECh.

213 *bar- “child”

Sem *bar- “son”: Aram *bar*, SAr *brw*, Shh *ber*, Mhr *ber*, Soq *bar*, Hss *ber*.

Berb *barar- “son”: Ayr *a-barar*, Ahg *a-burir*, Twl *barar*.

Partial reduplication. Irregular vocalism in Ahg.

WCh *bar-/*byar- “young girl”¹, “child”²: Hs *bēra*¹, Ang *par*², Glm *baryawa*¹.

Hs indicates *e in the 1st syllable.

214 *bar- “man”

WCh *(*mV*-)bar- “person”: Glm *mbər* (pl.), Gera *bar-mi*, Zul *mbar-me*, Geji *mbali-ŋ*, Paa *m-barə-ŋ*, Mbu *bar-gi*.

Cf. Hs *bārē* “stranger”, Paa *mbarə-ŋ* id.

CCh *-bwar- “man, person”: Gis *mburo*, Bch *hwara*.

Secondary labialization of the root vowel. Individual forms contain prefixes **mV*- and **HV*-.

ECh *bar- “man, person”: Gbr *barua*, Dor *bara*, Ndam *bər*.

SA *bar- “man”: Afar *barra*.

Related to *bar- “child” (cf. “human being” = “human child” in early Near and Middle Eastern traditions)?

215 *bar- “take”

Berb **bVr*- “take (in handfuls)": Tua *a-bər*.

CCh **mV-bwar*- “seize, grasp”: Suk *mbwɔ̄r*.

*-wa- may be explained by the influence of the preceding labial consonant.

Bed *bari* “get, collect, have”.

SA *bar- “grasp, hold”: Saho *bar-*.

216 *bar- “clean, wash”

Sem **bVr*- “(be) clean”: Ug *brr*, Hbr *brr*, Aram (Palest) *bərar*, Gz *brr*.

CCh *bar- “wash”: Glv *bar-*, Mnd *bara-*.

Cf. also **mV-bar*-, **a-bar*- “cleanliness”: Tera *m-bari*, Mnd *abbara*.

217 *bar- “antelope”

Berb **bVrVy*- “young antelope”: Ahg *e-bərəy*.

Formation in *-ay-.

WCh *bar- “gazelle”: Hs *barəwā*.

Cf. partial reduplication **ba-bar*- “gazelle”: Paa *babar*, Siri *babari*.

Probably related to LEC **ba²ir*- “antelope” (Som *bair*) and Rift **ba²ur*- id. (Bur *ba²uru*).

218 *bar- “ditch”

Berb *bar- “ditch”: Ghd *a-bər*.

Cf. reduplicated Mzab *burbur* “underground irrigation channel”.

HEC *bar- “ditch”: Had *bare*.

219 *bar- “fly” (v.)

Eg *bhəj* “fly” (MK).

Goes back to **bahar-*, a triliteral stem built upon original *bar-.

CCh *bar- “fly, jump”: Msg *bara*.

ECh **bVr*- “fly”: Kwn *bre*.

Agaw **birir*- “fly”: Aun *berer-əy*.

Partial reduplication. Note the modified vocalism.

LEC *bar- “fly”: Or *barr-isa*, *barara*.

Partial reduplication in *barara*.

220 *bar- “wind”

Sem **bārih-* “hot wind”: Arab *bārih-*.

Based on *bar-?

CCh **baraw*- “wind”: Mba *baraw-ay*.

Cf. partial reduplication in Msg *bebər*.

ECh **ka-bar*- “wind”: Kera *ka-bar*.

Prefix **ka-*.

221 *bar- “beast of prey”

Sem **bar-bar*- “wolf”: Akk *barbaru*.

Reduplication.

Eg *bɔj* “panther” (MK).

WCh *bar- “hyaena”: Hs *bārū*.

222 *bar- “see”

Sem **bVr*- “see, examine”: Akk *barū*, Arab *bry* [-i-]. Jib *ebrer*.

Various triliteral derivatives of the original root.

Eg *br* “see” (gr).

CCh **bur*- “remember”: Bch *bur-inā*.

The root vowel is irregular.

SA *bar- “learn”: Afar *bar*.

LEC *bar- “learn”: Som *baro*.

Dhl *bar-* “know”.

223 *bar-/bur- “morning”

ECh *bur- “morning”: Ndm *buri*, Mubi *burburu*.

SA *ber- “morning”: Saho *beeraa*, Afar *beeraa*.

The root vowel is irregular. Cf. also SA *bar- “night”: Saho *baar*, Afar *baar*.

LEC *bar- “dawn, morning”: Som *bärii*, Or *barii*, Arb *barri*.

HEC *bar- “day”: Bmb *barra*, Kmb *barra*.

Dhl *burra* “morning”.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

224 *bar-/bur- “grain, cereal”

Sem *barr-/burr- “cereal”¹, “wheat”²: Akk *burru*¹, Hbr *bar*, *bär*¹, Arab *burr-*², SAr *br*², Soq *bor*², Mhr *barr*², Shr *barr*².

Berb *bVr- “flour”¹, “sorghum”², “bread”³: Ghd *a-bar-ən*¹, Awj *aβr-ūn*², Ayr *a-bora*², Ahg *a-bōra*², Twl *a-bōra*², Zng *būru*³.

WCh *bar-/bur- “kind of flour”¹, “gruel”²: Hs *buri*, *biri*¹, Ngz *barbari*².

Hs *biri* < *buri* with assimilation of vowels. Reduplication in Ngz.

ECh *bar-/bur- “flour”¹, “kind of millet”²: Smr *bura*¹, Tum *bař*¹, Kbl *ku-bəra*¹, Lele *ku-bra*².

A derivative in *ku- in Kbl and Lele.

Agaw *bur- “groats”: Xmr *bura*.

LEC *bur- “wheat”: Som *bur*.

Dhl *buru* “maize”.

Rift *bar- “grain”: Bur *baru*.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

225 *bara³- “recover”

Sem *bVra³- “recover”: Hbr *br³*, Arab *br³* [-a-].

Cf. also SAr *bry* “health”.

WCh *³Vbar- “recover”: Sura *bar*, Ang *bär*, Chip *bar*.

Metathesis. The voiced anlaut corroborates the loss of the prefix.

An alternative reconstruction is HS *³abar-.

226 *barak- “lightning”

Sem *bark- “lightning”: Akk *berq-*, *birq-*, Ug *brq*, Hbr *bārāq*, Aram (Syr) *barqā*, Arab *barq-*, SAr *brq*, Shr *berq*, Mhr *bōreq*, Tgr *bärq*, Tgy *bärqi*.

CCh *barak- “lightning”: Log *barak*.

HEC *barak- “lightning”: Sid *banko*, *birako*, Dar *balaka*, Kmb *banku-ta*.

Irregular changes of *-r- in the cluster *-rk-.

Related to *barik- “shine”. A parallel formation *birik- “lightning” seems to be preserved in Dhl *birik’ina* id., Agaw *birV_k- id. (Xmr *birqa*).

227 *barak- “ram, goat, calf”

Sem *barak- “ram”: Arab *baraq-*.

Berb *barak- “calf”¹, “cattle”²: Ahg *a-bərk-aw*¹, Gua *a-barak-i*². Irregular *-k-.

WCh *barV_k- “goat”: Bol *barke*.

ECh *birV_k- “bull”: Bid *birki*.

Unexpected front vowel.

228 *baraw-/baray- “stick, arrow”

Berb *buray- “stick”: Ayr *a-boray*, Ghd *ta-buri-t*, Ghat *ta-buray-t*, Ahg *ta-buri-t*.

Secondary *-u- after a labial.

Eg *bry* “sticks, canes” (n).

WCh *mV-bar- “arrow”: Zaar *mbara*, Zak *mbara*.

Prefix *mV-.

CCh *baraw- “arrow, bow”: Msg *barau*, Masa *baraw-ta*.

ECh *³a-bawar- “arrow”: Kera *abōro*.

Metathesis. Note prefix *³a-.

Note the consonantal alteration *-w- ~ *-y-.

229 *baraw-/*baray-“equid”

ECh *baraw-/*baray- “horse”: Dng *boora*, Mig *borow*, Brg *booray*.
Metathesis in Dng.

Omot *baray- “mare”: Kaf *baraayee*, Mch *baaraye*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-. Cf. CCh *bwar- “donkey” (Log *mbūri*, Kus *bori*, Afd *boro*) and ECh *bur- id. (Mkk *buuru*).

230 *barih- “run, go”

Sem *bVrih- “leave”¹, “run away”², “run in awe”³: Phn *brh*^{1,2}, Pun *brh*^{1,2}, Hbr *brh*², Aram (Palest) *bərah*², Arab *brh*¹ [-a-], Amh *bäräyyä*³.

Sem *i of the second syllable is typical of *verba movendi*.

WCh *HVbar- “escape”¹, “go out”², “return”³: Ang *bar*¹, Tng *bar*², Gera *bōrə-*³, Glm *bar-*³, Wrj *var*².

Metathesis.

ECh *bir- < *barya- “go”: Dng *birē*, *bire*.

Dhl *bariy-* “go out, depart”.

From *bariH-?

231 *barik- “shine, be bright”

Sem *bVrik- “shine (of lightning)": Akk *barāqu*, Aram *bərēq*, *bəraq*, Arab *brq* [-i-], Gz *brq*, Amh *bärräqä*.

Eg *bšk* “be light, be bright” (pyr).

Omot */jarik- “shine”: Mch *pariqq(i)-*.

Secondary p- < *b- influenced by *k?

The present root may be further related to *bar-/*bur- “morning”.

232 *barod- “beast of prey”

Sem *barad-/*barud- “leopard”: Hbr *bārōd*, *bārūd*, Arab *abrad-*. *b- corresponds to WCh *b-. Note a secondary formation in Arab.

WCh *bwadar- “zorylla”: Hs *bōdārī*, *būdārī*.

Metathesis.

LEC *marod- “elephant”¹, “lion”²: Som *maroodi*¹, Or *marode*².

Irregular *m-.

Derived from *bar- “beast of prey”.

233 *barVc- “give”

Sem *bVrVc- “give, yield”: Arab *brč*.

WCh *bar- “give”: Hs *bā*, Ank *pe*, Bol *bar*, Krk *bar*, Ngm *bar*, Krf *bar*, Gera *bar*, Glm *bar*, Pol *bu-*, *bi-*, Geji *bəl*, Brw *bar*, *bə*, Say *bər*, Grn *bər*, *bur*, Ngz *baru*.

CCh *bar-/*bir- “give”: Tera *vəri*, Dgh *bire*, Gdf *bar*.

ECh *baHir- “give”: Dng *bere*, Mig *biraw*, Jegu *bir*, Bid *bere-n*, Mubi *bāra*, Brg *biri*.

Metathesis of the laryngeal.

234 *barVt- “boy”

Berb *baraṭ- “boy”: Ghat *a-barad*.

Dhl *boorete* “boy”.

Derived from *bar- “child”.

235 *bas- “cut”

Berb *bVwVs- “be cut, be wounded”: Ayr *busu*, Ahg *buis*.

Based on the original *bVs-.

WCh *bas- “cut off”: Bol *bas-*.

CCh *bas- “break”: Masa *bas*.

Agaw *bas- “cut (skin)": Xmr *bas-*.

Omot *bas- “slaughter”: Kaf *baš-*, Anf *baš-*.

236 *bas- “apron”

Eg *bs̥w* “apron” (MK).

Going back to *bVsaw-.

CCh *bas-ay- “apron”¹, “loin-cloth”²: Gis *basay*¹, Bch *basey*². If not *ba-say-.

237 *bas- “walk”

Sem *būš- “go away”¹, “trample”²: Akk *bēšu*¹, Hbr *bwš*².

Extension of the original **bVš*-.
 CCh **mV-ba/s/-* “enter”: Mofu *mbəz-*, *mbaz-*.
 A secondary voiced in Mofu? Prefix **mV-*.
 ECh **bas-* “come”: Mobu *bəse*, Ndam *basi*.

238 **bas-* “live, beget”

Sem **bVšVj-* “be, exist”: Akk *bašū*, Phn *bšy*.
 Based on the original **bVš*-.
 Agaw **bas-* “beget”: Kem *baas*.
 An ancient causative?

239 **bat-* “move”

Sem **bVi-* “go away” ¹, “go quickly” ²: Arab *btt* ¹, Tgr *bättä* ².
 WCh **bwət-* “accompany”: Ang *bwot*.
 Secondary labialization of the vowel?
 ECh **bat-* “return”: Tum *bād*.

240 **bat-/bit-* “cut”

Sem **bit-/but-* “cut off, break off”: Arab *btt* [-*u-*, -*i-*].
u-vocalism is secondary.
 Berb **bVi-* “cut off, chop off”: Ahg *ə-bət*, Ayr *ə- bət*.
 ECh **bit-* “strike”: Bid *bit*.
 Alternation **a* ~ **i*. Cf. **bat-* “pierce, cut”.

241 **bat-* “pierce, cut”

Sem **buł-* “split, pierce” ¹, “be split” ²: Arab *btt* [-*u-*] ¹, Jib *bɔt̪t̪ət̪* ².
 Secondary *-*u*-.
 Berb **bVi-* “pierce” ¹, “divide” ²: Ahg *əbəd* ¹², Twl *ibdu* ², Sml *ibdu* ¹, Ntf *bəddə* ¹, Izd *bdu* ¹, Izy *bdu* ¹, Snus *bəddə* ¹, Izn *ebda* ², Kby *əβdu* ¹.
 WCh **bat-* < **bat-* “cut”: Bol *bat-*, Ngm *bat-*, Gera *bad-*.
 Note the shift of emphatization.
 LEC **bat-* “part; divide”: Som *bad-*.

242 **bat-* “speak”

Sem **bVi-* “chat”: Ug *tbt*, Hbr *bty*, *bl̪*.
 Various derivatives of the biliteral root.
 WCh **bat-/bayat-* “speaking, speak”: Krf *baati*, Fyr *beet*. **bayat-* seems to be a secondary extension of **bat-*.
 CCh **mV-bat-/mV-bit-* “answer, speak”: Gis *mbid*, *mbəd-*, *bubod-*, Mofu *babad-*, *mbad*.
 Omot **yibat-* “speak”: Kaf *yibat-*.
 Prefix **yV-* and irregular **t* < HS **t*. Metathesis?

243 **baw-/bay-* “water”

Berb **bVw-bVw-* “water”: Sgh *bbubbu*.
 Reduplication.
 WCh **bay-* “watering of horses”: Hs *bai*, *bāyi*.
 CCh **ba'i-* “water”: Nza *mbii*, *bii*, *mbi'i*, Bata *mboy*, *bōye*.
 Bata -*o* < *-*a*- after a labial.
 LEC **baw-* “lake”: Arb *baww*.
 Rift **bo-* “dew”: Kwz *bo-**uto*.
 From **baw-?*

Consonantal alternation *-*w-* ~ *-*y-*.

244 **baw-/bay-* “place, house”

Berb **bVw-* “enclosure”: Ayr *ə-biwa*, Twl *ə-biwa*.
 Eg *bw* “place” (pyr).
 WCh **bayi-* “place” ¹, “village” ², “hut” ³: Sura *pə:* ¹, Ang *pi* ¹, Mnt *bi* ¹, Ank *bē* ¹, Bol *beyi* ¹, Krk *biyi* ¹, Gera *bi* ¹, Zak *bayi* ², Geji *bi* ³, Ngm *be'i* ¹, *bi* ³.
 CCh **baw-* “place, house” ¹, “yard” ²: Bura *vi* ¹, Boka *bi-ta* ¹, Ngw *mbwə* ¹, Wmd *mbwa* ¹, Mofu *mbaw* ², Log *mba* ¹.
 The variant **bi-* in Boka may be a result of the morphonological development of **bay-*.
 ECh **ba-* “place”: Sok *ba*.
 From **ba*?
 HEC **bay-* “place”: Sid *bay-*, *ba'a*, Had *beeyo*, Kmb *bee-ccu*.
 Had and Kmb -*ee-* < *-*a*- before *-*y-*.
 Consonantal alternation *-*w-* ~ *-*y-*. Related to **bay-* “build” and **bayit-* “house”.

245 *bawal- “urinate, flow”

Sem **būl*- “urinate”: Arab *bwl* [-u-].
ECh **bawal*- “overflow”: Bid *bolol*.

Partial reduplication.

246 *bawar- “lion, hyaena”

Berb **b(V)war*- “lion”: Nfs *wär*, Ght ä-*bər*, Ayr *a-har*, Twl *a-har*, Zng *war*.

Note Berb **b*- > **β*.

WCh **bVwar*- “lion”¹, “hyaena”²: Sura *mbo:r*¹, Ang *bwār*¹, Pol *bwər*², Fyr *mbwār*¹.

CCh **bVwVr*- “lion”: Gid *bōlu*.

Cf. Gis *mo-bor* “lion”, Mofu *ma-bar* “panther”.

ECh **b/a/w/a/jr*- “hyaena”: Dng *boori*, Mig *booru*, Mubi *bōri*.

LEC **warab*- “hyaena”: Som *warab*, Or *warab-esa*, Rnd *waraba*.

Metathesis.

Wrz **warap*- “hyaena”: Gaw *oraap-atte*, Hss *araap-icce*, Dob *araap-acce*, Gll *oraap-atte*.

Metathesis.

Dhl *boora* “dangerous animal”.

From **bawar*-?

Cf. **bar*- “beast of prey”.

247 *bawVd- “sorcerer”

WCh **bad*- “sorcerer”: Ngz *bado-ra*.

Frow **bawad*-?

Agaw **bawVd*- “witch-doctor”¹, “werwolf”²: Bil *bawda*^{1,2}, Xmr *buda*^{1,2}, Kem *buda*¹.

Contraction in Xmr and Kem.

SA **bud*- < **bVwVd*- “witch-doctor”: Afar *buda*.

LEC **bawVd*- “witch-doctor”: Som *bida*, Or *bawda*.

Som is irregular.

HEC **bud*- “who has evil eye”: Sid *bud-akko*, Dar *buda*, Bmb *buda*.

Omot **bud*- < **bVwVd*- “witch-doctor”: Kaf *budo*, Bwo *budo*.

248 *bawVk- “drop” (n.)

Sem **bawk*- “shower”: Arab *bawq*.
Agaw **buk*- < **bVwVk*- “drops” (pl.): Bil *bokw*.

249 *bawVn- “rope, band”

Berb **baw(V)n*- “leather sack with strings”: Ahg *a-bawn*.
Eg *wbn* “band (on mummy’s forehead)”.
Metathesis.

ECh **bwan*- “rape”: Mkk *bonne*. From **bawan*-.

Related to **ben*- “tie”. Note consonantal alternation *-*w*- ~ *-*y*- (in **ben*-).

250 *bay- “chief, king”

Eg *by.ty* “king of the Lower Egypt” (OK).
CCh **bay*- “chief”: Mofu *bay*, Gis *boy*, Bld *aboy*, Mtk *bay*, Mafa *boy*, Daba *bøy*, Mus *bay*.

251 *bay- “back, hump”

Berb **u-bay*- “camel’s hump”: Ghat *t-uhī*, Ayr *t-uhəy*, Ahg *t-uhə*, Twl *t-uhəy*, Sml *ta-yyu*.

Prefix **u*-.

Note Berb **b*- > **β*-.

Eg *by³.t* “head, occiput, beard, breast, back” (n).

-*3* is a sign for a vowel. The meaning is uncertain.

WCh **bay*- “back”: Hs *bāyā*, Bol *boy*, Krk *bai*, Ngm *be*, Maha *boy*, Glm *bi*.

252 *bay- “build”

CCh **bV*- “build”: Lmn *b*-.

ECh **bay*- “build”: Smr *bi*, Kwn *bay*, Mobu *baye*.

Archaic verb preserved outside Chadic in a derivative **bayit*- “house”.

253 *bayit- “house”

Sem *bayt- “house”: Akk *bītu*, *bētu*, Ug *bt*, Phn *bt*, *byt*, Pun *bt*, Moab *bt*, Hbr *bayit*, Aram (Palest) *baytā*, *betā*, (Nab, Palm) *byt*, Arab *bayt-*, SAr *byt*, Gz *bet*, Tgr *bet*, Tgy *bet*, Amh *bēt*, Gog *bet*, Mhr *bayt*, Shr *but*, Jib *bet*, Soq *beyt*.

WCh *bit- < *bVyt- “hut, shelter”: Sura *bit*, Mpn *bit*.

Cf. Zgh *bat-iwe* “hut” < *bayt-? Derived from HS *bay- “build”.

254 *bayV^c- “sell”

Sem *bi^c- “sell”: Arab *by^c* [-i-].

WCh *bay- “trade”¹, “sell”²: Tng *paya*¹, Krf *bayi*², Glm *baya-*².

Complete loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

Rift *be²- “buy, sell”: Kwz *be²*.

Irregular *-²-.

255 *baʒ- “tear off, skin”

Sem *buz- “tear off”: Hbr *bzz*, Arab *bzz* [-u-].

Secondary *-u-.

WCh *HV-baʒ- “skin” (v.): Paa *buzu*, Jmb *vaz*.

A laryngeal prefix. Assimilation of vowels in Paa.

256 *baʒ- “flow, be wet”

Berb *bVʒ- “be wet”¹, “pour”²: Sha *bzi*¹, Kby *βezze^c*².

Cf. a derivative with suffix *-g- in Izy *bzeg* “be wet”.

Eg *bzy* “flow out, sprinkle” (MK).

-y is a suffix.

WCh *baʒ- “spit”: Ngz *baz-iyu*.

257 *bazar- “be torn, be peeled”

Berb *bVʒVr- “be peeled”: Ghd *βzər*.

WCh *bazar- “related to torn (clothes)” (adv.): Hs *bazar-bazar*.

Derived from *baʒ- “tear off, skin”.

258 *bel- “blood”

WCh *²Vbyal- “vein”: Ank *vel*.

Prefix implied by the anlaut in Ank.

CCh *byal- “blood”: Gid *bēli*.

Cf. Msg *fel* id., Mba *fal* id.

Agaw *bill- “blood”: Bil *bir*, Xmr *bir*, Xmt *bera*, Kwr *bir*, Dmb *bir*,

Kem *birr*, Aun *beri*, Dmt *beri*.

SA *bil- “blood”: Saho *bilo*, Afar *bil*.

259 *bel- “weapon”

WCh *HVbyal- “arrow”: Kr *belu*.

A laryngeal prefix.

ECh *byal- “axe”¹, “knife”²: Mig *bo:la*¹, Smr *bela*².

LEC *bil- “knife”: Or *billaa*.

HEC *bil- “knife”: Kmb *billawwa*.

260 *belal- “rivulet”

CCh *byalal- “rivulet”: Gul *belle*.

In this case, the vowel is reconstructed in the second syllable as a single possibility in which the first syllable is not influenced.

ECh *byalal- “rivulet”: Smr *bellali*.

Archaic reduplicative root widely preserved in derivatives, cf. *bolan- “rain, cloud”. The original form of the root was *bVl- as it is continued in ECh *byal- “pond”: Mubi *bēli*. See also *bol- “flow, be wet”.

261 *ben- “build”

Sem *bVn- “build”: Akk *banū*, Ug *bny*, *bnu*, Phn *bny*, Pun *bn²*, *bny*, Amor *bny*, Moab *bny*, Hbr *bny*, OArab *bny*, Aram (Emp, Nab) *bnh*, *bn²*, (Palm) *bn²*, (Mand) *bna*, Arab *bny* [-i-], SAr *bny*, Mhr *benū*, Jib *bene*, Soq *bene*.

Various trilateral formations based on *bVn-.

Berb *bVn- “build”: Ghd *ə-bni*, Sml *benna*, Izy *bnu*, Ntf *bnu*, Izd *bnu*, Izn *ə-bnu*, Snus *ə-βnu*, Sha *ə-bna*, Kby *ə-βnu*, Lib *bny*.

Manifested in individual languages as *bVnVj- or *bVnVw-.

ECh *byani(H)- “build”: Kwn *bay*, Mubi *bēni*.

Kwn may reflect a secondary formation **byani*²- similar to those of Sem and Berb.

262 *ben- “tie”

Berb **bVn*- “tie”: Ghd *aβən*, Ahg *ahən*.

Note Berb **b*- > **β*-.

CCh **byan*- “tie”: Log *bən*, *bən*, Bud *pənai*, *fanai*.

Log *b*- may reflect a possible laryngeal prefix.

263 *ben- “be bad”

Eg *byn* “bad, angry” (OK), Copt **bō̄ōn* id.: Boh *bōn*, Shd *bōon*.

Inlaut -y- seems to be a sign for vowel.

WCh **ban*- < **byana*- “wrath” ¹, “bad” ²: Tng *bana* ¹, Wrj *embəna* ².

ECh **byan*- “bad”: Sok *benā*.

Agaw **bin*- “lie” (n.): Bil *bin*.

LEC **ben*- “lie” (n.): Arb *been*.

264 *ben- “building”

Berb **byan*- “tent, house”: Ghat (ə)-*yan-an*, Ayr *e-hən*, Ahg ə-*hən*,

Twl *e-hən*, Tsl *e-hən*, Lib *bn*.

Note Berb **b*- > **β*-.

Eg *bnbn* “stela” (MK).

Reduplication.

WCh **byani(H)*- “upper floor” ¹, “hut” ²: Hs *bēnē* ¹, Grk *pīn* ², Ank *pīn* ², Krk *ben* ², Bele *bin* ², Geji *big* ², Pol *big* ².

CCh **binVH*- “hut”: Glv *vej*, Nak *vine*, Gis *vej*, Bld *vij*, Gudu *vīn*,

Nza *vine*, Bch *vuney*, Bata *vino*, Log *vəni*, Suk *bīna*.

ECh **byaHin*- “hut”: Mig *beg*, Mkk *biino*, Bid *beena*.

A nominal formation corresponding to **ben*- “build”. WCh and CCh forms contain *C*³ = -*H*- . The latter may be a result of the Common Chadic development and not necessarily leads to the HS reconstruction of **beniH*-.

265 *ber- “cereal”

Eg *brry* “bread” (n.).

-rr- may mean a partial reduplication or an orthographic peculiarity. In any case, -y stands for a vowel (of the first syllable?).

CCh **ba-byar*- “maize”: Log *bāberā*.

Partial reduplication.

Omot **bar*- “maize”: Mch *baaro*, Anf *baro*.

Omot **a* < HS **e* in certain conditions?

266 *ber- “cut”

Sem **bVrV²*- “cut, cut down”: Hbr *br²*, Arab *br²*.

Based on original **bVr*-.

Berb **bVrV²y*- “cut”: Sml *bri*.

Based on original **bVr*-.

CCh **byar*- “cut off”: Tng *ber*.

Dhl *biir*-“cut grass, mow”.

267 *ber- “mouse”

Sem **birr*- “mouse, rat”: Arab *birr*-.

Berb **bVr(r)*- “pole-cat”: Sml *a-bərr-ān*.

ECh **byar*- “mouse, rat”: Smr *dē-bere*, Tum *bə:r-āŋ*.

Prefix in Smr.

268 *bez- “sun, day”

Eg *bzy* “Sun-god” (reg).

-y stands for a front vowel.

CCh **byaz*- “day”: Msg *bezā*.

Rift **bes*- “sunlight”: Kwz *bes-iko*.

Continuants of **ʒ* in Rift are not established. The present example may be decisive.

269 *bezər- “corn”

Sem **bizr*- “seed” ¹, “peppers” ²: Aram (Pehl) *bzr* ¹, (Palest) *bizrā* ¹, Arab *bizr* ¹, Hss *bezār* ², Mhr *bezār* ², Shh *bizer* ².

Cf. denominative Arab *bzr* [-i]-“sow”.

WCh **bazar*- “corn”: Mbu *vazar*, Jmb *vazar*, Tala *bazar*.

From **byazar*-.

Etymologically connected with **bazar*- “be torn, be peeled” (as

far as semantic change is concerned, cf. IE: *g'rhnom “something ground; grain”).

270 *bi³-/*bay- “be angry”

Eg *b* “evil” (l).

The final laryngeal is not preserved. Eg may reflect an archaic form of the HS stem that may be then reconstructed as *bi-.

WCh *bi³- “be angry”: DB *bi³*.

CCh *biH-/*bay- “angry” ¹, “bad” ²: Gaa *biha* ¹, Gbn *biha* ¹, FKi *ba³y* ², Bud *abi* ².

Reduplicated forms in Gaa and Gbn may be related to CCh *bib- “hot”.

ECh *bVy- “anger”: Bid *beyo*.

Note the morphological alternation in the root.

271 *bi³-/*bay- “bread, flour”

Eg *by.t* “kind of bread” (med).

CCh *bi³- “millet”: Gul *bio*, Afa *bio*, Kus *byo*.

Quite probably, a semantic archaism within the present root pointing to the original type of the cereal.

Bed *bi³* “flour”.

HEC *boy- < *b[ajy]- “flour”: Bmb *booya*.

Secondary change of vowel after a labial.

As far as morphology of the root is concerned, cf. *bi³-/*bay- “be angry”.

272 *bi³- “pierce”

Eg *wb³* “pierce, open” (pyr).

Initial *w-* may stand for a rounded root vowel or represent a suffix.

WCh *bi³u- “pierce”: Diri *bi³u*, Paa *bi³i*, Miya *biya*, Kry *biya*, Siri *biyu*, Fyer *bo³o*.

-y- in Miya, Kry and Siri is an innovation from *-³- in contact with a front vowel.

CCh *bi³u- “pierce”: Daba *buh*, Bud *biu*, *bihu*.

Note -*h* in Daba.

273 *bi³ak- “slave, servant”

Eg *b³k* “servant” (OK).

WCh *biHak- “slave”: Pol *biyek*, Kir *biyak*.

Kir *b-* shows that WCh *-y- goes back to a laryngeal after a front vowel. Under the influence of the vowel, the laryngeal yielded to -y-.

CCh *byak- “slave”: Gis *beke*, Mofu *beke*, LPe *byek*.

CCh *-ya- < *-iya- < *-iHa-.

Related to *bo³- “slave, servant”?

274 *bi³an- “separate, divide”

WCh *byan- < *bi³an- “separate”: Sura *ben*.

Agaw *bin- < *biyVn- “divide”: Bil *bən*, Kwr *bin*, Xmr *bin*, Aun *ben-əŋ*.

Cf. also Sem *bVyVn- “separate”: Arab *byn* [-i-].

275 *bi³an-/*biyan- “look, know”

Sem *bīn- “know” ¹, “notice” ²: Ug *bn* ¹, Hbr *byn* ².

Sometimes compared with Sem *bayn- “link (n.); between”, see HS *bawVn- “rope, band” and cf. also HS *bi³an- “separate, divide”.

WCh *ba³an- “look”: Pero *baan*.

Assimilation of vowels.

ECh *ibin- “know”: Dng *ibine*, Mig *ibino*, Brg *ibini*, Sok *ibine*.

Metathesis and assimilation of vowels.

Note the alternation *-³- ~ *-y-. Any connection with *bi³an- “separate, divide”?

276 *bi³ir- “pit, well; dig”

Sem *bi³r- “balk” ¹, “well” ²: Akk *bīru* ^{1 2}, Hbr *bōēr* ², OArab *byr³* ², Aram (Emp) *b³r* ², (Palest) *bōērē* ², (Mand) *bira* ², Arab *bi³r-* ².

ECh *bi³ir- “dig”: Lele *biir*.

LEC *biHir- “bore, drill”: Arb *biir-*.

Related to *bu²ar- “dig”, *ba²Vr- “well, pit” as a morphono-logical variant.

277 *bi²Vy- “snake”

Eg *bys* “holy serpent” (gr).

Metathesis.

CCh *bi²Vy- “python”: HGr *biya*, FG *biya*, Kap *mbya*, HNk *bg'ye*, HB *wg'ye*.

278 *bibab- “goat, sheep”

Sem *bibb- “wild sheep”: Akk *bibbu*.

WCh *bVwab- < *bVbab- “he-goat”: Ang *bwop*.

Unvoicing of *-b- in Ang is regular.

Descriptive stem.

279 *bičur-/*pičur- “pudenda”

Sem *binVlur- “vulva”: Akk *bışšuru*, Arab *bunżur-*.

Metathesis in Proto-Sem and secondary -u- in Arab. Cf. also Hss *bešelēt* “clitoris”, Mhr *bešelēt* id.

CCh *pičur-in- “testicles”: FJ *fčerin*, FM *fučuru*.

Metathesis in FG and Gude. The original stem seems to be *pičur-.

Numerous phonetic irregularities are connected with the meaning of the word. Note more distant variants in CCh: HNk *subole*, Kap *səpule*, FG *spuylī* etc. As far as the anlaut is concerned, see *ber-/per- “mouse, rat”. As a whole, the word seems to be an ancient derivative of an otherwise unattested and unreliable stem.

280 *bič- “spit”

Eg *bšy* “spit” (pyr).

WCh *bič- “spit”: Ang *bis*, *bes*.

ECh *bVč- “spit”: Smr *bə:sə*.

Dhl *büt'uč-* “spit”.

The continuants of HS *-č- in Dhl are not well established. -č- might reflect *-č- in the intervocalic position. The root vowel -u- may be of a secondary origin.

281 *bid- “monkey”

Berb *bidd-Vw- “monkey”: Ghd *biddu*, Ahg *a-biddau*.

WCh *bid- “monkey”: Hs *biri*, Mnt *pit*, Ank *pit*, Grk *pit*, p̪et, Bol *bido*, Krk *bido*, Dera *bido*, Bele *bido*, Krf *biro*, Gera *biđi*, Glm *birya*, Paa *vidi*, Jmb *vuda*.

Gera may reflect *bidVH-.

CCh *bid- “monkey”: Tera *vidi*, Jara *vide*, Heba *mbeda*, Glv *avda*.

CCh *bid- < *bidVH-? Prefix in Glv.

282 *bičar- “burn”

Sem *bVčVr- “burn” (tr. and intr.): Ug *bčr*, Hbr *bčr*, Aram (Palest) *bčār*, (Mand) *bar*.

WCh *bičar- “heat”: Mnt *biar*.

CCh *bar- < *bVHar- “burn”: Tera *vara*.

ECh *bVHr- “warm up”: Kera *boore*.

Secondary labialization of vowels after *b-.

Agaw *V-bVr- “flame” (v.): Aun *əbr-əŋ*.

283 bihal- “be angry”

Sem *bVhal- “curse” (v.): Arab *bhl* [-a-].

WCh *biHal- “anger”: Mnt *bial*.

284 *biH[o]d- “jump, run”

CCh *biHVd- “go”: Boka *bide-di*.

LEC *bVHod- “jump”: Som *bood-*.

Omot *biHvd- “jump”: Bwo *bid-*.

Dhl *buduw-* “run away”.

-uw- may be a suffix.

285 *biHok- “rain”

WCh *biHVk- “rain that succeeds sowing”: Hs *biko*.

LEC *bVHok- “rain”: Som *bokk-*, Or *booka*.

286 *bil- “butterfly”

WCh *bil- “butterfly, bird”: Hs *bilbilo*, Glm *bil-iwi*.

Reduplication in Hs. Glm may go back to *HV-bil- > bil-.

Agaw *bil- “butterfly”: Xmr *bil*.

Rift *ba-bal- “butterfly”: Kwz *babal-iko*.

Partial reduplication causing a change of vocalism.

Related to *bal- “wing, feather”?

287 bil- “door”

Sem **abul*- “door, gate”: Akk *abullu*, Aram (Syr) *ābul*-.

Prefix **a*- Secondary **u* < **i* after a labial.

Agaw *bil- “door”¹, “hole, window”²: Xmr *bila*¹, Kwr *bela*².

LEC *bal-bal- “door”: Or *balbala*.

Reduplication with modified vocalism.

288 *bin- “man, male relative”

Sem *bin- “son”: Akk *binu*, Ug *bn*, Phn *bn*, Pun *bn*, Moab *bn*, Hbr *bēn*, Aram (Nab) *bn*, Arab *bin-*, SAr *bn*, Hss *he-būn* (pl.).

Hardly any connection with Sem *bar- id.

WCh *mV-bVn- “person”: Buli *mboñ*, *mboñ*.

Prefix *mV-.

CCh *bin- “brother”: LPe *bin*.

289 *binVg- “bird”

Eg *bng* “kind of bird” (MK).

WCh *binVg- “rough-coated fowl”: Hs *bingi*.

CCh *byanVg- “bird”: Gid *benga*, *bunga*.

Secondary vocalism in *bunga*.

290 *bir- “metal”

Eg *byɔ* “ore, copper” (XVIII).

Vocalic -y-.

CCh *HV-bir- “iron”: Mofu *borey*, Gis *bire*.

Prefix *HV- reflected in the Gis initial emphatic.

ECh *bir- “iron”: Smr *biri*.

Agaw *bir- “metal”: Kem *birr*.

LEC *bir- “metal”: Som *bir*.

HEC *bir(r)- “silver”: Bmb *birri*, Kmb *bira-ta*.

Omot *bir- “metal”: Kaf *bir-ewo*.

Cf. derivatives in SA *birit- “iron” (Saho *birtaa*, Afar *birtaa*) and Rift (Kwz *belet-iko* id.).

291 *bir- “jump”

CCh *mV-bir- “jump, fly”: Daba *mbir*, Msg *mbir*.

Prefix *mV-.

ECh *bir- “jump”: Kwn *bere*.

Bed *bir* “jump”.

Agaw *bir- “jump”¹, “fly”²: Xmr *bir-*¹, Aun *berer-əŋ*².

Partial reduplication in Aun.

HEC *burr- “jump”: Bmb *burr-*.

*i > *u after a labial.

292 *bir- “finger”

WCh *bir- “finger-nail”: Sha *bər-ən*, Grn *mbil*.

Prefix *mV- in Grn. Grn -l- < *-r- is regular.

Omot *bir- “finger”: Ome *bir-ade*.

293 *bir- “bird”

Berb *bVr- “quail”: Twl *ta-bərr-ut*.

Eg *bʒ* “kind of bird” (a).

WCh *bir- “quail”: Hs *birabirā*.

Reduplication in Hs. Note a parallel variant *buraburā*.

294 *birVg- “be high”

Berb *bVrVg- “rise”: Tua *burg-ət*.

Bed *birga* “high”.

295 *bisVr- “plant”

Sem *bišr- “onion”¹, “sprout, shoot”², “dates”³: Akk *bišru*, *bisru*¹, Arab *busr-at-*², Hss *beser*³, Mhr *bēser*³.

Arab *-u-* < *-i- after a labial.

Eg *tbsj* “plant” (MK).

Prefix *- or a graphic sign for *-i- of the first syllable.

296 *bit- “jump”

WCh **bit-* “jump”: Bgh *pit*.

Bgh *p-* < **b-* is regular.

Omot **bitt-* “jump”¹, “fly”²: Kaf *bitt-*¹, Mch *biitti*².

297 *bo³- “grass”

Berb **bu³-* “grass”: Izy *a-bu*, Gua *buho*.

WCh **bay-* < **ba³i-* “kind of wild grass”: Hs *bayā*.

ECh **bwa³i-* “grass”: Bid *boo³boo³i*.

Full reduplication.

298 *bo³- “slave, servant”

Eg *wb³* “servant” (MK).

Initial *w-* stands for a rounded vowel in the root.

WCh **bway-* < **bwa³i-* “slave”¹, “servant”²: Hs *bāwa*¹, Bol *baya*¹, Ngz *baayi*².

299 *bo³Vd- “vessel”

Sem **bu³d-* “implement”: Akk *bu³du*, *būdu*.

Unexpected HS **u* > **u* after a labial.

Eg *b³d.t* “dipper” (med).

ECh **bwa³Vd-* “gourd”: Mkk *boode*, Bid *booda*.

300 *bod- “penis”

CCh **bwadVH-* “penis”¹, “vagina”²: Bch *vödu-to*¹, Gudu *vədə-cu*².

SA **bud-* “penis”: Afar *buddaa*.

301 *bogur- “bird”

Eg *bd³* “duck” (OK).

-*d-* < *-*g-* after **o*.

ECh **bwagur-* “hen”: Kwn *bogor-to*, *bugur-to*, Kera *də-bərgə*, (pl.) *ga-bgur*.

Various assimilations of root vowels in individual forms.

302 *bo^c- “sun”

Eg *b^c* “Sun-god” (reg).

WCh **bwaH-* “sun”: Bks *bwē*, DB *bwē*.

The emphatic anlaut reflects the lost laryngeal.

303 *bo^c-bo^c- “pour, drink”

Sem **ba^c-ba^c-* “gurgling of water”: Arab *ba^cba^c-t-* Deverbative noun.

Eg *b^cb^c* “drink” (pyr).

ECh **bwaH-b[wa]H-* “pour”: Dng *boobe*, Jnk *boobo*.

Derived from HS **ba^c-* “pour”. Reduplication. May be an onomatopoeia.

304 *boh- “middle”

Sem **buh-buh-* “middle”: Arab *buhbūh-at-*.

Full reduplication.

CCh **bwax-* “middle”: Bud *boho*.

305 *bohVr- “sea, lake”

Sem **bahr-* “sea, lake”: Aram (Syr) *bahrā*, Arab *bahr-*, SAr *bhr*, Gz *bāhr*, Tgr *bähar*, Tgy *bařri*, Amh *bahər*.

Regular Sem *-*u-* > *-*a-* after a labial.

WCh **bwaHVr-* “pond”¹, “rivulet”²: Sura *voyor*², Grk *vor*, *voor*^{1 2}, Ang *fwor*².

ECh **bwar-* < **bwaHVr-* “sea, river”: Kera *vor*.

306 *boh- “give birth”

Eg *bh* “give birth” (NK).

Conditions in which HS **h* > Eg *h* are unknown.

WCh **bwaH-* “give birth”: Zaar *bwā*.

Emphatic in Zaar reflects a lost laryngeal.
CCh **mV-buh-* “give birth”: Nza *mbuho*, FJ *mbu*.

307 *boHar- “be yellow, be gray”

CCh **bwaH/aJr-* “gray”: Msg *bogora*^c.

Since **bwaHwar-* with two middle vowels is morphonologically impossible, the reconstruction of *-a- in the second syllable is inevitable.

LEC **boHor-* “yellow”: Or *boora*.

Cf. Arb *burri* “red”? Assimilation of vowels.

HEC **bor-* “gray, brown”: Kmb *bora*.

308 *bok- “rot, be rotten”

Sem **bVk-* “rot”: Hbr *bqq*, Aram *bqq*, (Mand) *baq*.

WCh **bwak-* < **bwak-* “suppurate, fester”: Sura *bwak*.

Shift of emphatization.

HEC **buk-* “rot”: Bmb *buuk-*.

309 *bok- “goat”

CCh **bwak-* < **bwak-* “goat”: Mafa *bokw*.

Shift of emphatization. -*kw* < *-k- appeared in the auslaut under the influence of the root vowel.

Bed *bok*, *book*.

Cf. ECh **bVk-* “kine”: Kera *beke*.

310 *bokar- “cattle”

Sem **bakar-* “bull”¹, “cattle”², “cow”³: Akk *buqāru*¹, Phn *bqr*², Hbr *bāqār*², Aram (Palest) *bəqartā*², Arab *baqar-*², SAR *bqr*², Hss *beqār*³.

In the first syllable, Sem *-a- < HS *-o- is regular after a labial. -u- in Akk is secondary.

Berb **bukVr-* “one year old camel”: Twl *əbuyer*.

CCh **bwakVr-* “goat”: Tera *bokəra*, Tera-P. *pokər-ti*, Bch *bogər-ey*.

Derived from **bok-* “goat”. On the other hand, cf. **barak-* “ram, goat, calf”.

311 *bokVr- “rich, king”

Berb **bVkVr-* “be rich”: Ahg *bəyər*, Twl *baghar*.

LEC **bokor-* “king”: Som *boqor*.

The reconstruction of HS **bokor-* implied by LEC is morphonologically improbable.

312 *bol- “flow, be wet”

Sem **bul-* “moisten”¹, “rain”²: Aram *bll*¹, Arab *bll* [-u-]².

Secondary **u*. Cf. Arab *wbl* [-u-] “fall (of rain)” (v.) and also a deveritative name in Hbr *yābāl* “heavy shower”, Arab *wabl-* “shower”.

CCh **HV-bwal-* “rain”: Bch *bole*.

Prefix **HV-*.

313 *bol- “lead, follow”

Sem **wVbVl-* “lead”: Hbr *ybl*, Aram *ybl*.

**wV-* may be a prefix.

WCh **byal-/bwal-* “come”¹, “follow”²: Grk *bel*¹, Bol *bol*², Sha *bol*¹.

CCh **bul-* “run”: HNk *mbule*, HG *mbule*, HB *mbulo*, HF *mbolu*.

314 *bolan- “rain, cloud”

ECh **bVlan-* “rain”¹, “sky”²: Smr *belani*¹, Tum *bəlan*^{1,2}, Ndam *bəlān*².

LEC **bolan-* “cloud”: Arb *boolan*.

Related to **belal-* “rivulet”.

315 *bor- “eat”

Sem **bVrVy-* “eat”: Hbr *bry*.

Based on biliteral **bVr-*.

ECh **HV-bwar-* “eat”: Tum *bor*.

Prefix **HV-* reflected in the Tum anlaut.

316 *borig- “insect”

Berb *bVriy- “mosquito” ¹, “flying ant” ²: Ayr bəryu ¹, Twl bəryu ¹, Kby i-bərriq ².

CCh *bwarVg- “louse”: Log borgo-mī.

*-g- may be irregular. A normal CCh reflex of HS *g (at least in the anlaut) would be *γ. Cf. also metathetic Msg biggerui id. ECh *bVrVg- “water insect” ¹, “caterpillar” ²: Kera abərgi-jiiwjiw ¹, Tum kərə-bəərg-ən ².

Composites both in Kera and Tum.

317 *bos- “fish”

Eg bss “kind of fish” (n).

Partial reduplication or a graphic peculiarity?

WCh *HV-bwas- “fish”: Dok pwas, Wnd has, Bnd bwas.

Laryngeal prefix.

ECh *busi- “fish”: Mig busu, Jegu bišo, Sok busi.

318 *bu³- “pot”

Eg b³w “vessel” (med).

Cf. also b^c id. (OK) implying a different laryngeal. -w seems to be a vocalic sign for *-u-.

WCh *bu³- “pot”: Grk bu.

CCh *bu- < *bu³- “pot”: Tera bu-ya, Hw bu-ra, Gbn bu-ta, Boka bə-ta.

319 *bu³ar- “dig”

Sem *bV³ar- “dig (a well)": Arab b³r [-a-].

WCh *buHar- “dig”: Zul yabori, Fyer bur, Bks bor, DB buur.

LEC *boHVr- “dig”: Som boor-, Or bor-.

320 *bu³uh- “penis”

Sem *būh- “penis” ¹, “votive phallus” ²: Arab būh- ¹, SAr bh-t ².

*ū results from a contraction.

Eg b³h “penis” (pyr).

321 *buç- “sand, earth”

Sem *bāṣ- “sand” ¹, “mud” ²: Akk bāṣu ¹, Hbr bōṣ ².

Regular Sem *-a- < HS *-u- after a labial.

HEC *buc- “soil”: Bmb bucca, Kmb bucca, Sid bušša.

Irregular *-c-.

322 *buçal- “plant”

Sem *baṣal- “onion”: Hbr bāṣāl, Aram (Syr) beṣlō, Arab baṣal-, SAr bṣl, Hss beṣel, Mhr beṣäl, Shh beṣal.

Regular Sem *-a- < HS *-u- after a labial.

WCh *bucal- < *buçal- “kind of grass”: Bks bušal.

Shift of emphatization.

Derived from *buç- “sand, earth”? For a semantic parallel see *cahal- “grass”.

323 *buč- “pudenda”

Sem *but- “shame, shameful object”: Ug btl, Hbr būšā, Aram (Emp) bwt, (Palest) bīhūtā.

Cf also Akk la būštu “shamelessness”. Related to *bVt- “be ashamed” (Akk bāšu, Ug bt, Hbr bwš, Aram (Palest) bēhēl).

Unexpectedly preserved *-u- in the root. Does it imply a reconstruction of a parallel HS *bac-?

Berb *buč- “vagina” ¹, “penis” ²: Siwa bāšša ¹, Sml bəšši ¹, Ntf a-bəšši ¹, Izn a-bətš-un ¹, Kby a-bbuc ².

Bed bus “podex, croupe”.

SA *bus- “vulva”: Saho bus, Afar bus, busuu.

HEC *bis(s)- “vagina”: Had bisso.

Unexpected *i.

Omot *bos- “vulva”: Yam boosaa.

324 *bud- “hate” (v.)

Sem *bVdVy- “express hate”: Arab bdy.

Based on *bVd-.

ECh *bu-bud- “curse”: Mobu bəbəde, Ngm bubbudde.

Reduplication. Unexpected emphatic -d-.

325 *bud- “stick”

Sem *bad(d)- “pole, stick, beam”: Hbr *bad*, Aram *badd-*, Arab *badd-*.
 Berb **budid-* “pole of a hut”: Kby *a-βuδiδ*.

Secondary **u* after a labial. Partial reduplication.

ECh **bVdVH-* “stick”: Kera *bəd-uwa*.

Suffix *-*H*-.

Cf. partial reduplication in CCh **bV-bVdVH-* “digging stick”: Mafa *bebəd*.

326 *bu^cun- “rain, sky”

Eg *b^cn* “sky waters” (pyr).

CCh **buHun-* “rain”: Gid *būna*.

ECh **bun-H-* “rain” ¹, “sky” ², “God” ³: Mig *bun* ¹, Dng *buŋ* ²,
Jegu bog ²³, Bid *buŋ* ²³, Mubi *bun* ².
 Metathesis.

327 *buhar- “shine”

Sem **bVhar-* “be clear, shine”: Hbr *bhr*, Aram (Palest) *šabhar*,
 (Mand) *bh^r*, Arab *bhr* [-a-].

WCh **buHVr-* “shine”: Tng *ber*, Bgh *ber*.

CCh **buHar-* “shine”: Msg *bara*, Bch *bura*.

328 *bul- “hut, village”

CCh **bul-* “village”: Bud *bula*.

ECh **bVl-bVl-* “yard”: Bud *belbele*.

Reduplication.

Agaw *^a*a-bVl-* “tent”: Bil *abluu*.

SA **bul-* “village, town”: Afar *bulaa*.

Secondary -*l*- in Afar?

LEC **bul-* “hut”: Som *bul*.

329 *bul- “lake, river”

Sem **bal-* “lake”: Gur *bal*.

Proto-Sem status of this word is subject to doubts.

Eg *wbn* “spring, source” (n).

-*n* goes back to HS *-*l*- . Initial *w-* stands for a rounded root vowel.

WCh **bul-/*bu³ul-* “river”: Zul *bwula³yi*, *bullai*, Bgh *bul*.
 Infix *³-.

CCh **bul-ay-* “sea, lake”: Gis *bulay*, Mofu *bəlay*.
 Cf. reduplication in Bud *bilabila* “lake”.

Related to **bol-* “flow, be wet”, **belal-* “rivulet” and its cognates.

330 *bul- “dove”

Eg *bn* “kind of bird” (pyr), *bnw* “phoenix” (BD).
bnw reflects **bul-* or **bol-*.

WCh **bu³al-* “dove”: Hs *bōlō*, Sura *mbul*, Ang *bul*, Ank *bel*, Chip *bul*,
 Bol *mbolo*, Tng *la-mbul*.

Several forms have prefix **mV-*.

CCh **mV-bwal-* “turtle-dove”: Tera *mbole*.
 Prefix **mV*.

ECh **bu³al* “bird” ¹, “dove” ²: Bid *bulle* ¹, Gabri *belu* ², Kwan
bəlō-ki ².

LEC **bulal-* “dove”: Or *bulale*.

Partial reduplication. Amh *bulall*, Gur *bulle* are borrowed from LEC.

Secondary formation with an inlaut laryngeal in Chadic.

331 *bul-bul- “pour, flow”

Eg *bnbn* “let flow, pour” (gr).

WCh **bul-bul-* “pour out”: Hs *bulbulā*.

Reduplication connected with **bul-* “lake, river” and **bol-* “flow, be wet”.

332 *bul-/*bulal- “pit, well”

Berb **bVlVl-* “breach, opening in the rock”: Ahg *e-bələl*.
 Partial reduplication.

CCh **bul-* “hole”: Log *bulu*.

ECh **bul-* “hole”: Bid *bullo*, Mig *büle*.

333 *bulac- “throat”

Sem **bala*^c- “throat”: Aram *bāla*^c*tā*.

WCh **bula*²- < **bulac*- “craw, goitre”: Bks *bule*².

Bed *bala*^a “gullet”.

Assimilation of vowels.

Afar *bili*^c*a* seems to belong to this root. However the vocalism of the word is not clear. Related to HS **bali*^c- “eat, swallow”.

334 *bulul- “flow, be wet”

Berb **bVlul*- “be liquid”: Ahg *bəlulu*.

The first syllable may contain -a-.

LEC **bulul*- “flow”: Or *bulula*.

Partial reduplication connected with **bul-bul*- “pour, flow” and **bol*- “flow, be wet”.

335 *bun- “monkey”

Eg *bnw* “baboon” (BD).

-w stands for a rounded vowel.

WCh **buni*- “monkey”: Paa *bun*, Siri *bini*.

CCh **buni*- “monkey”: Gude *mɔ-bin*, Bch *ma-bwən*.

336 *bur- “boat”

Eg *br* “kind of Nubian ship” (n.).

ECh **bur*- “boat”: Ndm *burō*.

337 *bur- “earth, sand”

Sem **barr*- “empty place”¹, “field”², “(dry) land”³, “region”³: Akk *barru*¹, Hbr *bar*², Aram (Syr) *barra*², Arab *barr*³, SAr *br*², Tgr *barr*⁴.

Regular Sem *-a- < HS -u- after a labial.

Berb **bVrVw*- “valley”: Izy *taβlaur*.

Derivative in *-*Vw*-.

WCh **buHVr*- “sand”¹, “dust”²: Sura *bur*¹², Ang *bur*¹², Krk *bər-bər-ən*², Bks *bura*², DB *bura*².

Secondary laryngeal infix.

CCh **bur*- “sand”¹, “dust”²: Log *būrā*¹, Bud *bur*- *bur*².

ECh **bar-H*- “field”: Kwan *kō-bārā*.

Irregular vocalism. Secondary laryngeal suffix.

SA **bur*- “sand”: Saho *buree*.

LEC **bur*- “dune”¹, “earth”²: Som *bur*^c*o*¹, Arb *boore*².

Cf. also Or *booruu* “muddy”.

Dhl *bur-une* “dust”.

338 *bur- “boil”

Eg *brbr* “boil” (n), Copt **berber* id.: Boh *berber*.

Reduplication.

Berb **bVr*- “boil”: Mzab *abər*, Nfs *abər*.

CCh **mV-bur*- “boil”: Mnd *mbur*.

Prefix **mV*-.

339 *bur- “penis”

Eg *bɔɔw* “potency” (MK).

-ɔɔ- continues HS *-r-. In the auslaut, -w is a sign for a rounded vowel.

WCh **bur*- “penis”: Hs *būrā*.

CCh **bur*- “penis”: Bura *bura*.

340 *bur- “calf”

Sem **būr*- “calf”: Akk *būru*.

Regular long *ū preserved after a labial.

HEC **bur*- “calf”: Dar *bur-uusa*.

Related to **bur*- “goat, sheep”?

341 *bur- “goat, sheep”

WCh **mV-bur*- “sheep”: Buli *am-bərə*, *mberra*, Tala *mburra*.

Prefix **mV*-.

CCh **bur*- “goat”: Hil *būrā*, Klb *bura*.

Mwl *bwārā* < **bura*-.

LEC **barar*- “lambs” (pl.): Som *barea*.

Partial reduplication and changed vocalism in a plural form.

Mgg *abuur* “sheep”.

342 *bura³⁻ “build”

Sem **bVra*³⁻ “create”: Hbr *br*, Aram *b'rā*, (Mand) *bra*, Arab *br*³ [-a-].

WCh **bur-* “build”: Krf *buru-*, Glm *bər-*.

Related to **bür-* “fortified place, building”. It is also possible to reconstruct **büra*³⁻.

343 *buram- “(be) particolored, (be) yellow”

Sem **barm-* “particolored”: Akk *barmu*.

Berb **bVram-* “yellow straw”: Ayr *i-bram*.

WCh **burum-* “yellow”: DB *burum*.

Assimilation of vowels.

344 *b[u]ray- “grain, corn”

Berb **bVray-* “pounded grain”¹, “flour”², “pounded barley”³: Bmr *bərri*¹, Sml *i-bri-n*², Sgh *i-brai-n*², Izn *a-brəi*³, Snh *a-brəi*³.

Eg *bry* “kind of pastry” (MK).

-*r*- < HS *-r-. Cf. Eg *brry* s.v. **ber-* “maize”

Derived from **bar-/*bur-* “grain, cereal”.

345 *burguč- “insect”

Sem **burguč-* “flea”: Arab *burgūt-*.

WCh **burguč-* “mosquito”: Gera *bursi*, Dera *buruk*.

CCh **mV-bVrguč-* “louse”: Daba *mbərguč*.

Related to **borig-* “insect”.

346 *burog- “stomach”

Sem **argāb-* “intestines”: Arab *argāb-*.

Results from a metathesis of *-b- in **burog-*. Initial **o-* is non-etymological. On the other hand, cf. Arab *bugr-* “swelled belly”.

CCh **bVrwag-* “intestines”: Mnd *brogue*.

ECh **burwag-* “stomach”: Tum *buroog*.

Derived from **bor-* “eat”.

347 *bus- “plant, grass”

Eg *wbs* “cabbage, greens” (gr).

w- is a vocalic sign.

WCh **bus-* “kind of plant”: Hs *būšī*.

348 *but- “hut”

Berb **but-* “mud-house”: Ntf *ta-but*.

Cf. Bmr *ta-but* “door”.

WCh **but-* “hut”: Bks *but*, Klr *tabut*.

Related to **bayit-* “house”?

349 *but- “vessel”

Sem **batt-* “bottle”: Arab *batt-at-*.

Regular *-a- < HS *-u- after a labial.

WCh **buHat-* “gourd bottle”: Hs *būta*, Gera *mboota*.

CCh **bVt-* “pot”: HNk *pta*.

p- < *b- in contact with unvoiced -t-.

SA **but-* “pot”: Afar *buti*.

HEC **bot-* “big jar”: Bmb *bota*.

Omot **bat-/bot-* “gourd, calabash”: Ome *batta*, Kaf *botoo*, Mch *boto*, Gim *bat*.

350 *buť- “belly”

Berb **buť-* “navel”¹, “belly”²: Awj *a-būt*¹, Ahg *tə-but-ut*¹, Twl *tə-būt-ut*¹, Sml *a-bud*¹, Ntf *a-bud*².

WCh **but-* < **buť-* “belly, stomach”: Sura *but*, Ang *bwut*, Mnt *bət*,

Fyer *buto*.

Shift of emphatization.

351 *buť- “vessel”

Sem **bat(i)-* “vessel”: Akk *baṭū*, Arab *baṭ-at-*.

Regular *-a- < HS *-u- after a labial.

Berb **buť-* “bottom of a vessel”: Ntf *a-bud*, Sgr *bud*.

352 *b[u]tin- “womb”

Sem *baṭn- “womb”: Hbr *bəṭen*, Aram (Emp) *bṭn*, (Palest) *baṭnā*, *biṭnā*, Tgr *bäṭn*, Hrr *bäṭni*.

Secondary -i- in Aram. Regular *-a- < HS *-u- after a labial.
Berb *biniṭ- “navel”: Ntf *i-binid*.

Metathesis on the HS level? Cf. Eg reflex of HS *b/u]tun-. On the other hand, in Berb cf. Kby *le-bden* “body”.

Derived from HS *buṭ- “belly”.

353 *buwuṭ- “burn; ash”

Eg *wbd* “burn” (mag).

Metathesis or a graphic representation of Proto-Eg *bud? -d < *-t- is regular.

WCh *buw(V)t- “ash”: Bol *buto*, Krk *bəto*, Dera *bubute*, Bele *buto*, Krf *buto*, Gera *bəda*, Diri *butu*, Ngz *bəbət*.

Partial reduplication in Dera.

CCh *bVwuṭ- “ash”: LPe *bwut*.

ECh *but- “ash”: Mig *bitti*, Bid *buto*, Brg *buti*.

Assimilation of vowels in Mig.

Dhl *buw-eeδ* “boil” may reflect a HS verb *buw- from which the present root was derived.

354 *buyač- “egg”

Sem *bayʃ- “egg”: Hbr *bəṣā*, Aram (Syr) *bītō*, Arab *bayd-*, Hss *bēṣeh*, Mhr *bēṣayt*, Shh *beṣ*.

Regular *-a- < HS *-u- after a labial.

WCh *buyač- “egg”: Pol *byač*, Geji *mbuši*, Zem *mboč*, Brw *mbuč*, *mboč*, Say *mbuč*, Buli *mbič*.

355 *buʒ- “be bad”

Sem *bVzVy- “treat badly”¹, “scorn”²: Akk *buzzu*¹, Hbr *bzy*², Aram (Palest) *bazzē*².

Based on *bVz-.

CCh *buʒ- “evil, bad”: Zgh *buza*, Gvo *bəza*.

356 *bṳ̈k- “bird”

Eg *byk* “falcon” (a).

-y- may be a sign for a front vowel.

CCh *bwak- < *buka- “vulture”¹, “hen”²: LPe *bwok*¹, Msm *bok*¹, Gis *bokoy*².

ECh *a-buk- “great bustard”: Bid *abuka*.

Prefix *a-.

Agaw *bik- “kind of bird”: Bil *bikaa*.

357 *bül- “cure”

Sem *bil- “heal, cure”: Arab *bll* [-i-].

CCh *mV-bul- “cure”: Gis *mboul*, Mofu *mbəl*.

Prefix *mV-.

ECh *bVl- “cure”: Sbn *bələ*.

358 *bür- “door”

Sem *birr- “grill, lattice (of doors, windows)": Akk *birru*.

Berb *bur- “door”: Ghd *ta-βbur-t*, Ghat *ta-wur-t*, Ahg *ta-hor-t*, Kby *ta-bbur-t*.

Note Berb *b- > *β-.

LEC *bor- “back (of a house)": Or *boroo*.

Related to *bür- “fortified place, building”?

359 *bür- “fortified place, building”

Sem *bīr- “fortress, palace”: Akk *bir-t*, Hbr *bīrā*, Aram (Emp, Nab) *byrt*², (Palest) *bīrtā*.

WCh *bur- “place”¹, “hut”²: Paa *mbura*¹, Siri *bəri*¹, Buli *ibəri*¹, Fyer *bur*².

CCh *bur- “town”: Mnd *bəre*, Gudu *vura-čü*, Nza *vəra-či*, Mwu *vura*, Bch *vura-to*.

360 *bṳ̈ž- “breast, bosom”

Sem *bizz- “breast”¹, “nipple”²: Aram (Pehl) *bz*¹, (Syr) *bezzā*², Arab *bizz-*².

Berb *buž- “large breasts”: Ahg *buhū-tən*.

A descriptive stem.

361 *bV̄ir- “announce”

Sem *bV̄ir- “announce (good news)": Akk *bašāru*, Ug *bšr*, Hbr *bšr*, Aram (Palest) *bšar*, Arab *bšr* [-i-], SAr *tbšr*, Soq *bsr*, Hss *abēšer*, Mhr *abōšer*, Shh *ōšer*.
 Berb *bV̄ir- “announce”: Ghd *i-βdər*, Sml *i-bdər*, Kby *yəβdər*.
 Berb reflects *-č-.

Irregular correspondence of affricates.

362 *bV̄g- “wish”

Sem *bV̄giw-/*bV̄giy- “look for” ¹, “wish” ²: Akk *bu²ü, ba²ü* ¹, OArab *ybh* ², Aram (Emp) *bčh* ², Arab *bḡw* [-i-] ², Hss *beğayt* ², Mhr *beğayt* ².

CCh *bV̄y- “not wish”: Log *bγ'a*.

Note the peculiar semantic development: “not wish” ? ← * “wish not to”.

363 *bV̄on- “neck”

Eg *bčn* “neck (of a bird)” (pyr).

This word may be also compared with HS *bulač- “throat”.

WCh *bV̄wan- “neck”: Pero *bwoŋ*.

-ŋ < *-n-H- as a result of the metathesis of the inlaut laryngeal.

364 *bV̄hV̄w- “shine”

Sem *bV̄hV̄w- “shine”: Arab *bhw* [-u-].

CCh *bV̄HV̄w-/*bV̄HVi- “light” ¹, “lightning” ²: Dgh *bīya* ¹, LPe *buwo* ².

Vowels both in Dgh and LPe are secondary for morphological and/or phonological reasons.

365 *bV̄s- “dig, bury”

Sem *nV̄bus- “dig out”: Arab *nbš* [-u-]

Prefix *nV-. Secondary *-u- after a labial may go back to HS *-a-.

WCh *bV̄s- “bury”: Ngz *bəžu*, Bade *əbžu*.

CCh *bV̄z- “bury”: Bura *bža*.

366 *bV̄tV̄k- “cut”

Sem *bV̄tV̄k- “cut, chop”: Akk *batāqu*, *badāqu*, Hbr *btq*, Arab *btq*.
 Eg *btk* “slaughter” (gr).

Late development of *k > k.

367 *bV̄tun- “be pregnant”

Sem *bV̄tun- “be pregnant” ¹, “have a big belly” ²: Hbr *bṭn* ¹, Aram (Talm) *bṭan* ¹, Arab *bṭn* ² [-u-], Hss *beṭin* ², Mhr *beṭayn* ², Shh *beṭin* ².

Secondary *-u-?

Eg *bnd* “difficult delivery” (med).

Metathesis. Cf. Berb reflexes of *b[u]ṭin-.

Derived from *b[u]ṭin- “womb”.

368 *bV̄w-/*bV̄y- “cry, weep”

WCh *bV̄y- “cry, weep”: Siri *biyi*, Kry *biy*.

Secondary *i before *y.

LEC *bo- < *bV̄w- “cry, weep”: Or *boo-*.

Note consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

369 *bV̄zuk- “be wet, spit”

Sem *bV̄zuk- “spit”: Arab *bzq* [-u-], Tgr *bozäqä*.

Berb *bV̄z V̄k- “be wet”: Ghd *bzəy*, Sml *ibzəg*, Ntf *əbzəg*, Shn *ibzəg*, Kby *əbzəy*.

*C

370 *ca²- “tree”

WCh *ca²- “kind of tree”: Tng *saaye*, *saawe*.

Derivative in *-ay- or *-aw-.

CCh *cya²- “wood”: Gaa *še'a*.

Irregular vocalism.

ECh *sV̄w- “tree”: Sok *səwi*.

Gf. also Sok čui id., suo “acacia”?
Rift *ca²- ‘‘tree’’: Kwz ca²-unko.

371 *cabar- ‘‘stick’’

Eg sbr ‘‘twig, branch’’ (med).
Cf. also isbr ‘‘whip’’ (NK) where i- may be a prefix.
WCh *cabar- ‘‘wooden poles’’: Hs čabarā.
Hs c- < WCh *c- is regular.

372 *cabel-/*čabel- ‘‘wild cat, leopard’’

WCh *cVbyal- < *čVbyal- ‘‘wild cat’’: Sura səbel, Ang sōl, Mpn səbel.
LEC *šabel- ‘‘leopard’’: Som šabeel, Boni šuel.
Boni reflects an earlier *šawel- < *šabel-.
Irregular correspondence in the anlaut.

373 *cag- ‘‘break’’

Sem *sVgV^C- ‘‘pierce’’: Gz sag^{wc}a, Tgy säg^{wc}e.
Secondary formation based on *sVg-?
Eg sd ‘‘break’’ (pyr).
-d points out to a preceding vowel different from *a.
WCh *cag- ‘‘break, cut’’: Hs čaga.

374 *cagah- ‘‘bird’’

Eg sdh ‘‘kind of bird’’ (MK).
Unexpected palatalization may indicate a root vowel other than *a.
WCh *cagag- ‘‘ibis’’: Hs čagagi.
Partial reduplication.
ECh *sagay- < *sagaH- ‘‘vulture’’: Kwan sagay.

375 *ca^Caw-/*ca^Cay- ‘‘squeeze, press’’

Sem *sVVy- ‘‘squeeze’’: Akk se²ū.
WCh *cV-cVy- ‘‘squeeze’’: Miya asəsəyo.
Partial reduplication.

ECh *saw- ‘‘squeeze out pus’’: Ngam sow.
Secondary -o- < *-a- before a labial.
Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

376 *cahVw- ‘‘plaited object’’

Sem *sahw- ‘‘curtain’’: Arab sahw-.
WCh *caw-/*cay- ‘‘plaited cover for a door’’: Hs čauyā, čaiwā,
čayawa.
The inlaut laryngeal left no traces.
Rift *cahw- ‘‘snare’’: Irg cahwe-li, Kwz ca²-uko.
Kwz seems irregular.

377 *cah- ‘‘herd’’

Eg shɔ.t ‘‘herd of donkeys’’ (OK).
-ɔ denotes a root vowel.
WCh *cahi- ‘‘herd’’: Wrj čiyə, Siri cagu.
Wrj -i- influenced by WCh *i of the second syllable.

378 *cah- ‘‘know, teach’’

WCh *caw- < *caHaw- ‘‘teach’’: Bol soow.
Suffix *-aw-.
Rift *cah- ‘‘learn, know’’: Irg in-cah-, Asa šah-.

379 *cahal- ‘‘grass’’

Sem *sahl- ‘‘cresse’’: Akk sahlū.
CCh *cahal- ‘‘grass’’: Mofu sahal.
ECh *sVHVl- ‘‘grass’’: Mkk soole.

Probably, should be reconstructed as *caqal- and derived from *caq- ‘‘earth, field’’ if the comparison with *buçal- ‘‘plant’’ ← *buç- ‘‘sand, earth’’ is valid.

380 *calak- ‘‘gather’’

Sem *sVlVk- ‘‘gather’’: Arab slq.
Eg sjk ‘‘gather’’ (pyr).

Note HS *-l- > -j-.
 CCh *cakal- “gather, collect”: Mafa *cakal*, Mofu *čakal*.
 Metathesis. Unexpected in č- Mofu.

381 *calaq- “lamb, goat”

Sem *sahl- “lamb”: Arab *sahl-at-*.
 Metathesis.
 Berb *cVlay- “goat”: Siwa *zalaq*, Ayr ə-zolag̚, Ahg *a-hulaq*, Twl *e-zolag*, Sha *zalag*.
 CCh *calak- “gazelle”: Msg *salak*, *salag*.
 ECh *sakal- “lamb”: Mig *sakalle*.
 Metathesis.
 An alternative reconstruction may be *caqal-.

382 *cam- “yellow, red”

Sem *sām- “red”: Akk *sāmu*.
 CCh *ci-cim- “yellow”: Gude *šisima*, Boka *šumma*, Hil *mī-šisimə*:.
 Partial reduplication with modified vocalism.

383 *camid- “grass”

Sem *samīd- “spice plant, vegetable groats”: Akk *samīdu*.
 ECh *sVmVd- “grass”: Smr *semde*.
 Assimilation of vowels under the influence of auslaut -ē.

Derived from *cim- “grass, plant”.

384 *cap- “vessel”

Sem *sapp- “kind of vessel”: Akk *sappu*, Hbr *sap*, Phn *sp*.
 Eg *sp.t* “vessel” (n).
 A cultural loanword or an inherited HS term?

385 *caq- “earth, field”

Sem *sahh- “meadow” ¹, “good land” ² Akk *sahhu* ¹, Arab *sahāh* ².
 Secondary formation in Arab based on *sahh-.

Eg *sh.t* “field” (pyr), Copt *sohi id.: Fym *šōši*, Shd *sōše*.
 CCh *caqwa- “field” ¹, “ground” ², “sand” ³: Log *sxe* ¹, Hwn *čəxwē-ra* ², Boka *-soxi-tə* ³, Gaa *čəkw-itə* ³, Gbn *čiyək-tə* ³.
 Agaw *cVχ- “prairie”: Kem *sēhā*.

386 *car- “elder, chief”

Sem *sarr- “chief”: Arab *sarr-*.
 May be a Persian loanword.
 Eg *sr* “high official, elder” (pyr).
 WCh *car- “king”: Wrj *cāra*.
 ECh *sVr- “adult”: Tum *səri*.

Cf. Berb *cVwVr- “precede, head, command” (Ayr *izar*, *əzwər*, Kby *zwir-*, Ahg *əhwar*).

387 *car- “know”

Sem *wVsVr- “remind” ¹, “teach, instruct” ²; Akk *asāru* ¹, Ug *wsr* ², Hbr *ysr* ².
 Derivative in *wV-. Note that, semantically, Sem verb is a causative in relation to Eg and CCh.
 Eg *sʒʒ* “know” (a).
 -ʒʒ reflects *-r-. It is less acceptable in the present case to treat inlaut -j- as a vocalic sign.
 CCh *car- “know” ¹, “remember” ²; Glv *sər* ¹, Msm *sar* ².

388 *car- “rope, tendon”

WCh *car-ak- “rope, tendon”: Hs *carkiyā*, Sura *carka*, Mbu *caraku*.
 Suffix *-ak-.
 Bed *sar* “tendon”.
 Note form with an inlaut laryngeal: WCh *ci²Vr- “rope, tendon” (Siri *cīra*, Bks *sir*), ECh *si³yar- “thread, rope” (Smr *šire*, Mubi *sērī*).

389 *caram- “chief”

Sem *sVran- “prince” ¹, “Philistine chiefs” ² Ug *srn* ¹, Hbr *sərānim* ².

Philistine loanword related to or preserved by Gk *τυραννός*? If not a loanword, it may go back to HS **sVran-* assimilated from **sVram-*, cf. WCh.

WCh **caram-* “chief”: DB *saram*.

Derived from **car-* “elder, chief”.

390 *caw- “faeces”

WCh **caw-* “faeces”: Ngz *šau*.

Ngz may, alternatively, go back to **ca²-*.

Agaw **caw-* “faeces”: Xmr *cawaa*, Kwr *šäwaa*.

391 *cawar- “dance” (v.)

Sem **sūr-* “dance”: Akk *sāru*, Hbr *swr*.

WCh **cwar-* < **cVwar-* “dance” (v.)¹, “dance” (n.)²: Gera *swarri*¹, Ngz *suwaari*².

Ngz *-uwa-* < *-(*V*)wa-.

ECh **sawar-* < **saHar-* “dance”: Brg *čaari*.

392 *ce²- “speak, shout”

Sem **sVwV²-* “cry (of pain)": Akk *sđu*.

WCh **cyah-* “speak”¹, “speech”²: Bgh *še*¹, Fyer *se*².

ECh **sway-* “shout”: Smr *s(w)øy*, Jegu *say*.

A secondary formation based on **swa²-*. The vowel may result from the influence of the second syllable.

Rift **ce²-* “shout”: Irq *ce²-*.

393 *cel- “female pudenda”

Berb **c(V)lul-* “clitoris”: Izn *azlul*.

Partial reduplication.

WCh **cyl-* “vulva, female pudenda”: Hs *çele*, Krk *cele*, Tng *šeli*.

LEC **sil-* “vulva”: Som *sil*.

Wrz **sil-* “clitoris”: Hss *siil-akko*.

HEC **çil-* “vagina”: Sid *çile*, Kmb *çili-t*.

394 *cilam- “tail”

ECh **silVm-* “tail”: Mkk *silme*.

Agaw **cimal(l)-* “tail”: Bil *šəmar*, Xmr *çimir*, Aun *cəmaro*.

Metathesis. Secondary emphatization in Xmr.

An alternative reconstruction is **cimal-*.

395 *cim- “grass, plant”

Sem **sim-sim-* “sesame”: Arab *simsim-*.

Reduplication.

Eg *sm.w* “cabbage” (pyr), Copt **sim* id.: Fym *sim*, Ahm *sim*, Bhr *sim*, Shd *sim*.

WCh **cim-* “steep herbs (for medicinal purposes)": Hs *çima*.

ECh **syam-* “hay”: Mkk *seemi* (pl.).

Rift **cam-* “kind of grass”: Irq *camo*.

Dhl *laam-inē* “blade of grass”.

Innovative **a* in Cush.

396 *cin-/cun- “leg”

Sem **sūn-* “lap, crotch”: Akk *sūnu*.

Gf. Arab *sin²-* “joint (of fingers)” and *sn* “kick with a foot”.

Eg *ins* “leg” (med). Metathesis,

Agaw **sin-H-* “calf”: Bil *sig*.

The laryngeal may be treated as a remainder of an archaic prefix moved to the end of the root (if so, the Agaw word may be compared with Chadic forms under *²*a-cin-H-*) or as a secondary suffix.

Chadic forms with *²*a-/*Ha-*, a prefix of body parts, see under *²*a-cin-H-*.

397 *cinun- “bird”

Sem **sinun-* “swallow”: Akk *sinuntu*, Arab *sinīnī*, *sinūnū*.

Rift **cu²unun-* “hawk”: Asa *šu²ununu*.

Secondary *-*u²u-* < **i* due to assimilation.

398 *cip- “sweep”

Sem *sVp- “rake up” ¹, “purify, refine” ²: Hbr *sphy* ¹, Gz *ssf* ².
 Various formations based on biliteral *sVp-.
 Berb *cVf- “plane” (v.) ¹, “wash” ²: Ayr *zafat* ¹, Kby *ucuf* ².
 WCh *cVp- “take off the top layers of washed corn” ¹, “sweep” ²,
 “skim” ³: Hs *cāf-ače* ¹, Diri *səfa* ², Siri *cəfu* ², Ngz *səpu* ³.
 ECh *sip- “sweep” ¹, “remove foam” ²: Bid *sep* ¹, Mkk *sippe* ².
 Bid may reflect *sipa-.

399 *cir- “pot”

Sem *sir- “mug”: Hbr *sir*.
 WCh *cir- “small pot”: Ank *šir*.
 CCh *cir-/*cur- “pot”: Zgh *šire*, Gava *sura*.
 Traces of an ancient apophony?

400 *cir- “pierce”

Sem *sVr-sVr- “sharpen”: Arab *srsr*.
 Reduplication.
 WCh *cir- “spit meat on skewers, pierce”: Hs *cīre*.
 Related to *cir- “thorn”.

401 *cir- “thorn”

Sem *sīr- “thorn, hook”: Hbr *sīrim* (pl.).
 Eg *sr.t* “thorn” (BD).
 ECh *sir- “roasting spit”: Bid *sīri*.

402 *ciway- “pay”

Sem *sūy- “cost” (v.): Arab *swy* [-a-].
 WCh *ciya- “pay”: Wrj *ča*, Kry *čiy*, Miya *c-*, Mbu *c-*, Jmb *ši*, Ša,
 Ang *ši*.
 Transformation of an earlier *ciwya-/*ciway-?

403 *co³ab- “drink”

Sem *sVbV²-/*sV²ab- “draw water” ¹, “drink” ², “be satisfied

with drinking” ³, “buy wine in order to drink it” ⁴: Akk *sāb-* ¹,
 Ug *s²b* ¹, Hbr *sb³* ², Aram (Jud) *sb³* ², Arab *s³b* [-a-] ³, *sb³* [-a-] ⁴.
 Metathesis of *-²- within Sem.

CCh *cwaHab- “suck”: Mofu *-sasab-*, Gis *sob*, *sub*, Daba *seb*, Zime *sobo*.

Emphatic -b- reflects the lost laryngeal.
 ECh *swaHVb- “suck” ¹, “drink” ²: Kera *sobe* ¹, Mubi *suva* ².

404 *cok- “pot, vessel”

Sem *asuk- “vessel for ointments”: Hbr *asuk*.

Prefix *a-.

Eg *st.t* “baking form” (OK).

Progressive palatalization of *k > t after HS *o.

WCh *cwak- “calabash”: Ngm *šoko*.

CCh *swak- “pot”: FKi *šaka*, Zgh *sakə*, Glv *šəka*, FJ *šaku*, Bch *suk-to*,
 Log *skwa*, Ksr *sko*.

405 *coriy- “plant, grass”

Eg *sɔry* “kind of plant” (med).
 -³- is a sign for a vowel.

WCh *cvari- “grass, thatching grass”: Hs *čari*, Bol *saro*, Dera *švari*,
 Kry *car*, Miya *car*, Cagu *cir-in*.

ECh *swariy- “kind of grass”: Mkk *soriyo*.

406 *cu₃Vl- “pierce”

Sem *sV₃Vl- “pierce”: Akk *sahālu*.

WCh *cul- “pierce”: Sura *sul*, Chip *səl*.
 Contracted from *cuHVL-.

407 *cuk- “close”

Sem *suk- “stop up” ¹, “cover” ²: Akk *sakāku* ¹, Hbr *skk* ², Arab
skk [-u-] ¹, Jib *sekk* ².

CCh *ca-cV₃kwa- “stop up”: Mofu *sasəkw*.
 Partial reduplication.

HEC *cuk- “close (with a lid)": Bmb *cuk-*.

Bmb c- is due to the orthographic peculiarities of the lexical sources.

408 *cV_Hak- “cut, break”

Sem *sV_Hak- “break, crush”: Akk *sāqu*, *zāqu*, Arab *shq* [-a-], Jib *shak*, Hss *sehāq*, Mhr *sehāq*.
 Berb *cV_K(k)- “cut, pierce”: Kby *ceqq*.

409 *cVmV_k- “cover”

Sem *sVmV_k- “cover”: Akk *samāku*.
 Eg *skm* “wrap” (gr).
 Metathesis.
 An alternative reconstruction is *cV_kVm-.

410 *cVtV_h- “bird”

Eg *sth* “kind of bird” (XXII).
 CCh *cVt- “kite”: Bch *soto*.

*
C

411 *çal-/çawal- “jump”

Sem *sūl- “rush at, jump at” ¹, “jump in fright” ²: Arab *swl* [-u-] ¹, Jib *sell* ².
 WCh *çal- < *çal- “jump”: Hs *çallē*.
 ECh *sa²al- “jump”: Lele *čaal*.
 HEC *çāl- < *çāHal- “jump”: Had *qaall-*, Kmb *qaal-*.
 Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

412 *çad- “grind”

Berb *cVd- < *cVd- “grind”: Ayr *əzəd*, Kby *ezd*.
 Secondary emphatization of *-d-.
 Omot *çad- “pound”: Ome *čaad*.

413 *çad- “be thirsty”

Sem *sVday- “be thirsty”: Arab *ṣdy* [-a-].
 Based on bilarial *sVd-.

CCh *cad- < *çad- “lick” ¹, “drink” ²: Mofu - *səd* ¹, Mafa *cad*.

Shift of emphatization.

ECh *sad-/*sid- “suck” ¹, “lick” ²: Mig *pasido*, Sbn *čada* ².

Shift of emphatization preceding the merger of HS *ç in ECh.

414 *çada^C- “cut”

Sem *sVda^C- “split, separate”: Arab *ṣd^C* [-a-].

ECh *sad- < *saHad- “cut”: Tum *sad*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *çacad-.

415 *çag- “hair”

WCh *çag- “hair (in the horse’s tail)” ¹, “hair” ²: Hs *cagiyā* ¹, Cagu *gəsiye* ².

Metathesis in Cagu.

Rift *çag- “hair”: I rq *çaga*.
 Unexpected I rq ç-.

416 *çā- “stick”

Eg *đ*^{CC} “twig” (med).

Partial reduplication (of orthographic nature?).

WCh *çāH- “stick”: Bol *cāwa*, *zāwa*, Klr *coh*.

CCh *nV-cah- “stick”: Gis *žaha*.

*n(V)c- > ž-.

The following forms may be related to this root: (i) Sem *cāsaw- “stick” (Arab *‘asā*) with metathesis; (ii) Rift *cah- “arrow-tip” (Alg *cahi*, Bur *cahiya*).

417 *çāak- “shout, ask”

Sem *sV^Cak- “shout” ¹, “call” (v.) ², “thunder” (v.) ³: Hbr *s^Cq* ¹, Aram (Jud) *s^Cq* ¹, SAR *s^Cq* ², Arab *s^Cq* [-a-] ³, Jib *sa^Cak* ¹.

Berb */c/VwV_k- “sing”: Kby *cewweq*.

Irregular anlaut.

Eg *đ*^{CC} “call” (n).

Note loss of emphatization in -k < *k.

CCh *cak- “ask”: Gbn čəxi, Boka *saxa-da*, Hwn *cake*.

Agaw *çaw(V)k- < *çah(V)k- “ask”: Xmt čawk-.

Omot *çVYVk-/çVwVk- < *çVHVk- “shout”: Ome çäyk-, Kaf çook-.

Dissimilation of *k > *k as in Eg.

Cf. also Som dawaaq- “shout caused by grief”?

418 *çah- “be white”

Sem *ṣVḥ- “be white”¹, “shimmer”², “be clear”³: Hbr ṣḥḥ¹, Aram ṣḥḥ², (Syr) saḥā³, Arab ṣhw [-u-, -a-]³, Gz ṣhw³, Tgr shy³. Tgy ṣāhe³, Soq shy³.

Various trilateral formations based on *ṣVḥ-.

CCh *cay- “shining”: Mafa *caya'a*.

From *çah-.

Omot *çah- “white”: Ari çaa-mi.

Cf. also Berb: Ghd *idua* “light” (adj.)?

419 *çah- “metal”

Eg *dh* “kind of metal” (XVIII).

CCh *cax- “iron”: FG *caxxi*.

Derived from *çah- “be white”? Cf. a similar type of semantic derivation in Lat *argentum* “silver” and the like.

420 *çahora^a- “sand”

Sem *ṣahra^a- “desert”: Arab ṣahrā^a.

WCh *ç/aHwajr- “sand”: Klr ḍasoor, DB nžoor.

DB nž- < *nVç-.

CCh *cVγVl- < *çVγVr- “sand”: Nak səyle, Mnd šili, Glv səyəlu, svylə.

Cf. also HEC *šašar- “sand” (Had šašara)? An old compound?

421 *çah-çah- “field”

Sem *ṣah-ṣah- “plot of land”: Arab ᷣahṣah-.

Cf. non-reduplicated Jib seh.

HEC *dad- “field, land, soil”: Bmb daddoo.

From *çaç-, cf. HEC *du-duf- “python” < *çu- çuf- (see HS *çUfa^c “snake”).

Reduplication.

422 *çal- “rope; tie”

Sem *ṣVl- “join, attach”: Hbr ḥyl, Arab wṣl, yṣl.

Denominative formation.

WCh *çal- “tree used to make ropes”¹, “rope”²: Ang sāl¹, Bol coli².

CCh *çal- “rope”: Mwu saalu.

423 *çap- “be clean”

Sem *ṣVpV²-/*ṣVpVw- “(be) clean”: Arab ḡfw [-u-], Mhr ṣofī, Hss ṣāfi, Jib ḡefi.

Based on *ṣVp-.

WCh *çap- “wash”¹, “be clean”², “well washed”³: Hs çaf³, Sura sugup¹, Ang sup^{1,2}, Mpn sūp, suwup¹, Say çap¹, DB sapa².

CCh *cab- < *çap- “wash”: Tera šib-ara, Boka sap-ađa, Hwn cəbən, Gbn čəpən, Gaa čap-an-.

Shift of emphatization.

424 *çat- “be warm”

Sem *ṣVi- “hot ashes”¹, “set fire”² Akk ṣētu¹, Hbr yṣt².

CCh *cat- “warm oneself”: Mofu -sət-, -zət-.

425 *çat- “shout, speak”

Sem *ṣūt- “shout”: Arab ḡwt [-a-, -u-], Gz ḡwt.

Based on *ṣVi-.

WCh *çat- “speak”: Sura sat, Ang sat, Chip sət.

426 *çawad-/çayad- “hunt”

Sem *ṣūd- “hunt (v.)”: Akk ṣādu, Ug ḡd, Hbr ḡwd, Arab ḡyd [-i-, -a-].

-i- in Arab is secondary and induced by intervocalic -y-.
 ECh *sawad-/*sayad- “chase” ¹, “hunt” (n.) ²: Sbn ćwada ¹, Mubi saiyyad ².
 HEC *sa[y]ad- “hunt”: Bmb saad-.
 Unexpected s- indicating a possible borrowing from Sem.
 Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

427 *çawah-/*çayah- “shout, ask”

Sem *ṣūh- “shout, call, clamor”: Akk ṣāhu, Ug ḫ, Hbr sw̫, Aram (Syr) ṣwh, Arab ḫ [-i-], Tgy չəwah bälä, Amh չohä, Jib esyeh.
 WCh *çVwVh-/*çVyVh- “ask”: Wrj cəy, Kry ʂiy, Miya ʂiy, Cagu ʂa, Siri ʂuw.
 HEC *cēh-“call”: Bmb ceeh-.
 Bmb c- is an orthographic variant of ç-. HEC *-ē- reflects a contraction of *-aya-.
 Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

428 *çawan- “flint, stone”

Sem *ṣawān- “flint, quartz”: Arab ṣawwān-at-.
 WCh *çaw(V)n- “hill, pile”: Hs ʂauni.

429 *çawlag- “stick”

Sem *ṣawlag- “stick”: Arab ṣawlag-ān-.
 Derivative in -ān-.
 CCh *cugul- “stick, beam”: Masa sugula, Bnn sugul-da, Mafa cagalay.
 Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *çawgal-. As far as vocalism in CCh is concerned, see HS *dawhal- “vessel”.

430 *çeb- “look”

Sem *ṣVb- “observe”: Akk subbū.
 D stirpes in Akk.
 WCh *çyab- “look”: Tng sebi.

431 *çef- “flow, soak”

Sem *ṣVpVw- “flow”: Arab ʂfw.
 Based on *ṣVp-. Cf. Hbr ʂwp “flow”.
 Berb *çVf- “weep”: Ghd ezzəf.
 HEC *çeff- “imbue, moisten”: Ala ʂeffo, Kab ʂeffo, Kmb ʂef-fo.

432 *çepur-/*çepur- “bird”

Sem *ṣipār- “sparrow” ¹, “bird” ², “sandpiper” ³: Akk ʂibāru ¹, Hbr ʂippōr ², Aram (Syr) ʂepro, Hss ʐefār ³.
 Secondary z- in Hss. Cf. Arab ʂufur- “sparrow”,
 WCh *çapur- < *çyapur-“guinea fowl”: Wrj ʂapur.
 *-ya- > *a after an affricate.
 CCh *cipur- “guinea fowl”: Mrg ʂəvur, Klb ʂivər, Hil ʂivə:rə:w,
 Bura ʂəvur, Chb ʐuvura.
 ECh *sibVr- “guinea fowl”: Smr ʂibir, Sok ʂōir.
 May belong to HS *sa(m)bir-.

Irregular anlaut.

433 *çer- “speak, shout”

Sem *ṣir- “shout”: Arab ʂrr [-i-].
 WCh *çyaru- “speak”: Bol sor-, Tng seer-, Pero ʐero.

434 *çibVc- “finger”

Sem *ṣibc- “finger”: Aram (Syr) ʂebc-, Tgr ʐəbc-it.
 Cf. a derivative in Ug ʂəb̥c, Hbr ʂəb̥a, Arab ʂib̥a, Gz ʂəb̥a-,
 Tgy ʂəʃab̥a, Jib ʂib̥a, Soq ʂəb̥a, Amh tat.
 Eg ʂb̥c “finger” (pyr).

435 *çiç-/*çuç- “chick”

Sem *ṣūṣ- “chick”: Arab ʂūṣ-.
 LEC *çuç- “chick”: Or ʂuçoo.
 HEC *çiq- “chick”: Had ʂiiç-oola, Kmb ʂiiç-oorra.

Descriptive root with an alternation of vowels.

436 *çig- “flower”

Berb *çig- “flower”: Sus *ažžig*.

WCh *çig- “kind of tobacco flower”: Hs *çigī*.

Agaw *çag-/*çig- “flower”: Bil *čaga*, Kwr *səge*, Xmr *siya*.

437 *çihar- “in-law”

Sem *ṣih(V)r- “son-in-law”¹, “brother-in-law”²: Arab *ṣihr-*²,

Soq *ṣeher*¹.

WCh *çVHr- “in-laws”: Sura *səgər*, Mpñ *səər*.

Regular -g- in Sura.

438 *çil- “snake”

Sem *ṣill- “adder”: Arab *ṣill-*.

WCh *çil- “tapeworm”: Hs *çilā*.

439 *çilal-/*çilul- “kite, hawk”

Sem *ṣalal- “night bird”: Akk *ṣallalu*.

Assimilation of vowels.

HEC *çulul- “kite”: Sid *čululle*.

Assimilated from *çilul-. Borrowed in Or *čulullee*.

Rift *cilił- “cry of the hawk”: Irq *ciliłi*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Dhl *tsilala* “hawk”.

440 *çin- “sharp object”

Sem *ṣin- “thorn”: Hbr *ṣen*.

WCh *çin- “sharp point”¹, “tooth”²: Hs *çinī*¹, Siri *çinna*².

441 *çin- “nose”

WCh *hV-çin- “nose”: Hs *hanči*, Sura *pəgo-zin*, Mnt *kəzəŋ*, Grk *yiddig*, Bol *wunti*, Krk *uentin*, Dera *wariy*, Ngm *wunti*, Maha *wotiq*, Bele *unti*, Krf *wuttini*, Gera *wunčini*, Glm *wuzi*, Grm *umši*, Pol *išin*, Geji *ičin*, Brw *ngə- sən*, Say *nyi-čəŋ*, Dwot *ngu-zuŋ*, Buli *išin*, Fyer *šin*.

Prefix *hV-.

CCh *(χV-)çin- “nose”: FKi *n-čən*, FG *k-šin*, Mtk *χə-can*, Daba *me-čiŋ*, Mus *mi-čiŋ*, Gude *šinə*, Gudu *čin*, Nza *činē*, Bch *šine*, Bata *činne*, Log *xsəni*, Bud *činne*, Kus *asen*, Msg *čunge*, *hantsiŋ*, Lame *čini*, Bnn *čina*.

Prefix *χV- in several languages.

ECh *sin-um- “nose”: Sbn *syān-*, Tum *hun*, Smr *sen-dum*, Nch *žinum-*.

Suffix of body parts *-um-.

Archaic root preserved only in Chadic. Cf. *çin- “smell”. Note prefix *hV- in WCh and CCh probably lost in ECh for phonetic reasons.

442 *çin- “smell” (v.)

Sem *VṣVn- “smell”: Akk *eṣēnu*.

Cf. Arab *ṣnn* “have a bad smell”, Gz *ṣnw* “be fragrant”.

SA *sin- “odor”: Saho *sin*.

HEC *çinç- “smell”: Bmb *çinç-*.

Partial reduplication.

Omot *çin- “smell”: Kaf *çin-*.

Derived from *çin- “nose”.

443 *çir- “bird”

Sem *ṣir- “bird”: Tgy *ṣir*, Amh *čore*.

Borrowed from Cush?

Eg *dry.t* “kite” (pyr).

-y functions as a vocalis sign.

WCh *çir- “parakeet”: Hs *çiryā*.

LEC *çir- “kind of bird”: Or *çirii*.

Omot *çer- “bird”: Ome *čeraa*.

444 *çir- “cut”

Sem *ṣVr- “cut, split”¹, “separate”² Aram (Syr) *sry*¹, Arab *ṣwr*¹, Soq *ser*².

Various derivatives based on the original *ṣVr- (*ṣVwVr-, *ṣVrVy-).

LEC *çir- “cut”: Or *çira*.

445 *çirih- “warm” (v.)

Sem **ṣVrVḥ-* “warm” (v.): Akk *ṣarāḥu*.

Rift **cirih-* “glow”: Iqr *cirih-*.

Reflexes of HS **ḥ* are not quite clear.

446 *çirV^c- “gather, collect”

Eg *dr̥c* “gather” (XX).

WCh **çir-* < **ciHVr-* “pile up”: Hs *çīra*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction could be **ci^cVr-*.

447 *çit- “be silent”

Sem **nVṣit-* “be silent”: Arab *nṣt* [-i-].

Prefix **nV-*.

WCh **çit-* “quiet, silent”: Ang *šit*.

448 *çiwar- “flock”

Sem **ṣiwār-* “flock (of wild kine or bulls)": Arab *ṣiwār-*, *suwār-*, *ṣiyār-*.

Berb **çVrVw-* “flock (of wild animals)": Tua *asera*, pl. *i-serā-ten*.

Metathesis.

449 *çocoф- “drip”

WCh **çaçaf-* “bubble”: Hs *çaçafō*.

Modified vocalism in a reduplicated form?

LEC **coçoф-* “drip”: Or *çoçopā*.

If Or *-p-* < HS **-f-*.

Partial reduplication of **qof-* “drop”.

450 *çof- “drop”

Eg *df* “drops” (n.).

CCh **cVf-* “sprinkle” (n.): Mafa *čeffe^a*.

LEC **qof-* “drop”: Or *çoфa*.

Note Or *-p-*.

Omot **çaf-çaf-* “drip”: Kaf *çafçafoo*.

Full reduplication with changed vocalism.

Related to **çef-* “flow, soak”.

451 *çoh- “dry up”

Sem **ṣVh-* “dry up” 1, “be dry” 2: Hbr *ṣhy* 1, Aram (Palest) *ṣh*².

Derivatives in *C³* = *y*, ³ based on the original biconsonantal structure **ṣVh-*.

CCh **cwaH-* “dry up”: LPe *čo²*, Masa *soya*, Msm *tcho²o*, Bnn *so²a-mo*.

Masa *-y-* < *-H-.

452 *çor- “hair”

Sem **ṣVrr-* “whiskers”: Akk *ṣerretu*.

Eg *dʒʒ* “plait” (of hair) (BD).

-ʒʒ may go back to *-r or *-rr.

WCh **çwar-* “hair”: Hs *çōrō*.

The vowel may result from assimilation.

Cf. also Berb **/c/V^cVr-* “hair” (Kby *ecc'er*).

453 *çub- “cloth”

Eg *wdb* “cloth” (XVIII).

Initial *w-* represents the root vowel.

WCh **suba-* < **çuba-* “cloth”: Bol *suba*, Tng *seb*, Ngm *suba*.

CCh **cub-* < **çub-* “cloth”: Bch *subwe-to*.

454 *çul- “pour, drip”

Sem **mVṣul-* “drip”: Arab *mṣl* [-u-].

Prefix **mV-*.

WCh **çul-* “pour”: Hs *çula*.

455 *çur- “press together”

Sem **ṣVr-* “press together, wrap”: Hbr *ṣwr*, Aram *ṣwr*, Arab *ṣrr*.

Secondary formation in Hbr and Aram based on **ṣVr-*.

ECh **sur-* “press, pack”¹, “be heavy, load”²; Kbl *sər*¹, Bid *sur-ray*¹, Mig *sūra*².

Mig -ū- may reflect *-u- or *-uwa-.

456 *çura^c- “throw”

Sem **ṣVra^c-* “throw”: Arab *ṣr^c* [-a-], Soq *ṣer(r)*.

WCh **çVHv^r-* “fall”: Bol *soor*.

Metathesis.

ECh **suHV^r-* “fall”: Kera *suuri*.

Metathesis.

457 *çübür- “sharp instrument”

Sem **ṣibār-* “pointed tool”: Akk *ṣibāru*.

Regular HS **u* > Sem **a* after a labial.

WCh **subur-* < **çubur-* “knife”: Buli *səbər*, Say *subur*, Dira *suburi*,

Pol *sərrəb*, Dwot *surup*.

Metathesis in Pol and Dwot.

458 *çüf(a^c)^c- “snake”

Sem **ṣipa^c-* “snake”: Hbr *ṣepa^c*.

Cf. a derivative in Hbr *ṣip^c-ōnī* id.

Eg *ddft* “snake” (BD).

Note *dd-* as a reflex of **ç*.

HEC **du-duf-* “python”: Sid *duduufa*.

Partial reduplication. As far as **d* < **ç* is concerned in a situation of two contacting **ç*, see HS **çah-çah-* “field”.

459 *çVRVF- “burn”

Sem **ṣVrVp-* “burn”: Akk *ṣarāpu*.

Eg *dʒf* “burn” (trans.) (NK).

-ʒ- reflects *-r-.

* Č

460 *čabah- “wing”

Eg *sb̥.t* “wing” (gr).

WCh **čaHab-* “wing”: Sura *čaap*, Ang *čēp*, Chip *šəp*, Mpn *čāp*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **čahab-*.

461 *čabVh- “speak, shout”

Eg *sbh* “shout” (pyr).

WCh **čab-* “speak”: Tng *saba*.

CCh **čab-* “ask”: Msm *tchab*.

462 *čad-/čid- “breast”

Sem **ṭady-* “breast”: Hbr *ṭad*, Aram (Syr) *ṭdā*, Arab *ṭady-*, Hss *ṭōdi*, Mhr *ṭōdi*, Shh *ṭode*, Soq *todi*.

ECh **čid-* “breast”: Ndam *sid*.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

463 *ča^c-/*či^c- “catch”

WCh **čiw-* “fish” (v.): Kry *čiwu*, Ngz *šuyu*.

Ngz *-uy-* < *-i^cw(V)y-

Dhl *ṭa^c-aaδ* “trap” (v.).

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

464 *ča^clib-/*ču^clib- “fox, jackal”

Sem **ṭa^clib-* “fox”: Akk *šēlebu*, *šēlibu*, Ug *ṭclb*, Hbr *ša^cal^bim*, Arab *ṭa^clab-*.

Assimilation of vowels in Arab.

CCh **či-čIVVb-* “jackal”: Msg *čičelebe*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh **čilib-* “wolf”: Mkk *sullibe*.

Derived from *ču^čal- “beast” with suffix *-(i)b-. Alternation *a ~ *u.

465 *čah- “bird”

Eg sh.t “kind of bird”.

CCh *čah- “kind of bird”: Mafa caha-caha.

Reduplication in Mafa.

466 *čahar- “plan” (v. and n.)

Eg shr “idea, plan” (OK).

WCh *čaHar- “intention, plan”: Fyer čoor.

ECh *čaHar- “imagine, predict”: Bid čaar.

467 *čak- “plait”

Eg sčj “spin” (pyr).

č < *k must be followed by HS *e or *o. Eg -č seems to stand for the root vowel *a.

WCh *čak-/*čaHVk- “plait”: Krk čāku, Ngz čaakau.

Secondary laryngeal?

CCh *či-čik- “twist”: Daba čičiku.

Partial reduplication with modified vocalism.

Cf. ECh *čaHak- “loom” (Mig čaka).

468 *čakam- “shoulders, nape”

Sem *tVkVm- “shoulders, upper part of the back”: Ug tkm, Hbr šekem.

LEC *sagam- “nape”: Som sagan, pl. sagmo.

Voiced *-g- < *-k- before a sonant? Final -m > -n is regular in Som.

469 *čakin- “net”

Sem *tikin- “net”: Akk šikinnu.

Secondary vocalism with assimilation.

WCh *čank- “snare”: Hs čankō.

In WCh the HS group *-kVn- is transformed into a cluster *-nk-. Cf. HS *čak- “plait”.

470 *čakel- “thigh”

Eg sdj “leg” (n).

Palatalization of *g > d before *e. Note HS *l yielding to Eg -č.

CCh *čakyal- “thigh”: Bud čakel.

An alternative set of comparisons may be suggested for Eg sdj “leg” if it is connected with sdh “shin” (med). It could be identified with WCh *sag- “leg” (Miya šagu-hu) and CCh *sig- “bone” (Log ſigo).

471 *čam- “gather, join”

Sem *čum- “collect, gather”: Arab ɬmm [-u-].

Secondary *-u-.

WCh *čam- “link up, join”: Hs čamme.

472 *čamač- “eat, feed”

Sem *tVmač- “feed (with rich food)": Arab ɬmč [-a-].

WCh *čam- “taste, test”: Mpn čam.

Cf. WCh *čim- < *čiHVm- “food”: Hs čimā.

CCh *čam- “eat (hard food)": Mubi čam.

473 *čapah- “catch”

Eg sph “catch with a lasso” (pyr).

WCh *čaHap- “catch”: Hs čafe, DB syap.

Metathesis. DB -ya- < *-Vya- < *-aHa-.

ECh *čaHap- “catch”¹, “fish” (v.)²: Smr šəbə¹, Bid čaap², ačap¹.

Metathesis. Voicing of *-p- in Smr is regular.

An alternative reconstruction is *čahap-.

474 *čar- “throw”

Sem **tVr-* “throw”: Aram *trtr*, Soq *trr*.

Reduplicative stem in Aram. Cf. Arab *ntr* [-u-, -i-] “disperse”.
WCh *čar- “throw, shoot”¹, “strike”²: Hs *čara*¹, Sura *čar*²,
Ang *čar*¹, Mpñ *čar*¹.

Dhl *taaro* “pierce”.

475 *čar- “weapon”

Eg *šsr* “arrow” (pyr).

šs- is one of possible reflexes of HS *č-.

Dhl *taaro* “spear”.

Derived from *čar- “throw”?

476 *čawVb-/*čayVb- “clothes”

Sem **tawb-* “kind of clothes”: Akk *šubtu*, Aram (Syr) *tawb-*, Arab *tawb-*, Sok *tob*.

Eg *sbby.t* “clothes” (gr).

Partial reduplication *čVbib-.

WCh *čwab- “put on”: Pero *čocco*.

From *čVwab-.

ECh *čwab- < *čVwab- “undress”: Sbn *čwəbə*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

477 *čawVr-/*čVr- “bull”

Sem **tawr-* “bull”: Akk *šuru*, Ug *tr*, Hbr *šor*, Aram (Syr) *tawrā*, Arab *tawr-*, Gz *sōr*, Hss *tawr*.

Eg *šsr* “bull (for slaughtering)” (pyr).

šs- continues HS *č-.

Eg may represent the original form of the HS root while Sem reflects a secondary extension in *-w-. Cf. WCh *tawVr- “bull” (Hs *tōrō*); ECh *tawVr- “cow, antelope” (Sok *tor*, Tum *tor*).

478 *če²- “pierce”

Sem **tV²ay-* “pierce, wound”: Arab *ṭy* [-a-].

Derived from a biconsonantal *tV²-.

CCh *čV- “cut”: Mofu č-.

ECh *čwa²- “pierce”: Kera čo²e.

Dhl *ti²-* “punch a hole”.

The root vowel is not clear. The development of the laryngeal may be not quite regular.

479 *čem- “fog, rain”

Eg *sym* “fog” (sarc).

Vocalic -y-.

CCh *čyam- “rain”: Log *sema*, *sama*, Kus *sama*.

Cf. WCh *čam- “rainy season”: DB čam.

480 *čen- “house”

Eg *sn.wt* “palace” (pyr).

WCh *čyan- “house”: Sha čen, Klr čyen.

CCh *čin- “house, compound”: Bnn *sina*, šina.

481 *čer- “shine; light”

Eg *šsr* “shine” (gr).

šs- may reflect HS *č-.

WCh *čyar- “light” (n.): Buli *bə-šerə*, Wnd čeri, Geji čil-ti.

Prefix *bV- in Buli.

482 *čer- “medicine”

Eg *sy³* “medicine” (med).

-³ continues HS *-r-.

CCh *čyarir- “medicine”: Bud čerire.

Partial reduplicaton.

483 *čer- “speak, shout”

Sem **tVr-tVr-* “chat”: Arab *trtr*.

Reduplication.

Eg *š̥r* “speak out” (MK).

š̥s- is one of possible reflexes of HS *č̥-.

WCh *č̥yar- “cry out”¹, “explain”²: Hs č̥erā¹, Ang č̥ir².

CCh *č̥ir- “shout”: Mba čiri.

ECh *č̥yac̥yar- “cry (of guinea-fowl)": Bid č̥ecer.

Partial reduplication.

Descriptive stem?

484 *čera²- “furrow”

Sem *č̥ir²- “furrow”: Akk šer²u, šir²u.

ECh *č̥aHar- < *č̥yaHar- “furrow”: Bid č̥aare.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is *č̥e²ar-.

485 *čin- “move”

Eg syn “hurry” (pyr).

-y- is a vocalic sign.

WCh *čin- “go”: Bol čina.

486 *čir- “faeces, dirt”

Eg sr “dirt” (gr).

ECh *čir- “faeces, dirt”: Mkk siiri.

HEC *čir- “faeces”: Had čiro.

Cf. also Bmb sera id.?

487 *čit- “throw, shoot”

Eg stiy “throw, shoot” (OK).

-y denotes a front vowel in the root.

CCh *čit- “shoot”: Gbn čita-, Boka čett-, Gaa čiti.

488 *čiw-/*čiy- “grass, plant”

Eg sw “kind of plant” (l).

WCh *čiy- “grass”: Hs čiyawa.

Cf. Rift *caw- “reeds” (Irq cawo)? Consonantal alternation
*-w- ~ *-y-.

489 *čor- “be strong”

Sem *č̥VrVw- “be considerable, be big”: Arab ḫrw.

Based on *č̥Vr-.

Egusr “strong” (pyr).

WCh *č̥war- “strength”: Gwn čori.

490 *ču²al- “beast”

Sem *č̥u²al- “fox”: Hbr šuč̥al, Aram tač̥lā, Arab ḫuč̥al-, Jib ič̥ol, Mhr yetayl, Hss yetayl, Shh ič̥ol.

Dhl teele “lion”, t̥aali “lioness”.

Assimilation of vowels.

491 *čumal- “creamy milk”

Sem *č̥umal- “milk skin”: Arab ḫumal-at-.

Cf. more archaic vocalism in Arab t̥amīl- “sour milk”.

Eg smr “cream”.

Note -r < HS *-l-.

492 *čül- “seed”

Sem *č̥il- “seed”: Arab ḫil-.

Secondary formation in Arab t̥ayyil- id.

WCh *č̥Vl- “seed”: Tng sala.

CCh *č̥uli- “seed”: Klb čuli, Hld čuli, Wmd čuli, HNk cili, HBz celi.

ECh *č̥ulwa- “rice”: Mubi čulwayo.

493 *čVBVH- “close” (v.)

Eg sbħ “close” (XVIII).

ECh *č̥Vb- “close”: Kera čebe.

Complete loss of the laryngeal.

494 *čVwag-/čVyag- “shout, ask”

Berb *sVwVγ- “shout”: Kby *sug*.

Irregular development of *č-?

CCh *čyag- < *čVyar- “ask”: Bud *čega*.

Unexpected change of *g-.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

*Č

495 *čagan- “goat, boar”

WCh *čang- “goat”: Cagu *satgen*, Mbu *čangu*.

Suffix *-(y)an- in Cagu.

ECh *čang- “goat”: Smr *čaŋge*.

Agaw *čyagan- “boar”: Aun *cyägänaa*.

Chadic word-structure of the present word is similar to the development in HS *čakin- “net”.

496 *čač- “catch, seize”

Eg *đe* “catch” (MK).

WCh *čaw-/čay- “catch, seize”: Krk *čaw*, Paa *čei*.

Phonetically developed from *čaču-/čači-.

CCh *ča-/či- “catch, seize”: Mtk *či*, Gis *že*, Log *si*, Bud *ča*.

497 *ča[č]Vr- “snake, worm”

Sem *sV[č]Vr- “snake”: Akk *sēru*.

Intervocalic *-h- is also plausible.

CCh *čar- “worm”: Log *čarē*.

498 *čahar- “show”

Sem *čVhar- “appear, be evident”: Arab *z̥hr* [-a-], Mhr *z̥ahar*, Soq *tahar*.

CCh *čar- “show”: Klb *a-čär*.

From *čaHar-.

499 *čahut- “squeeze”

Sem *čVhut- “extract oil”: Akk *sahātu* [-u-].

WCh *čüt- < *čaHut- “press, squeeze out”: Glm *čuuz-*, Pero *čotto*.

Glm -z- < *-t- is regular.

ECh *čei- < *čayVi- “squeeze”: Kera *čeete*.

Assimilation of vowels. ECh *-ayV- < *-aHV-.

500 *ča²-/*či²- “bird”

ECh *čač- “kind of bird”: Bid *čečeču*.

Reduplication.

HEC *či²- “bird”: Sid *če²aa*, Dar *ci²a-*, Had *ci²a-*, Kab *ci²a-*, Bmb *ci²a-*, Kmb *ci²a-*, Tmb *ci²a-*.

Omot *ča²- “bird of prey”: Mch *ča²o*.

Alternation *a ~ *i. Irregular correspondences of CCh and Cush laryngeals.

501 *čak- “vessel”

Berb *čVk- “plate for couscous”: Ghd *a-žku*.

WCh *čakwa-n- “pot”: Wrj *čakwān-na*.

Suffix *-n-.

CCh *čaxwa- “pot”: FG *caxwa*.

HS *k > CCh *χ under the influence of the originally emphatic *č.

ECh *čwaka- < *čakwa- “big vessel”: Bid *čook-iya*.

502 *čal- “locust”

Sem *čVl-čal- “locust”: Hbr *šelāšal*.

Reduplication.

WCh *čiHal- “locust”: Ang *čol*, Mnt *šiyel*, Tng *solo*.

Metathesis.

503 *čal-/čil- “shadow”

Sem *čil(l)- “shadow”: Akk *sillu*, Ug *z̥l*, Hbr *šēl*, Aram *ṭullā*, Arab *żill-*, Gz *ṣelālāt*, Jib *zelel*.

WCh *(nV-)čila- “shadow”: Ang *žil*, Sha *čala*.

CCh **nV-žal-* < **nV-čal-* “west”: Gis *nžala*.

HEC **čal-* “shade”: Sid *čaale*.

Dhl *tiilali* “shadow”.

Partial reduplication.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

504 *čam- “think, know”

Sem **wVlVm-* “think”: Arab *wzm*.

Prefix **wV-*.

CCh **čam-* “know”: Pad *cam*, FM *čam*, Nak *cama-*, Nza *cəm-an*, Zgh *cama*.

505 *čamon- “think, know”

Sem **tun-* < **tVnVn-* “think”: Arab *znn* [-*u-*], Hss *zen*, Shh *ežnin*.

Probably, with assimilation of the inlaut *-*m-* > *-*n-*.

WCh **čamwan-* “think, remember”: Hs *čammāni*, Ang *čan*, Krk *čawan*.

Derived from **čam-* “think, know”.

506 *čar- “look, see”

Sem **nVčar-* “guard”¹, “look”²: Akk *našāru*¹, Ug *ngr*¹, Phn *nṣr*¹, Hbr *nṣr*¹, Aram *nṭr*¹, Arab *nṣr* [-*u-*]², SAR *nṭr*¹, Gz *nṣr*².

Prefix **nV-*.

Berb **čVr-* “see, look”: Izn *zer*, Snh *čar*.

WCh **čar-* “guard”: Hs *čare*.

Cf. Berb **čVr-* “pupil (of an eye)” (Twl *əzzəru*).

507 *čaw- “mouse, rat”

Berb **čVw-* “jerboa”: Ayr *e-dəwi*, Twl *e-dəwi*.

WCh **čiy-* “field rat”: Hs *čiyō*.

An old morphonological variant **čVj-*?

Agaw **in-čaw-* “mouse”: Bil *inšuwaa*, Xmr *iečuwaa*, Xmt *ačuwaa*,

Kem *yěšwaa*, Aun *enčaa*, Dmt *inčii*.

Prefix **in-*.

Omot **iŋ-čaw-* “rat”: Ome *učaa*, Kaf *ičoo*, Bwo *inčoo*, Gim *uč*, uč.

Note fluctuations of vowels in the prefix.

506 *čawar- “neck”

Sem **čawār-* “neck”: Akk *šawāru*, Hbr *sawār*.

Eg *wsr.t* “neck” (pyr).

Metathesis.

509 *čen- “wind, cold”

Sem **čin-* “cold” (n.): Hbr *šinā*.

WCh **čyan-* “wind”: DB *čyen*.

510 *čil- “tail”

Sem **čVl-* “wag (of a tail)": Arab *żll*.

Denominative verb.

WCh **čila-* “tail”: Wrj *čalai*, Geji *čil*.

Omot **čell-* “tail”: Kaf *čeero*, Mch *čeero*, Maji *čero*.

511 *čilam- “be dark”

Sem **čVlam-* “be dark, be black”: Akk *šalāmu*, Arab *zlm* [-*a-*], SAR *ṭlm*, Gz *šalma*, Tgr *šälma*, Tgy *säällämä*, Gaf *šillämä*, Amh *čäällämä*, Arg *čelläma*, Har *čeläma*, Gur *čäällämä*, Soq *ṭlm*.

Cf. Ug *zlm̩* “darkness”, Mhr *žalem* id.

CCh **čilVm-* “dark”¹, “black”²: Bud *čilim*¹, Gul *selem*².

Derived from **čal-/čil-* “shadow”. Cf. also LEC **delam-* “return of the cattle home in the evening” (Som *delan* < **delam*, pl. *delmo*) and ECh **čulum-* “west” ← *“dark (side)”: Mig *čulum-ti*.

512 *čotVh- “bird”

Eg *sih* “kind of bird” (XXII).

WCh **čwat-* “bird”: Mbu *čoti*.

Cf., on the other hand, Hs *čita* id., Diri *ačida* id.

SA **ča-čut-* “bird”: Saho *čaačutta*.

Partial reduplication.

HEC **či-čut-* “bird”: Ala *čičuta*.

Partial reduplication.

513 *čupar- “fingernail”

Sem **tupr-* “fingernail”: Akk *ṣupru*, Hbr *ṣipporen*, Aram (Palest) *tuprā*, Arab *zufir*, Gz *ṣəfr*, Tgr *ṣəfər*, Tgy *ṣəfri*, Amh *təfər*, Gaf *ṣəfra*, Arg *čuffər*, Gur *təfər*, Soq *tifer*, Mhr *tayfer*, Shr *zefer*, Jib *zifer*.

Agaw **cifar-* “finger”: Bil *čəfar*, Aun *tseefir*.

Metathesis in Kwr and Dmb. From Ethio-Sem?

HEC **zurup-* “finger”: Bmb *zurup-mata*.

Unexpected **ȝ-*.

Omot **žafar-* “finger”: Kaf *yafaroo*.

Assimilation of vowels. Irregular **ȝ-*. A common HEC ~ Omot innovation or a loanword? This innovation is partly shared by Agaw: Kwr *žerfa*, Dmb *zalfa*, not comparable immediately with other forms quoted above. If, however, these Agaw words are derived from Agaw **cifar-* > **çiraf-*, they may be believed to be the source of Omot and HEC.

Rift **čaraf-* “fingernail”: Alg *čarafu*, Bur *čarafu*.

Metathesis.

Cf. phonetically close **čib V-* “finger”. The vocalism of the first syllable may be tentatively reconstructed as **a* ~ **i*.

514 *čur- “flint, flint knife”

Sem **či(r)-/či(r)-* “flint” 1, “rock” 2: Akk *šurru* 1, Hbr *šōr* 1, Aram *čūr-* 2, Arab *zurar-*, *zirr-* 1, SAr *zwr* 2.

Berb **čVr-* “flint” 1, “rock” 2: Qbl *i-žra* 1, Ahg *a-žeru* 2.

WCh **čur-* “knife without handle”: Hs *čurā*.

CCh **čur(i)-* “hoe”: FM *curu*, Gude *cera*, FJ *čili*, FBw *cəren*.

Related to HEC **čar-* “whetstone” (Bmb *čar-aanco*)? Eg *wdʒ.t* “knife” (gr) may be connected with this root.

515 *čVHOL- “shine, be bright”

Sem **čVhVl-* “shine”: Hbr *šhl*.

LEC **čol-* < **čVHOL-* “bright”: Or *collee*.

* ^ C

516 *ča²-/*čaw-/*čay- “move upwards”

Sem **nVša²-* “rise, grow, raise”: Akk *našū*, Ug *nšū*, Hbr *nš²* [-*a*], Arab *nš²* [-*a*, -*u*], Gz *nš²*, Amh *nässa*.

Prefix **nV-*.

Eg *šwy* “raise” (pyr).

Cf. also *zšy* “lift” with digraph *zš-* reflecting HS **č-*. In both cases, -*y* is a suffix.

WCh **ča²-* “stand up”: Wrj *ša*, Kry *ša-*, Diri *ša-*, Miya *ša-*, Paa *šu*, Cagu *šu*, Mbu *ša-*, Pol *ša*, *ši*, Geji *ša*, *ši*, Zem *ša*, *ši*, Brw *še*, *šu*, Tala *ša*, Ngz *ša*, *šau*.

CCh **ša²-/šay-* “stand up, rise”: Tera *ža*, Gaa *še²e*, Gbn *ša²i*, Hwn *ši*, Mrg *šay*, KlB *šey*, Chb *šay*, HB *ša-vo*, FK *ša-tu²*, Lame *ši-*, LPe *še*, Boka *že²i*.

ECh **čaw-/*čay-* “stand up, rise”: Smr *so*, Lele *še*, Tob *say*.

Cf. Rift **če-s-* “lift, raise” (Irq *čes-*). Consonantal alternation **-s-* ~ **-w-* ~ **-y-*.

517 *ča²- “meat”

Sem **šā²-/šē²-* “sheep”: Akk *šūu*, Ug *š*, Hbr *šē*, Aram *si-t-*, Arab *šā-t-*.

Berb **čiV-* “meat”: Ahg *isa-n*.

Irregular reflex of Berb **c-* in Ahg.

WCh **čaw-/*ču²-* “meat”: Wrj *šū-na*, Kry *šiwi*, Miya *šiwiya*, Paa *šuwi*, Cagu *šu-n*, Siri *šuyi*, Geji *šu*, Zem *šau*, Brw *šau*, Say *šu*, Bgh *šau*, Grn *šu*, Kir *šo*, *šu*, Tala *šu*, Ngz *šuwai*, Bade *saa*.

WCh **-s-* > **-w-* in unknown conditions. Note also WCh **ša-* “cow, bull”.

CCh **šiwi-/*šu²-* “meat”: Gbn *šuwe*, Hwn *šuwe*, Zgh *šuwe*, Lame *šiau*, *še*, Msm *šiou*, Bud *hu*, Glv *šuw*, HF *šū*, Mofu *asəw*.

Note CCh *(*nV-*)*ša-* “cow, bull”.

ECh **čVw-/*čVy-* “meat”: Lele *sii*, Mkk *sey*, Jegu *su-ut*.

LEC **sow-/*soH-* “meat”: Som *so²*, Bay *so²o*, Gel *so*, Kon *sowa*, Gato *soha*, Gdl *soha*.

LEC **-o-* < **-a-* before a labial?

Omot *(*a-*)*šaw-/*ša²-* “meat” 1, “goat” 2: Ome *aššwa*, *aso* 1, Mao *šaa* 2.

Rift *ča²- “body”: Asa ša²a.

Semantic development is not quite reliable.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w- in several branches. WCh and CCh reflect a secondary development of the root vocalism.

518 *ča²Vb- “rain”

Sem *ša²bab- “shower”: Arab ša²bab-.

Partial reduplication.

WCh *čaHVb- “rainy season”: Krf šabu, Gera sabu.

519 *ča²Vp- “foot”

Sem *š/a/²p- “foot”: Akk šepu, Jib ſef, Soq ſaf.

Agaw *šanp- “foot, heel”: Bil ſaanfi, Kwr ſaanpaa, Dmb ſanfa, Kem ſaambaa.

Secondary nasalization or a reflex of an early HS cluster *-mp- lost in Sem?

520 *ča[b]ir- “thigh”

Sem *šapr- “thigh”: Akk šapru.

Irregular Sem *p < HS *b.

LEC *sabir- “back thigh (of camel)” ¹, “thigh” ²: Som sibir ¹, Or sarba ².

Assimilation of vowels in Som. Metathesis in Or.

521 *čad- “pit, well”

Eg šd.t “well” (OK).

WCh *čad- “pit”: Hs šaddā.

May be derived from *čud-/*ča²ad- “harrow, till”.

522 *čad-/*ča²id- “field, land”

Sem *šād- “field, vacant land”: Ug šd, Hbr šāde.

Eg šdw.t “field” (MK).

The function of -w is not clear. Is it a suffix?

ECh *čVHid- “earth”: Kwn čedo, Mkk siido.

Related to *čud-/*ča²ad- “harrow, till”.

523 *čaf- “lake”

CCh *šaf- “lake”: Mrg šafu.

Omot *šaf- “river, lake”: Ome šafaa.

524 *čag- “mix”

Sem *mVšug- “mix”: Arab mšg [-u-].

Prefix *mV- and modified vocalism.

WCh *čag- “mix”: Tng sāge.

525 *ča²- “cut”

Eg šč “cut” (pyr).

WCh *čaw- “scratch” ¹, “cut” ²: Wrj ſaw ¹, Paa ſawo ¹, Brm ſuwe ², Dwot ſu-χ ², Buli ſo ², Ngz ſuwai ².

*-w- goes back to intervocalic *-H- (before a rounded vowel).

CCh *šaH-/*šay- “cut”: Chb šay, Mrg ša, FG ſa-nti, HG ſa-ve, HN ſa-n-te.

*šay- < *šaHi-.

526 *ča²- “begin”

Eg šjč “begin” (MK), Copt *ša: Boh ša, Shd ša.

-j- stands for HS *-a-.

WCh *čaH- “begin”: Sura šee.

The development of the vowel is regular.

527 *ča²- “vessel”

Eg šč “vessel” (OK).

WCh *čaya²-/*čawa²- “pot”: Sha šya, ša, Klr ſwa²i.

Based on *ča²-.

528 *ča²ar- “hair”

Sem *ša²r- “hair” ¹, “wool” ²: Akk šartu ¹, Ug šrt ², Hbr ſečär, ſačrä ¹, Aram (Syr) šačrō ¹, Arab šačr- ¹, Gz ſečert ¹, Soq ſačhor ¹.

Cf. denominative Sem *ša^car- “be hairy”: Hbr ſc^r, Arab ſc^r [-a-].
 WCh *čaHar- “hair on the chest of a ram” ¹, “hair” ²: Hs šari ¹,
 Bks syah ².
 Bks -h is regular.
 Omot *šaHar- “hair”: Maji saaru.
 Assimilation of vowels.

529 *ča^cop- “hair”

Sem *ša^cap- “hairlock” ¹, “hair” ²: Arab ša^caf-at- ¹, Jib ſof ².
 In the second syllable, HS *o > *a before a labial.
 Berb *cVf- “hair”: Izn azäf.
 WCh *čaHwap- “hair”: Sura šwɔp, Chip šap, Mnt swep, Mpn siwep, Bol ſowɔ, Maha ſofi.
 *-iwa- < *-iHa-.
 LEC *sap- “pubic hair”: Or sapii.
 Secondary Or -p- under the influence of the laryngeal.
 HEC *sap- “hair, pubic hair”: Dar sape.
 LEC loanword?

530 *čah- “wish, be able”

Sem *šVh- “wish” ¹, “like” ²: Arab šhw, šhy [-a-, -u-] ¹, Jib šuthi ².
 CCh *šah- “be able, can”: Mafa saha.
 As far as the development of meaning is concerned, cf. the semantic history of Germ *mag* and *darf*.

531 *čahar- “moon, star”

Sem *šahr- “new moon”: Arab šahr-, Aram saharā, Mnd sira, Gz šähr, Soq šeher, Jib šəhər.
 WCh *čaHar- “star”: Ank sum-šar, Tuli ſa-ſur, Zak čā-zur, Bot ſaar, Grn ſaar.
 Partial reduplication in Tuli and Zak.

532 *čah- “grow”

Sem *šuh- “become high”: Akk šáhu.
 Based on biconsonantal *šVh-.
 WCh *čaH- “grow”: Wrj ſa, Sha ſohō.

533 *čah- “urine; urinate”

Sem *šuh- “urinate”: Arab šħħ [-u-].
 Denominative formation?
 WCh *čaH- “urine”: Bks ſaa.
 Agaw *šay- “urine”: Kern šay, Aun čay-əŋ, čaq-əŋ.
 Aun č- appears to be regular.
 Dhl saħħaw- “urinate”.
 Unexpected s-. Cf. *sah- “urine”.

534 *čahür- “snore”

Sem *šVhür- “snore”: Arab šħr [-i-].
 WCh *ča(n)Hur- “snore”: Hs min-šāri, Wrj šər-mə, Diri šərma, Paa žur-guna, Ngz žankor.
 Secondary cluster *-nH-.

535 *čakin- “knife”

Sem *šakīn- “knife”: Hbr ſakkīn, Aram (Syr) sakkiñō.
 WCh *čaʃnk- “knife”: Krf ſonge, Glm čonga.
 Metathesis. The development of the original morphonological structure is parallel to WCh reflex of HS *čakin- “net”.
 Dhl hlakane “sharp (knife)”.
 Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from *čuk- “cut, pierce”.

536 *čalah- “break”

Sem *šVlah- “split”: Arab šlħ [-a-].
 WCh *čaHal- “crush”: Tng seele.
 Metathesis.
 ECh *čaHal- “break”: Dng saale.
 Metathesis.
 An alternative reconstruction could be *čahal-.

537 *čalay- “hail” (n.)

Eg šny.t “hail” (pyr).
 Note -n- < HS *-l-.

CCh *ša-šalay- “hail”: Gis šašalay.

Partial reduplication.

538 *čaluk- “cut, slaughter”

Sem *šVluk- “cut, split”: Akk šalāqu, Arab šlq [-u-].

WCh *čalVk- “opening a vein (in the leg of an animal)": Hs salkā.

Cf. *čalah- “break”.

539 *čambar-/*čambir- “flute”

WCh *čambar- “kind of flute”: Hs sambara.

Emphatic *-b- seems to have no phonological justification.

Omot *šumbir- “shepherd’s flute”: Mch šumbiro.

Secondary *u before a labial.

540 *čap- “leaf”

WCh *čaHVp- “leaf”: Siri šāpi, Miya ſepi.

Metathesis from *čapVH-? Cf. CCh.

CCh *šapVH- “leaf”: Lame ſapa, LPe ſap, ZBt ſab, Masa ſab.
-b- < -b- results from the emphatization of *-p-.

LEC *šaf- “leaf”: Or ſafo.

HEC *šaf- “leaf”: Had šaf-ita, Kab šaf-ita, Dar ſafa.

541 *čar- “cut, saw”

Sem *wVšVr- “saw”: Arab yšr, wšr, Gz wšr, Mhr wušor, Jib ſr.

Prefix *wV-.

WCh *čar- “cut (trees)": Hs sārā.

CCh *šar- “adze, shave”: Gis ſar, Mofu ſer.

LEC *sar- “cut”: Som sar.

542 *čar- “tree”

Eg ſy “tree” (XVIII).

-y continues HS *-r-.

ECh *čar- “tree”: Bid čaro.

543 *čar- “buy, sell”

Sem *šVrVy- “buy, sell”: Arab šry [-i-].

Derived from *šVr-.

WCh *čar- “buy (in order to sell)": Hs sārā.

544 *čar-/*čačVr- “barley”

Sem *šačār-/*šačīr- “barley”: Ug ſčr, Hbr ſčorā, Aram (Syr) ſčārətā,
Arab ſačīr-, Sab ſčr.

Derivative vocalism in Arab. The original form might have
been *šar- influenced by or contaminated with *šačar- “be
hairy”.

Eg ſr.t “barley” (MK).

545 *čarič- “road”

Sem *šārič- “road”: Arab ſārič-.

ECh *čaHVr- “path”: Dng ſāre.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is *čačir-.

546 *čeč- “faeces”

Eg ſč.w “faeces” (med).

CCh *šyāč- “faeces”: Hwn že, ſe.

Omot *šiy- “faeces”: Ome ſiyaa.

From *šiča-.

Rift *čač- “faeces”: Irg čače.

547 *čeč- “sand”

Eg ſy “sand” (pyr), Copt *šō: Akh ſou, Boh ſō, Shd ſō.

-y stands for a front vowel of the root.

WCh *čyay- < *čyāH- “sand”: Bgh ſey.

548 *čehat- “squeeze”

Sem *šVħat- “squeeze”: Hbr ſħt [-a-].

WCh *čyāHVt- “squeeze”: Krf ſheetu, Gera ſeed.

Cf. *čahut- “squeeze”.

549 *ček- “smell” (trans.)

Sem *nVšak- “smell”: Arab nšq [-a-].

Prefix *nV- and modified vocalism.

WCh *čyak- “smell”: Hs šēka.

550 *čem- “go, enter”

Sem *šim- “enter”: Arab šym [-i-].

Based on biconsonantal *šim-.

Eg šm “go” (pyr).

ECh *čyam- “enter”¹, “run”²: Kwan seme¹, Mbu seme², Ngm seme².

551 *čer- “root”

Sem *šVrš- “root”: Akk šuršu, Ug šrš, Hbr šoreš, Aram (Syr) šersō. Partial reduplication. No reduplication is attested in Gz šerəw, Tgr sər, Tgy sər, Amh sər, Gaf sər, Gur sər, Soq šerah.

Berb *car- “root”: Kby azař.

WCh *čyarwa- “root”: Hs saiwā, Bol sori-, Ngm šori, Maha sar-om, Krf sooriyo, Gera suurə-na, Glm surya, Grm sūra, Miya ūrwa, Paa ūri, Siri ūra, Mbu ūr-nani, Jmb ūra, Pol ūr-tə, Geji ūr-ki, ūr-ki, Say ūr-tə, Kir ūri, Tala ūri, DB ūre.

CCh *šar- “root”: Mtk ūžor, Dgh ūla, Glv ūli, Zime ūr.

*-a- < *-ya- after an affricate?

ECh *čyar-aw- “root”: Tum heraw, Ndam sirwe, Lele sara, Kera kə-sar, Bid čāra, Mig čāru.

Agaw *šVr- “root”: Kem sər, Kwr sər.

552 *či³-/*čiw- “darkness”

Sem *šiw- “evening”: Akk šiwiṭu.

Eg šw.t “shadow” (pyr).

Cf. LEC *di³- “become dark”: Or di³a. Note the consonantal alternation *-ɔ- ~ *-w-.

553 *čid- “vessel”

Sem *šidd- “kind of vessel”: Akk šiddatu.

Eg šdy “vessel” (med).

-y is a vocalic sign.

554 *čid- “squeeze”

Sem *šid-/šud- “squeeze”¹, “load, put on”: Arab šdd [-i-, -u-]¹, Jub šedd².

ECh *čidVH- “squeeze, press”: Smr šidə.

Suffix *-VH-.

Cf. HS *čehat- “squeeze”.

555 *čihar- “grow, be long”

Sem *šVrah- “grow”: Arab šrh [-a-].

Metathesis.

WCh *čiHVr-/*čuHVr- “grow”¹, “high, tall”²: Bol siir¹, Ank sur¹, Sha šoh¹, Tng soori².

Rift *čeHVr- “long”: Gor čeer, Alg čeer, Bur čeedu.

Cf. LEC *dér- < *deHVr- “long, tall”: Som deer, Or deeraa, Rend dér.

556 *čin- “speak”

Eg šny “speak” (MK), Copt *šini id.: Fym šini, Ahm šine, Bhr šini, Shd šine.

-y stands for a front vowel of the root.

WCh *čin- “speak”: Dik ūn, Mng ūn.

557 *čip- “moisten, be wet”

Sem *nVšap-/*nVšup- “absorb (of liquids)": Arab nšf [-a-, -u-].

Prefix *nV-. Secondary development of the vowel in a derivative.

ECh *čip- “moisten”: Bid čiip.

558 *ĉiwam-/*ciyam- “rat”

Sem *šiyām- “rat”: Arab šiyām-.

ECh *ɛVwVm- “rat”: Tum soom.

Consonantal alternation *w- ~ *j-.

559 *ĉo^c- “cereal”

Eg ſ̥.t “kind of bread” (med).

Cf. reduplicated ſ̥ſ̥ “kind of corn” (!).

WCh *čwaH- “millet” ¹, “meal made of millet” ²: Hs čāwā ², Sura ſwaa ¹, Ang ſwe ¹, Mnt sua ², Ank sua ², Siri ſawi ², Tng sau ¹.

560 *ĉogar- “tree”

Sem *šagar- “tree”: Arab šagar-at-.

Assimilation of vowels. Cf. Hss ſegerēt “plant name”.

CCh *šwagVr- “palm tree”: Sok ſoger, ſogor.

Secondary vowel of the second syllable.

561 *ĉo^cid- “cut, scratch”

Eg ſ̥d “cut” (med).

WCh *čwaHid- “tattoo” ¹, “scratch” ²: Ang līt ¹, Cagu ſēd- ², Jmb ſind- ², Klr ſut ², Ngz ſaadu ².

CCh *šwadVH- “chop”: Zgh ſodaya.

Metathesis.

562 *cohVr- “fall”

Eg ſ̥hr “throw down” (pyr).

Semantically, Eg is a causative in relation to Chadic forms.

WCh *šwaHVr- “fall”: Bol ſoor.

ECh *čuHVr- “fall”: Kera ſuuri.

Cf. Sem *šVrVy- “put flatwise” (Akk ſerū).

563 *ĉom- “pot”

Eg wšm “pot” (XVIII).

w- is a sign for a rounded vowel.

ECh *čwam- “pot”: Kera ſoma.

564 *ĉor- “become dry”

Eg wšr “become dry” (MK).

w- is a vocalic sign.

WCh *čwar- “become dry”: Krk ſewru.

565 *ĉorah- “swallow”

Sem *šVrah- “glut”: Arab ſrh [-a-].

Note the semantic development.

LEC *sōr- < *soHVr- “feed”: Or ſoora.

Metathesis.

566 *ĉud-/*ca^cad- “harrow, till”

Sem *šud- “harrow, till”: Hbr ſdd.

Eg ſ̥d “dig, till” (OK).

WCh *čaHVd- “till, plough”: Wrj ſad-, Kry ſeyasēd, Miya ſad-, Paa ſadu, Siri ſada.

Dhl hlad- “sweep ground”.

-d- seems to reflect a lost laryngeal.

Note a parallel form of the root with an inlaut laryngeal.

567 *ĉu^c- “knife”

Eg ſ̥.t “knife” (pyr).

CCh *šuw- “knife”: Gis ſuw-ed, Bld ſuw, Mofu ſuw-ed.

From *čuh-.

ECh *čuw- “knife”: Mkk ſuwo.

From *čuH-.

Related to *ča^c- “cut”.

568 *ĉuhat- “be afraid”

Sem *šVŷat- “be afraid”: Akk ſahātu [-a-].

WCh *čuHat- “be afraid”: Fyer ſušwet, Tng ſoode, ſuude.

Partial reduplication in Fyer.

569 *čuk- “cut, pierce”

Sem *šuk- “pierce (with a spear)”¹, “skewer”²; Arab škk [-u-]¹, Jib šekk².
 WCh *čuk- “pierce, slaughter”: Hs sōka, sūka.
 Omot *šuk- “slaughter”: Ome šuk-, Yam šuk-, Kaf šuk(k)-, Bwo šuk-, Gim šuk-.

570 *čuk- “sharp weapon”

WCh *čuk- “knife”: Sha šuk, Klr suk.
 CCh *šuk- “knife”: Tera šug-di, Boka šəx-tə.
 Boka -x- < *-k- in contact with an unvoiced stop.
 HEC *šuk- “big knife”: Bmb šuko, šuuko.
 Derived from *čuk- “cut, pierce”.

571 *čun- “sorcery, magic”

Eg šn.w “sorcerer” (NK).
 ECh *čun- “magic, medicine”¹, “fetish”²: Kwn sɔ:nɛ¹, Sok sune².

572 *čup- “lip”

Sem *šap- “lip”: Akk šaptu, Ug šp-t, Hbr šāpā, Aram (Syr) sep̪tō,
 Arab šaf-at-.
 *-u- > *-a- before a labial.
 Rift *šuf- “lip”: Irq šufi, Bur šufi, Kwz šifi- to.
 Initial *ʃ- is irregular.
 Cf. also Eg sp.t “lip” (pyr)?

573 *čur- “make warm”

Sem *šur- “keep in the sun”: Arab šrr [-u-].
 Eg ʃšr “roast” (pyr).
 Eg ʃ- may reflect prefix *šV-.

574 *čuram- “big vessel”

Sem *šurām- “big vessel”: Akk šurāmu.
 Eg š̄m.w “big mug” (OK).
 Note -ʃ- < *-r-.

Probably, a *Wanderwort*.

575 *čVmVm- “be ill”

Sem *šVmVm- “become weak”: Akk šamāmu.
 Eg šmm, šm “be feverous” (med).

576 *čVpVt- “be angry”

Sem *šVpVt- “threaten”: Akk šapātu, šapātu.
 Eg špt “wrath” (BD).
 Eg -t- is one of regular continuations of HS *-l-.



577 *čaba³- “army, people”

Sem *šaba³- “army, soldiers”: Akk šabu, Ug šb³, Phn šb³, Hbr šābā⁽³⁾.
 Eg db³ “army”.

Related to *čaba³- “wage war”.

578 *čaba³- “wage war”

Sem *šVba³- “attack”¹, “wage war”², “fight”³: Akk sabāu²,
 Hbr šb³², Arab qb³ [-a-]¹, SAr qb³¹, Gz šb³², Tgr šb³³, Tgy
 šb³³.

Agaw *šab- “wage war”: Bil šab-, šib-, Kwr sab-.

579 *čafir- “plaiting”

Sem *šapīr- “plaiting”¹, “braid”²: Arab dafīr-², Gz dəfr², Jib
 ḍəfre-t¹, Soq dafr-əh¹.

Cf. Sem **šVpVr*- “plait, twist”: Arab *dfr*, Gz *dfr*, Jib *dofor*.
 ECh **čyapir*- < **čapir*- “kind of pubic hair”: Bid *dyeepir*.
 *-ya- < *-a- influenced by the front vowel of the following syllable.
 LEC **cif(V)r*- “women’s hairdo” ¹, “braid” ²: Or *cifra* ¹, Kon *cifr*- ¹, Gid *čirf*- ².
 Metathesis in Kon and Gid. Unexpected *i resulting from the assimilation of vowels.
 Related to **čef*- “plait, comb”.

580 *čam- “be bitter”

WCh **čamam*- “(be) bitter”: Hs *čami*, Siri *šāmāmu*, Cagu *šemama*, Paa *šammā*.
 Partial reduplication.
 ECh **čyam*- “bitter”: Jegu *čeema*.
 **čyam*- < **čami*-.
 Omot **cam*- “(be) bitter”: Ome *čaam*-, Kaf *čaamm*-, Mch *čammo*.
 Ome and Kaf may reflect a secondary formation with an inlaut laryngeal **čaHam*-.

581 *čamb- “lizard, frog”

Sem **šabb*- “turtle” ¹, “lizard” ²: Hbr *šāb* ¹, Arab *dabb*- ², Hss *dōb* ², Mhr *dōb* ², Shh *dob* ².
 *-b(b)- continues a prenasalized HS cluster *-mb-.
 WCh **čumb*- “frog”: Hs *čumbō*.
 Secondary *-u- before a labial.
 Rift **čamb*- “frog”: Alg *čembeču*, Bur *čambeču*.

582 *čap- “marry”

Berb **čVp*- “marry”: Ayr *ətčef*.
 Rift **čap*- “pay bridewealth”: Kwz *čap*.

583 *čar- “enemy”

Sem **šarr*- “enemy”: Akk *šerru*, *šēru*, Ug *šr-t*, Hbr *šar*, Aram *čār*, Gz *čar*, Tgy *čär*.
 Eg *dʒdʒ* “enemy” (pyr).

Reduplication. Note -r < HS *-r-.

Related to **čir*-/**čur*- “be hostile”

584 *čayVp- “stranger, guest”

Sem **šayp*- “guest”: Arab *dayf*, Hss *dayf*, Mhr *dayf*.
 Cf. a denominative verb **šVyVp*- in Arab *dyf[-i-]* “be a guest”, Jib *edf* “give hospitality”.
 WCh **čay(V)p*- “friend” ¹, “pilgrim, stranger” ², “guest” ³: Sura *mi-zep* ², Chip *mə-zep* ¹, Mnt *me-zep* ², Ank *mos* ², Grk *me-dap* ², Krk *šapa* ¹, Pero *mi-živa* ³, Krf *n- zafe* ¹.
 CCh **mi-šip*- “guest”: Mrg *mišipi*, Chb *məšəbi*, Wmd *mišibi*, Klb *mihibi*.
 Prefix **mi-*. Voicing of *-p- in individual languages is regular.

585 *čef- “plait, comb” (v.)

Sem **šVp-šVp*- “plait (hair)": Arab *dfd*.
 Reduplication.
 WCh **čyaf*- “comb (beard)": Hs *čeſe*.

586 *čim- “tie, sew”

Sem **šum*- “join, bind”: Arab *dmm* [-u-], Gz *dmm*.
 *-u- < HS *-i- influenced by the following labial.
 WCh **čim*- “sew”: Siri *šim*, Jmb *šim*, Geji *šim-vi*, Buli *šemu*.
 ECh **čim*- “sew”: Mig *dyimmo*, Mubi *čemege*.

587 *čur- “be hostile”

Sem **šur*- “be hostile” ¹, “inflict harm” ²: Ug *šrr* ¹, Arab *đrr* [-u-] ¹, Sar *đrr* ¹, Jib *čerr* ².
 Cf. also Hbr *šwr* “be hostile”.
 Eg *dʒy* “be hostile” (pyr).
 Suffix -y. Note HS *-r- > -j-.
 WCh **čVr*- “ostracizing”: Hs *čiri*.
 Assimilation of vowels.

588 *çüb- “flow, rain” (v.)

Sem *šib- “flow” (v.): Arab *dbb* [-i-].

Rift *čub- “rain (v.)”: Irg *čuw-*, Bur *čub-*, Kwz *čub-*.

Dhl *luβ-* “rain (v.)”.

*d

589 *da²- “child”

WCh *da²- “child”: Hs *da*.

d- < *d- under the influence of the laryngeal.

ECh *dwa²- “son, child”: Smr *doi*.

Unexpected *-wa-, probably resulting from the interaction with the lost vowel of the second syllable.

LEC *da²- “baby, child”: Or *daa²-ima*.

Related to *da²-/*daw- “man, chief”? As far as the development of meaning is concerned see s.v. *bar- “man”.

590 *da²- “worm, snake”

WCh *da²- “snake”: Hs *da*.

Hs *d-* < *d- under the influence of the laryngeal.

Cf. Ang *dū* “lizard”.

Bed *dəa*, *do²o* “worm”.

591 *da²- “urinate, ejaculate, perspire”

Berb *dVH- “perspiration”: Izy *tiði*.

Eg *dʒ* “ejaculate”.

Bed *da²-* “urinate”.

Related to *da²-/*daw- “be wet”? The present word seems to be a generalized term for liquid excreta.

592 *da²- “place, house”

Berb *daH- “place”: Ghd *-dā-*, Sml *i-dā*.

WCh *daH- “place”¹, “town”²: Sha *da*¹, Ngz *dā*².

d- < *d- under the influence of the laryngeal.

CCh *dayi- “town”: Bura *di*, Ngw *dey*, *di*.

From *da²i-.

ECh *daH- “house”: Sok *dā*.

LEC *da²- “hiding place”: Or *da²oo*.

Rift *da²-/*di²- “place”: Irg *di*, Bur *da*, Alg *di* (pl.).

Cf. also Irg *do* “house”, Alg *do²o* id. Unexpected -i- in Irg and Alg may reflect the vocalism of plural.

593 *da²- “move”

Berb *dV(w)- “go, walk”: Izy *eddu*, Kby *ddu*, *əddu*.

Eg *dʒ* “run, run away”.

WCh *da²-/*di²- “go”¹, “come”², “follow”³: Ang *dā*¹, Miya *diy*², Kry *da*³.

Miya -iy- < *-i²-.

CCh *da²-/*di²- “run”¹, “lead”², “migrate”³: Tera *da*¹, Hwn *da*¹, Log *da*, *di*².

HEC *dV- “come”: Sid *d-*.

Dhl *daa²-* “leave in a hurry”.

Unexpected laryngeal.

Omot *doH- “return” (Ome *doh-*) and Rift *dah- “come, enter” (Irg *dah-*, Kwz *dah-*, Asa *dah-*) may also belong to this root.

594 *da²-/*daw- “be wet”

Sem *nVdaw-/*naday- “be wet”: Arab *ndw*, *ndy* [-a-].

Prefix *nV-. Cf. Sem *dVy- “rain” (n.) (Eja *dəyyā*, Gog *diyā*).

Berb *dVw- “soak”: Ahg *ə-du*.

WCh *da²- “pour”¹, “be wet”²: Sura *dō*¹, Ang *dō*¹, Kry *dā*², Jmb *da²ā*².

Agaw *du- “pour”: Aun *du-ŋ*.

LEC *da²- “rain” (v.): Som *da²-*.

Cf. also reduplication in SA *dad- “rainy season” (Saho *dada*).

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

595 *da²-/*daw- “man, chief”

Berb *dVw- “men”: Fgg *i-du*.

Cf. also Nfs *i-wd-an*, Sha *i-wd-an* id. continuing *wVd-.
 WCh *da²- “chief”: Sura *n-daa*, Ang *dē*.
 CCh *da²i- “man”¹, “people”²: Mba ³*diya*¹, Msg *dai*².
 Rift *daH- “stranger”: Irq *dahay-mo*, Bur *daha*, Asa *de²-imu*.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-. Related to *da²- “child”?
 Note *nV-da- “person; father” in WCh and CCh.

596 *da²ap- “follow”

WCh *da²ap- “follow”: Sura *tap*, Bol *dapp-*, Krk *dāf-*.
 HEC *daHap- “reconnoitre, spy”: Had *daap*.

597 *da²aw- “move”

Sem *dV²aw/*dV²ay- “sneak (of a wolf)": Arab *d²w*, *d²y* [-a-].
 Berb *dVw- “arrive in the afternoon”: Ayr *adwu*.
 WCh *da²aw- “return”¹, “come”²: Hs *dāwō*¹, Paa *dav*².
 Cf. also Miya *diy* “follow” reflecting *dV²Vy-, probably, corresponding to Arab *d²y*.

Derived from *da²- “move”.

598 *da²ud- “trample”

ECh *dV²ud- “trample”: Mkk *dūd-*.
 Agaw *dad- “trample”: Bil *dad-*, Kwr *dad-*, Dmb *dad-*, Kem *dad-*.
 Reduplication of *da²- “move”.

599 *da²üm- “spear”

Sem *da²im- “spear”: Akk *da²imu*.
 Secondary inlaut laryngeal?
 CCh *udum- “spear”: FJ *wudumi*, Gude ³*uduma*.
 Assimilation of vowels and metathesis.

600 *dab- “follow”

CCh *da²Vb- < *HV-dab- “follow”: Dgh *daba*, Mnd *daba*.
 Metathesis of the laryngeal prefix.
 Omot *dab- “follow”: Ome *dab(b)-*.

Cf. Sem *dib- “crawl, walk slowly”: Arab *dbb* [-i-].

601 *dab- “vessel, box”

Sem *dabb- “vessel for oil”: Arab *dabb-at-*.
 Eg *db* “box” (n).
 LEC *dob- “vessel for oil”: Som *dobi*.
 *-o- < HS *a before a labial consonant.

602 *dab- “trample”

Sem *dVb-dVb- “trample”: Arab *dbdb*.
 Reduplication.
 WCh *dabVH- “trample (floor)": Hs *daba*.
 Laryngeal suffix?

603 *dab- “big animal”

Sem *dabb-/dubb- “bear”: Akk *dabbu*, Amor *dabbu*, Hbr *dōb*, Aram
 (Syr) *debb-*, Arab *dubb-*, Gz *dəb*, Tgr *dəb*.
 *dubb- is a secondary variant of *dabb-.
 Eg *db* “hippopotamus” (OK).
 Dhl *da²bi* “animal, meat”.

604 *dab- “skin, hide”

ECh *dab- < *dabaH- “skin”: Kwn *daba*.
 Irregular emphatic.
 Agaw *dabb- “tanned hide”: Bil *dabba*.
 Derivative in *dVbVl- “hide”: Bil *dəbbəla*, Kwr *dəbəlaa*, Kem
dəbəlaa.
 LEC *dub- “skin”: Som *dub*.
 Secondary *u.
 Omot *dabb- “clothes made of bull-hide”: Kaf *dabboo*.
 Cf. Bed *adeeb* “skin, hide” < *a-daHab-. As to -ee- < *-aHa-, see s.v. *dahar- “drive away”.

605 *dab-/*dib- “break, beat”

WCh *dab- “break”: Sura *tep*, Ang *tap*, *tep*, Mnt *tep*, Krk *dabu*, Ngm *dap*, Glm *dw-*.

SA *dib- “whisk, beat”: Afar *dibe*.

Alternation *a ~ *i. Connected with *dab- “trample”?

606 *daba²- “insect”

Sem *daba²- “small locust”: Arab *dabā(?)-t-*.

CCh *dab- < *daba²- “termite”: Lame *dab*, *dəbai*.

ECh *dVb-dVb- “tsetse”: Kera *adəbdəbə*.

Reduplication.

607 *daba³- “pound, grind”

Berb *dVbV₃- “thresh”: Zng *dəbəz*.

WCh *daba³- “coarsely ground flour”: Hs *dābāza*.

Nominal derivative of the original verbal root.

608 *dabin- “fence, trap”

Sem *dibn- “enclosure”: Aram (Syr) *debn-*, Arab *dibn-*.

*dibn- may result from a modification of *dabin-?

LEC *dabin- “trap”: Som *dabin*.

609 *dabur- “insect”

Sem *dabr- “bee”¹, “wasp”²: Hbr *dəbōrā*¹, Aram (Jud) *dəbōrā*¹, Arab *dabrat-*², *dabbūr-*².

CCh *dVbur- “termite”: Bata *dəvūr-ŋən*.

LEC *darab- “earth-worm”: Or *darabī*.

Metathesis and assimilation of vowels?

Derived from or related to *daba²- “insect”.

610 *dac- “flint knife”

Eg *ds* “knife, flint” (pyr).

ECh *das- “knife”: Gbr *dase-n*, Kbl *dasi*, Dor *dosi-n*.

HS *-c- (and not *s) is reconstructed on the basis of the related *dac- “cut, chop” where it is definitely attested in WCh and CCh.

611 *dac- “cut, chop”

Eg *ds* “cut” (t).

WCh *dac- “cut”: Hs *dāça*.

Cf. Zem *ducə* “kill”.

CCh *dVc- “chop”: Log *dəsə*.

ECh *daHis- < *Hi-das- “cut”¹, “cut hair”²: Sbn *dyəs*¹, Sok *dis*².

Metathesis of the laryngeal prefix.

Related to *dac- “flint knife”.

612 *dad- “mother”

Sem *dad- “nursing mother”: Arab *dada(h)*.

WCh *dad- “mother, sister”: Ngz *daadu*.

May go back to *daHad-.

CCh *dad- “mother”: Gis *dada*.

Descriptive root.

613 *dad- “man, boy”

Berb *dad- “people”¹, “brother, uncle”²: Izy *mi-dd-en*¹, Kby *dadda*².

Kby is also used as a term of respect.

WCh *dad- “boy”: Bol *dāde*.

LEC *dad- “men, people”: Som *dad*, Boni *dad*.

Descriptive root? Reduplication of *da²-/*daw- “man, chief”?

614 *dad- “flow, be wet”

Eg *dʒdʒ* “flow away”.

WCh *dVd- “be wet”: Wrj *dəd*, Diri *dəd*.

LEC *dad- “flow of water”: Som *daad*.

HEC *dad- “flow”: Had *daadd-*.

Reduplication of HS *da²-/*daw- “flow, be wet”.

615 *daf- “heat, sweat”

Berb *dVf- “warmth”: Aks *dafa*.

WCh *daHVf- “sweat”: Ngz *daafau*.

CCh *(mu-)daf- “sweat”: Ngw *mu-dafa*, Glv *ŋgu-dəfa*, Gava *ŋgʷu-dafa*, Log *mu-fu*, Kus *n-dafy*.

Kus *n-* is assimilated from *mV-.

Bed *duf* “sweat”.

-u- < *a before a labial.

Agaw *dif- “sweat”: Bil *dif*.

Irregular vocalism.

HEC *daff- “sweat”: Dar *daffa*.

Omot *duf- “sweat”: Hmr *duf*, *duuf*.

-u- < *a before a labial.

Related to *dafa²- “be hot, perspire”.

616 *dafa²- “be hot, perspire”

Sem *dVpa²- “be hot”: Arab *dP* [-a-, -u-].

CCh *daf- “hot, warm”: Kus *ndafu*, Mus *difu*.

Cf. Mtk *duf* “warm (water)” (v.).

HEC *daf(f)- “perspire”: Dar *daff*.

Cf. WCh *daf- “cook” (v.): Hs *dafa?*. Related to *daf- “heat, sweat”.

617 *dag- “forget, lose”

ECh *dag- “get lost”: Mkk *daggiya*.

Suffix -iya.

LEC *dag- “forget”: Or *daga*.

618 *dag- “see, know”

Eg *dgy* “see, look”.

Suffix -y-.

ECh *dVg- “think”: Kera *digi*.

Irregular emphatic.

SA *(HV)dag- “know, learn”: Saho *-dag-*, *-dig-*, *-deg-*, Afar *dag-*, *dag-*.

HEC *dag-/*deg- “know”: Kmb *dag-*, *deg-*.

619 *dag-/*dig- “go”

Sem *dig- “go slowly” ¹, “be slow” ²: Arab *dgg* [-i-] ¹, Gur *dəg*, *dəg* ².

Eg *dgy* “go” (n).

-² stands for *a of the root syllable.

Agaw *dig- “come close”: Aun *dig-əj*.

HEC *dag- “come” ¹, “go” ², “escape” ³: Sid *dag-* ¹, Dar *dag-* ², Bmb *dag-* ³.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

620 *dagan- “corn”

Sem *dagan- “corn”: Ug *dgn*, Phn *dgn*, Hbr *dāgān*.

WCh *dang- “corn”: Ang *tang*.

The development of the original structure in Chadic is parallel to similar structural changes in HS *čakin- “knife” and *čakin- “net”.

621 *dagir-/*dagur- “beans, millet”

Sem *digr- “haricot” ¹, “bean” ²: Arab *digr-* ¹, Soq *digir* ².

Assimilation of vowels from *dagir-. Cf. also Arab *dagr-*, *dugr-* id.

ECh *dagir- “millet”: Sok *dagir*.

Agaw *a-da(n)gur- “bean”: Xmr *adogur*, Drnt *adanguari*, Aun *adan-guari*.

Prefix *²a-.

SA *a-dagur- “bean”: Saho *adogur*.

Prefix *²a-.

LEC *digir- “bean”: Som *digir*.

Assimilation of vowels. A Sem loanword?

622 *da^C-/*di^C- “look, know”

WCh *diH-/*diw- “see”: Cagu *duw-*, Fyr *di*.

Secondary *-w- < *-H- before a rounded vowel (cf. also its influence upon the root vocalism in Cagu).

SA *da^C-/*di^C- “know, be able”: Saho di^C-, da^C-, di^C-, da^C-, Afar di^C-, da^C-, da^C-.

LEC *da^C- “understand” ¹, “see” ²: Som da^C-, da^C- ¹, daay ², Bay d- ².

Dhl *daaw-at-* “look after”.

-w- < *-c-?

Rift *da³- “watch, gaze”: Kwz da³-am-.

Note Rift *-³- < *-c-.

Cf. reduplications in Dhl *diid-* “inspect” and Rift *did- “remember”: Kwz did-.

623 *daham- “vessel, container”

Sem *dahmay- “pan”: Arab *dahmā-*.

Derived from *dahm-.

WCh *Ha-dam- “bag”: Sura daam.

Metathesis. Cf. Hs *madāmi* “pot” < WCh *ma-daHam-.

624 *dahun- “lie, deceive”

Sem *dVhun- “deceive”: Arab *dhn* [-u-].

WCh *danuH- < *daHun- “lie, deceive”: Chip *duŋ*, Bks *day*.

Metathesis.

625 *dah-/dih- “fall”

Sem *dVh- “push”: Akk *dahū*, *dehū*, Phn *dhy*, Aram (Syr) *deha*, (Mand) *dh*, Arab *dhw*.

Various derivatives based on a biconsonantal stem.

WCh *daH- “fall”: Siri *da*, Cagu *dā-*, Mbu *dā-*.

CCh *diH- “fall”: Chb *di*.

ECh *daHwa- “fall”: Kwn *dawē*, Mobi *dawe*.

Omot *dih- “fall”: Mch *dih(y)e*.

Note *-h- < *-h-.

626 *dahar- “drive away”

Sem *dVhar- “drive away” ¹, “divorce” ²: Arab *dhr* [-a-] ¹, Gz *dhr* ².

Bed deer “drive away”.

-ee- < *-aHa-.

SA *daHar- “drive away”: Afar *da'ar*.

Unexpected *-³-.

LEC *day(V)- “drive away” ¹, “send”: Som *dayri-* ¹, *dir-* ².

*-y- may reflect an intervocalic laryngeal.

Any connection with *dVhar- “hunt” (v.)? As far as the meaning is concerned, cf. Slav *g̣nat̄i “hunt, drive away”. Derived from *dar- “drive away”.

627 *dahič- “press, squeeze”

Sem *dVh₁V₂- “oppress” ¹, “trample over” ²: Akk *dašū* ¹, Tgr *dähaşa* ², Tgy *dähaşa* ², Amh *datä* ², Gur *datä* ².

CCh *daHič- “squeeze”: Gis *dōč*, Mofu *dač*, Daba *dič*.

628 *dahVr- “skin”

Eg *dhr* “skin” (MK).

ECh *dar- “skin”: Tum *dar*.

629 *dah- “stone”

Berb *dVγ(Vγ)- “stone”: Kby *adyay*.

Partial reduplication.

Eg *dh.w.t* “stone block” (n).

WCh *daHya- “stone”: Jmb *daya*, Dwot *dayi*.

ECh *dVHVγ- “stone, rock”: Tum *dəɔ:y*.

630 *dah- “smoke”

Sem *duh(h)- “smoke”: Arab *dahb-*, *dubb-*.

Secondary vocalism in *dubb-*.

CCh *dyah- < *daHi- “smoke”: LPe *dəoka*, Msm *deu*.

631 *daHir- “press, squeeze”

Berb *dVr- “press”: Ahg *a-dər*.

WCh *daHir- “crack” ¹, “thresh” ²: Hs *dāre* ¹, Bol *diir* ², Wrj *dər* ², Kry *dər* ², Miya *dər* ², Cagu *dar* ², Mbu *dər* ², Jmb *dira* ².

If Hs does not belong here, it is quite plausible that the original form of the root was *dir-.

632 *dak- “niche, stair”

Sem *dak(k)- “bench”¹, “staircase”²: Arab dakk-at-¹, Tgr dəkka¹, Mhr dekk-it-¹, Soq dekk-oh².

Berb *dVwVk- “niche”: Ghd a-ddük.

Secondary formation based on *dVk-.

633 *dak-/*duk- “beat, pound”

Sem *duk- “pound”: Akk dakāku, Arab dkk [-u-].

Cf. Sem *dVka- “pound, push”: Akk dakū, Hbr dk̥.

WCh *dak-/*duk- “pound”: Hs daka, Bol dak-, Tng tug-.

CCh *dak- “trample”¹, “strike”²: Mba dak¹, Log tku².

Alternation *a ~ *u. Cf. *dak-/*duk- “break, pound”.

634 *dak- “clay, sand”

Berb *dVk(k)- “clay”: Sus idakki.

WCh *dak- “clay soil”: Hs dako.

Bed dekwā “dust”.

Irregular -k- < *-k-. The development of the vowel is not quite clear.

Agaw *daku- “clay”: Kwr daxʷa.

635 *dak-/*duk- “break, pound”

Sem *duk- “crush”¹, “break, beat”²: Hbr dqq¹, Arab dqq [-u-]².

Berb *dVk- “strike, pound”: Kby duqq.

WCh *dak- < *dak- “pound”: Hs dan-dakā, Ngz dəku.

Dhl duk'-uδ- “destroy”.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

636 *dal- “buttocks”

Sem *dall- “buttocks, hips”: Gz dälle, Amh dalle.

CCh *dal- “buttocks”: Mrg ta-dal, Hld ndə:lu, Klb ndel.

Prefixes *ta- and *nV-.

637 *dal- “be weak, be tired”

Sem *dall- “small, inferior”¹, “weak”², “imperfect”³: Akk dallu¹, Ug dl², Pun dl³, Hbr dal².

LEC *dal- “be tired”: Som daal-.

Omot *dall- “become meager”: Kaf dalli-.

638 *dalah- “go, walk”

Sem *dVlah- “walk slowly”: Arab dlh [-a-].

CCh *dal- “go (away)": Glv dal-, Gdf dala, Nak adala, Gis ndal.

Cf. Zgh dile. Prefix *nV- in Gis. Complete loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

ECh *dal- “go”: Mobu dale.

639 *dam- “blood”

Sem *dam- “blood”: Akk dāmu, Ug dm, Hbr dām, Aram (Syr) dəmō, Arab dam-, Gz dam, Tgr däm, Tgy däm, Amh däm, Gaf dämʷä, Hrr däm, Gur däm.

Berb *dam(m)- “blood”: Ghd dəmm-ən, Nfs i-dəmm-ən, Siwa i-damm-ən, Zng dəmm-ən, Sml i-damm-ən, Izd i-damm-ən, Mzab i-dam-ən, Shn i-δam-ən, Sha i-δam-ən, Kby i-δam-ən, Izn iδammen, Snh eddem.

The above forms are generalized pl. Sg. indicates *dim-, cf. Kby iδim.

WCh *dam- “blood”: Sura tɔyəm, Ang tom, Ank tiyem, Bol dom, Tng tom, Ngm dom, Maha dom, Bele dom, Krf n-daame, Gera n-dooma, Ngz dədəm.

Omot *dam- “blood”: Kaf damoo, Mch damo.

640 *dam- “flow (of blood)” (v.)

Sem *dVm- “wound” (v.): Aram dmm.

Eg dmʒ “coagulate” (med).

Eg -ʒ may indicate HS *a.

Derived from *dam- “blood”.

641 *dam- “equid”

Sem **dam-dam-* “mule”: Akk *damdammu*.

Reduplication.

Berb **dVm(m)-* “mule”: Ayr *edəmi*.

ECh **gV-dam-* “horse”: Kera *gədaamo*.

Prefix **gV-*.

SA **dam-* “zebra”: Afar *daami*.

642 *dam- “break, press”

Berb **dVm-* “press, squeeze”: Zng *a-δammi*.

WCh **da²Vm-* “beat”: Hs *dāmā*.

ECh **di³im-* “break”: Jegu *diimm-*, Mkk *diimu*, Mig *diimo*, Dng *dyiime*.

Rift **dam-* “knead”: Kwz *dam-*.

Secondary laryngeal infixes in WCh and ECh. An alternative reconstruction is **da²iim-*.

643 *dam- “live, last, sit”

Sem **dVm-/dūm-* “dwell” ¹, “last” (v.) ², “stay a long time in one place” ³: Ug *dm* ¹, Arab *dwm* [-u-] ², Hss *adīm* ³, Mhr *adyīm* ³, Shh *edyim* ³.

Secondary derivative from **dVm-* morphologically identical with HS **dVwVm-* “drip, flow” formed on the basis of **dam-* “cloud”.

Eg *dm³* “lie”.

-³ is a vocalic sign.

WCh **dam-* “dwell” ¹, “sit” ²: Bgh *tam* ¹, Geji *dem-owi*, dəm ².

Secondary -e-.

ECh **dam-* “dwell, live, sit”: Smr *dam*, Sbn *dama*.

Rift **dam-* “wait”: Irq *dam-*.

644 *dam- “knife”

Eg *dm.t* “sword” (MK).

CCh **dam-dam-* “knife”: Mafa *damdam*.

Reduplication.

Related to **dam-* “break, press”?

645 *dam- “cloud”

Sem **damm-/dimm-* “light fog with dew” ¹, “rainless cloud” ²:

Aram (Syr) *dīm-ət-* ¹, Arab *damm-*, *dimām-* ².

Cf. **dVm^c-* “rain” (v.): Arab *dm^c* [-a-].

WCh **a-dam-* “cloud”: Tng *adam*.

Prefix **a-*.

Cf. Berb **adVm-* “drip” (Izy *addum*).

646 *damik- “hare”

Sem **dVmVk-* “run quickly (of a hare)": Arab *dmk*.

Denominative verb.

WCh **damik-* “hare”: Paa *damiki*.

647 *dan- “family”

Eg *dn.w.t* “family” (XVIII).

WCh **dan-H-/Ha-dan-* “family, clan, people”: Hs *dangi*, Sura *day*,

Ang *deng*.

Originally, **Ha-* is a prefix.

Cf. also Rift **dan-H-* “twins” (Irq *dangi*).

648 *danaḥ- “go, walk”

Sem **dVnah-* “walk slowly (carrying a load)": Arab *dnh* [-a-].

WCh **dan-H-* “go” ¹, “come” ²: Bgh *dang* ¹, Buli *dang* ².

CCh **din-H-* “go”: Mwl *udiq-ən*, Kus *ndinga*.

Irregular vocalism results from the influence of a lost vowel preceding **-H-*.

ECh **dan-H-/daHan-* “run away” ¹, “go away” ², “follow” ³:

Kera *deje* ¹, Jegu *daj* ², Mkk *daane* ³.

Metathesis in Mkk.

649 *dand- “run away”

WCh **dand-* “emigrate”: Hs *dandi*.

Agaw **dand-* “run away”: Kwr *daand-*.

650 *dan(g)- “elephant”

HEC **dan-* “elephant”: Sid *daan-icco*, Had *daane-cco*, Kmb *dani-eččoa*.

Omot **dang-* “elephant”: Kaf *dangiyo*, Mch *däggao*, Anf *dang-eččo*, Bwo *dang-as*.

Dhl *dannaþa* “female elephant”.

Rift **dang-* “elephant”: Irq *dangw*.

This root serves as a base for HS derivatives attested outside Cush and, thus, may be a HS archaism. Cf. also SA **dakan-* “elephant” (Saho *dakaano*, Afar *dakaano*), LEC **dagon-* id. (Som *dagon*, Dhl *dokomi* id.).

651 *da(n)ger- “monkey”

CCh **dagyal-* “monkey”: Bud *dägel*.

Spontaneous change of **r* > **l*.

ECh **dVgVr-* “monkey”: Ndm *də:gre*.

LEC **danger-* “monkey”: Som *dayer*, Boni *dašer*.

HEC **dager-* “monkey”: Had *dagiera*, Kmb *dagiera*.

652 *dangol- “elephant”

ECh **dVng/wajl-* “trunk”¹, “elephant”²: Dng *dugulo*¹, Mig *diŋgillus*¹, Sok *dogol*².

Omot **dongor(r)-* “elephant”: Ome *dongor*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from **dan(g)-* “elephant”. The reconstruction of *-a- in the first syllable is tentatively based on the vocalism of **dan(g)-*.

653 *dankal-/dankul- “bean”

WCh **dankal-* “sweet potato”: Hs *dankali*.

Cf. Kanuri *dangali*.

Agaw **a-dangwal-* “beans”: Bil *adängʷal*.

Prefix **a-*.

LEC **dangul-* “beans”: Or *daangulle*.

Connected with **dagir-/*dagur-* “beans, millet”? Cush shows voicing of the postnasal stop.

654 *daparan- “tree”

Sem **daparan-* “juniper”: Akk *daparānu*, Ug *dprn*.

CCh **dapVrVn-* “acacia”: Mofu *daverna*.

Voiced -v- < *-p- between two vowels?

An ancient composite? For the first component cf., probably, WCh **da/pj-* “leaf” (Krk *dafo*, Ngm *daho*, *davo*).

655 *daq- “fall, push”

Eg *dh* “fall” (XIX).

WCh **dak-* < **daq-* “upset”: Tng *dako*.

Shift of emphatization.

CCh **dVq-* “push”: Mofu *-dəg-*.

656 *dar- “run”

Sem **dVr-* “run freely”¹, “run tirelessly”²: Akk *darāru*¹, Arab *drr*².

Berb **dVrV-* “gallop”: Kby *dre*^c.

Secondary *-c-.

CCh **dar-* “run”: Tera *dara*, Glv.

Prefix **mV-* and modified vocalism in Glv.

657 *dar- “road”

Sem **darar-* “straight way”: Arab *darar-*.

Partial reduplication.

WCh **darVH-/*daHVr-* “road”: Grk *der*, Krk *ndaru*, Maha *dore*, Miya *darhi*, Mba *déri*, Jmb *dāru*.

Secondary inlaut laryngeal. Prefix **nV-* in Krk.

Mgg *dar* “way, road”.

Derived from **dar-* “run”. For the semantic development, cf. Gk *δρός* “road” ~ Slav **xoditi* “walk” and many other similar formations in IE.

658 *dar- “dwelling place”

Sem *dār- “dwelling”¹, “house”², “granary”³: Hbr dōr¹, Aram dāra(²)¹, Arab dār-², Hrr dēra³.
 Berb *dar- “room”¹, “house”², “village”³: Rif tha-ddar-t¹, Izn thi-ddar-t¹, Snus ta-ddar-t², Kby ta-ddar-t³.

659 *dar- “man, master”

CCh *dar- “bridegroom”: Msg darai.
 Rift *dar- “master”: Gor daari.

Cf. also Sem *dār- “generation, family” (Akk dāru, Ug dr, Phn dr, Hbr dōr)?

660 *dar- “drive away”

Sem *dVr- “drive away, make go”: Arab dr², Soq ³edre.
 Eg dr “drive away” (pyr).

Comparison with Arab trr “drive” is also possible.
 Omot *dar- “drive away”: Kaf dar.

Cf. *dahar- “drive away”.

661 *darak- “shield”

Sem *darak- “leather shield”: Arab daraq-at-.
 ECh *darag- “shield”: Mubi daraga (from Arab?).

662 *darib- “road”

Sem *dar(V)b- “road, street”: Arab darb-, Mhr darb.

CCh *darVb- “road”: Log darba (< Arab?).

Bed darib “road”.

Agaw *darib- “road”: Bil dārib.

SA *darib- “road”: Saho darib, Afar darib.

LEC *darab- “enclosure”: Or darabaa.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from HS *dar- “road”. Some of the above Cush forms may be Arab borrowings.

663 *das- “vessel”

Eg ds “clay jug” (pyr).
 WCh *das- “kind of calabash”: Hs dasa.
 CCh *dasya-/*daswa- “pot, calabash”: Mofu des, Gude dosa.

664 *daw- “day”

Eg dw³.w “morning” (MK), Copt *towi id.: Bhm tooui, Shd tooue.
 -³ stands for a vowel.
 ECh *daw- “day”¹, “sun”²: Smr dawa¹², Sbn dawa¹², Tum dəw², Kera dāway¹.

665 *daw-/*day- “arrow”

WCh *dVyiw- “arrow”¹, “knife”²: Jmb dīwa¹, Tng diya².
 Contraction.
 ECh *dVw- “dart” (n.): Tum dəəw.
 LEC *daw- “arrow”: Bay dawwe.
 HEC *day- “arrow”: Bmb daaya.
 Traces of HS consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.
 Rift *da²- “quiver” (da²a-) may also belong here.

666 *dawa²-/*daya²- “be ill”

Sem *dū²-/*dūy- “be ill, be weak”: Ug dw, dwy, Hbr dāwe, Aram (Syr) d̄wī, Arab dw³ [-a-].
 CCh *da²Vw- “illness”: HNk dəwa, Kap dawa, HF dawa.
 ECh *dVw- “weak”: Kera dewe.
 LEC *daya²- “be hurt badly”: Or dayya²a.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

667 *dawak- “equid”

WCh *dawak- “horse”: Hs dōki, Bol dōso, Krk dōku, Dera dok, dōwi, Ngm doku, Bele dōšo, Krf dūšo, Gera dūša, Grm dūsa, Miya duwakə, Cagu dākə-n, Siri dukwi, Mbu dāku, Jmb dakwa, Ngz dūka.
 Rift *da[k]way- “donkey”: Irq daqwai, Alg ndaq^wai, Bur daq^we, Kwz dagwagwai-ko.

Secondary *k. Metathesis.

Agaw *dikwar- “donkey” (Kem *doxwaraa*, Kwr *dekoraa* etc.) seems to be derived from this stem.

668 *dawal- “big vessel”

Sem *dal(V)w-/*dal(V)y- “bucket”: Akk *dalu*, Hbr *d̄lī*, Arab *dalw-*, Hss *dōlew*, Mhr *dēlew*, Shh *dēle*.

Metathesis. Cf. Aram *dlw* “draw water”, Gz *dlw* id.

ECh *dal- “pot”: Dor *dali*.

No traces of contraction.

LEC *dawVl- “measure of weight” (Or *daawlaa*) may also belong to this root.

669 *dawal- “go, enter”

Sem *dūl- “go around”: Akk *dālu*.

ECh *dawal- “enter”: Lele *dool*.

Contraction of *-awa- > Lele -oo-.

670 *dawhal- “vessel”

Sem *dawhal- “basket”: Arab *dawhal-at-*.

WCh *duHvl- “pot”: Sura *tugul*, Ang *tūl*.

WCh *u may go back to HS *-aw(V)-.

CCh *dawyVl- “pot, calabash”: Log *dōli*, Mofu *dagəlu*.

ECh *d[u]gVl- “basket”¹, “pot”²: Kbl *dugul*¹, Nch *degele*².

ECh *g is a possible reflex of HS *h.

Any connection with *dawal- “big vessel”?

671 *dawul- “fence”

Sem *dawl- “vicinity”: Arab *dawl-*.

WCh *wVdul- “goat pen, sheep fold”: Ang *dul*.

Voiced Ang *d-* in the anlaut proves the existence of a preceding syllable. Note metathesis.

ECh *dVlVw- “fence”: Tum *dələew*.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is *wadul-.

672 *dawVh- “tree”

Sem *dawh- “high tree”: Arab *dawh-at-*.

WCh *daw(VH)- “kind of tree”: Hs *dauye*.

CCh *duw- < *duHVw- “kind of tree”: Gis *duway*.

Cf. Dgh *dada* “branch” with reduplication.

ECh *daH- “tree”: Nch *dā*.

673 *day- “put”

Eg *wdy* “put” (pyr).

Eg *w-* may be a prefix.

CCh *day- “put”: Log *de-he*.

ECh *daH- “put (down)": Mubi *da*.

Cf. a reduplication in Sok *doudoi* “lie down”.

Dhl *da-* “put into, insert”.

674 *dayas- “trample, beat, push”

Sem *dūš-/dūš- “trample”: Akk *dāšu*, Hbr *dwš*, *dyš*, Aram (Syr) *dwš*, Arab *dws*, *dys* [-u-], Gz *dsy*, Mhr *dōs*, Shh *dos*, Hss *dōs*.

Metathesis in Gz. The vocalism of the first syllable is conditioned by intervocalic *-y-.

WCh *dyas- < *dayas- “pound”¹, “beat, strike”²: Geji *desi*¹, DB *daš*².

HEC *dayas- “split”: Kmb *dayyaas*.

Assimilation of vowels. Borrowing from Sem?

675 *dehan- “smoke”

Sem *dVyan- “be smoked”¹, “dark-colored”²: Arab *d̄n* [-a-]¹, Shh *edhān*².

Secondary vocalism in a derivative.

CCh *dyahVn- “smoke”: Gudu *mi-deni*.

Derived from *dah- “smoke”.

676 *dehul- “go, enter”

Sem *dVhul- “enter”: Arab *d̄l* [-u-].

WCh **dyahul-* “enter” ¹, “go out” ²: Sura *dəl* ¹, Chip *dəel* ¹, Mnt *del* ¹, Pol *deli* ², Geji *deli* ², Diri *dulə* ².
ECh **dul-* “go out”: Jegu *dul*.

677 ***dek-** “shave, cut hair”

ECh **dVk-* “cut hair”: Mkk *dik-*.
Shift of emphatization.

Rift **dek-* “shave bald”: Irq *dekw-*.

678 ***deman-** “cloud, rain”

WCh **dyaman-* “rainy season” ¹, “rain” ²: Hs *dāmunā*, *dāminā*, *dāmanā* ¹, Bade *demanu* ², Ngz *dəman* ¹.
Secondary vowels in the second syllable in Hs.

CCh **dyaman-* “rainy season”: Gude *devən*, Log *dēman*, Kus *deman*.
Dissimilation of nasals in Gude.

Agaw **dimin-* “cloud”: Bil *dəmna*, Xmr *dimmena*.
Reflects HS **demin-*?

HEC **duman-* “cloud”: Dar *duuman-ca*, Bmb *dumman-ci*.
Labialization of the vowel in the first syllable.

Omot **daman-* “cloud”: Ome *dämmänaa*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from **dam-* “cloud”.

679 ***deman-** “insect”

Sem **diman-* “insect”: Akk *dimānu*.

Eg *dnm* “worms” (BD).

Metathesis.

WCh **dyaman-* “spider”: Hs *dāmanā*.
de- is a forbidden sequence in Hs.

Derived from **dim-* “insect”.

680 ***den-** “stone”

Eg *dny* “stone block” (n).
-y is a vocalic sign.

WCh **dyan-H-* “whetstone”: Bks *da-dej*, ma-dej.

Suffix *-H-.
ECh **dVn-H-* “stone”: Tum *dəŋ*.
Suffix *-H-.

681 ***den-** “dwell, remain”

Sem **dūn-* “remain”: Hbr *dvn*.
Modification of biconsonantal **dVn-*.
WCh **dyan-* < **dyahVn-* “sit”: Ngm *deno*, Maha *dēna*.
ECh **dyan-* “dwell”: Kbl *den*.
SA **din-* “sleep”: Saho *diin*, Afar *diin*.

682 ***der-** “dress” (v.)

Eg *dr* “put on (clothes)” (gr).
WCh **dyar-* “put on (clothes)": Kera *dere*.
ECh **dyar-* “take off (clothes)": Lele *der*.

683 ***der-** “bird”

ECh **dyar-* “dove”: Mkk *deere*, Kwn *dere*.
Agaw **dir(u)-* “hen”: Bil *diruwa*, Kwr *dirwa*, Aun *dur-*.
Aun -u- < *-i- under the influence of the rounded vowel in the second syllable.
Omot **der-* “rooster”: Ome *deeraa*.

684 ***di³-** “sickness”

Sem **di³-* “sickness”: Akk *di³u*.
Rift **di³-* “sick person”: Kwz *di³-ako*.

Related to **dawa³-*/**daya³-* “be ill”.

685 ***di³ay-** “fly” (v.)

Sem **dV³Vy-* “fly” (v.): Ug *d³y*, Hbr *d³y*.
WCh **diyaH-* “fly” (v.): Krk *diyau*.
Metathesis.

Related to **di³Vw-*/**di³Vy-* “bird”.

686 *di³im- “be red”

Sem *dV²Vm- “be dark red” ¹, “red” ², “brown” ³: Akk d³m ¹, Amh *dama* ², Hrr *dāma* ³.

Eg *idmy* “red cloth” (pyr).

Metathesis. A Sem loanword?

Agaw *dVm(m)- “(be) red”: Aun *dəmma*.

SA *dum- “red”: Saho *duma*.

*-u- < *-i- before a labial.

LEC *diHim- “red, red-brown”: Or *diimaa*.

HEC *diHim-/*diHum- “red” ¹, “become red” ²: Sid *daama* ¹, *duumo* ¹, *duu³m-* ², Dar *diimma* ¹.

Secondary vocalism in Sid?

Rift *dim-ay- “red”: Kwz *dimayi*.

687 *di³Vw-/*di³Vy- “bird”

Sem *da²-/*day- “vulture”: Ug *d³iy*, Hbr *dayyā*.

Secondary -a- in Sem.

WCh *dway- < *dVway- < *dVHay- “bird”: Bgh *dway*.

CCh *diyaw- < *di³aw- “bird”: Gis *diyew*, Bld *diyaw*.

ECh *dVHaw- “night bird”: Tum *doo*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Related to *di³ay- “fly” (v.).

688 *dib- “take”

Eg *dbdb* “grasp, take back” (XXI).

Reduplication.

WCh *diHab- “take out, pluck, gather”: Hs *dība*.

Secondary inlaut laryngeal? The original root was *dib-.

LEC *deb- “grasp” ¹, “give back” ²: Som *dab* ¹, Or *deebisa* ².

689 *dibin- “round container”

Eg *dbn* “round box; ring” (OK).

CCh *dibin- “basket”: Gude *divin*.

Cf. *dabin- “fence, trap” ← * “round structure”?

690 *dič- “sneeze”

Sem *datt- “cold, catarrh”: Arab *datt-at-*. Deverbative.

WCh *dič- “sneeze”: Sha *dəš*, DB *diš*.

691 *di(m)bur- “back”

Sem *dubr- “back”: Hbr *d³bīr*, Arab *dubr-*.

Secondary formation in Hbr. Assimilation of vowels.

CCh *di(m)bur- “buttocks”: WMrg *dimbur*.

From *dub- “back, tail”.

692 *did- “elder”

Sem *did- “honorable title”: Mhr *ha-dīd*, Shh *edid*, did, Soq *dedo*. WCh *did- “chief’s title”: Ang *dīdē*.

Cf. Miya *didi* “in-law”.

CCh *did- “grandparent”: Gis *dide*.

Descriptive stem?

693 *did- “bee”

WCh *did- “fly” (n.): Bol *didi*, Krf *di:di*, Gera *didi*, Ngm *didi*.

Agaw *did- “honey”: Kem *didaa*.

SA *did- “wasp”: Afar *diidaa*.

HEC *did- “bee, honey”: Dar *diida*, Bmb *diida*.

Descriptive stem. Reduplication?

694 *did- “clothes”

Sem *dīd- “kind of clothes”: Akk *dīdu*.

WCh *HV-did- “shirt”: Ang *did*.

Prefix *HV-.

695 *dif- “vessel”

Eg *dfy* “vessel” (OK).

-y is a vocalic sign.

CCh **dif*- “pot”: Mwu *deovo*, Nza *dəvə*, FBw *divə-n*, FMch *divu*.
Omot **dip*- “gourd”: Ome *dip̩ee*.

Note emphatic -*p*-.

696 *di^c-/*du^c- “speak, call”

Sem **du*^c- “call”¹, “be called”²: Arab *d̪w* [-*u*-]¹, Tgr *d̪y*².
Various triconsonantal formations based on **du*^c-.
CCh **diHya*- “call, say”: Lame *de*, Masa *de²e*, Msm *de*, *de*, *di*, Bnn *diye*.
ECh **dij*- “say”: Dng *diye*.
Probably, from **diHya*- as in CCh.
Bed *di* “speak, call”.
SA **da*^c- “call”: Saho *da^c*, Afar *da^c*.
The root vowel is not clear.
Alternation **i* ~ **u*.

697 *di^cas- “walk”

Sem **dV^cas*- “trample”¹, “tread down”²: Arab *d̪s* [-*a*-]¹, Tgr *dähasa*².
Cf. also Tgy *dähasä*, Gur *dasä* “destroy” with different laryngeals.
WCh **diHV*s- “follow”: DB *dis*-.
CCh **dVHV*s- “enter”: Gbn *dəsi*.
Cf. **dayas*- “trample, beat, push”.

698 *dihas- “cut, skin” (v.)

Sem **dVhaš*- “skin, peel off”: Arab *dhs* [-*a*-], Tgr *dähsa*, Shh *dhas*,
dhaš, Soq *dōhes*.
WCh **diHV*s- “cut, skin”: Bol *diss*-.

699 *dihus- “hide, skin”

Berb **dVs*- “tanned leather”: Ahg *te-dəse*, Ayr *te-dase*.
No traces of the inlaut laryngeal.
WCh **diHus*- “hide, skin”: Ngm *dīši*, Gera *dīsi*, Grm *duči*, Bol *dīši*.
Related to **dihas*- “cut, skin”.

700 *diHab- “enter, return”

ECh **diyab*- < **diHab*- “enter”¹, “run away”²: Kbl *diyabə*¹,
Kera *debe*².

LEC **deHeb*- “return”: Or *deebi²a*.
Contracted from **diHab*-.

Cf. HS **diHVp*- “enter”.

701 *diHVp- “enter”

Berb **dVf*- “enter”: Izn *a-def*.
CCh **diHVp*- “enter”: Hwn *dəfən*.

LEC **daf*- “hurry, hasten” (Or *daf*-) may also belong here. Cf.
HS **diHab*- “enter, return”.

702 *dik- “bird”

Sem **dīk*- “rooster”: Aram (Syr) *dīk*-, Arab *dīk*-.
ECh **dik*- “rooster”: Mubi *dīk*.
Bed *diik* “rooster”.

703 *dik- “build”

Sem **nVdVk*- “build”: Gz *nadaqa*, Tgr *nadqa*, Tgy *nadaqa*, Amh *näddäqä*.
Prefix **nV*-.
WCh **dik*- < **dīk*- “build”: Sura *dīk*, Chip *dīk*.
Shift of emphatization.

704 *dik- “be small, be thin”

Sem **dīk(k)*- “be small”¹, “be thin, fine”²: Akk *daqāqu*¹, Ug *dq*², Arab *diqq-*², Gz *dqq*², Soq *dqq*².
LEC **dīk(k)*- “become faint, tenuous”¹, “small”²: Som *dīq*¹,
Or *diqqa*².

Related to **dak*-/**duk*- “break, pound”.

705 *dikar- “pot”

Sem *dikār- “pot”: Akk *dīqāru*.

CCh *digyar- < *digar- “pot, jar”: Mofu *dəger*, Gis *diger*.

CCh *-g- may reflect earlier intervocalic *k.

706 *dim- “voice”

Sem *dimm- “moan” (n.): Arab *dimm-at-*.

WCh *dim- “sound of voice”: Hs *dimī*, *dimī*.

u < *i* under the influence of the labial. Irregular Hs and WCh
d- < **d-* reflects an original prefix *HV-.

CCh *dim- “song”: Gis *dim-es*.

Related to *dVm- “utter”.

707 *dim- “go, run”

Sem *dVm-dVm- “march”: Tgr *dmdm*.

Reduplication.

Berb *dVm- “pant (when running)": Ahg *əddəm*.

The meaning makes the comparison dubious.

Eg *dmy* “move” (pyr).

-y is an infinitive suffix.

CCh *dim- “enter”¹, “go out”²: Mnd *dəm-*¹, Bch *dəmə*², Gudu *dəmu*², Mwu *udima*².

Prefix **u-* in Mwu.

ECh *dVm- “enter”: Sbn *də:mə:*.

708 *dim- “insect”

Sem *dimm- “locust”¹, “louse, ant”²: Akk *dim-ī-tu*¹, Arab *dimm-at-*².

CCh *da-daHVm- “locust”: Mofu *da-damiy-daw*.

Partial reduplication. Note the inlaut laryngeal and the secondary vocalism.

709 *dim- “dwelling, place”

Sem *dim- “tower”¹, “borough”²: Akk *dim-atu*¹, Ug *dm-t*².

Eg *dmy* “town” (pyr), Dem *dmy* id., Copt **tmi* “village”: Boh *tmi*, Shd *tme*.

Copt shows that Eg -y continues a suffix.

710 *dimb- “gourd (vessel)”

WCh *dimb- “gourd”: Krf *dimbi*.

LEC *dibb- “gourd, gourd vessel”: Or *dibbe*.

HEC *dibb-/*dimb- “drum”: Sid *dibbe*, Had *dibbe²e*, Dar *dibbe*, Kab *dibb-ita*, Bmb *diimba*.

711 *din- “cloud, rain”

Sem *dīn- “long rain”: Arab *dīn-at-*.

WCh *din- “cloud”: Mnt *tīn*.

712 *din- “vessel”

Eg *dny.t* “bowl, basket, vessel” (MK).

-y stands for a front vowel.

CCh *din- “cooking pot”: Lame *dinai*, LPe *dənai*.

Suffix -ay- in individual forms.

713 *din- “be weak”

Sem *dūn- “be weak”: Arab *dwn*.

Based on biconsonantal *dVn-.

Berb *dVn- “be weak”: Zng *a-dən*.

Rift *din- “get old”: Irg *diin-*.

714 *ding- “bird”

WCh *ding- “guinea fowl”: Grm *dingi*.

Rift *ding- “stork”: Irg *dingi*.

It is difficult to say whether *-ng- is an original HS cluster or the result of the loss of a vowel in the second syllable (if a reconstruction **dinVg-* is suggested).

715 *dink- “dwarf”

Eg *dng* “dwarf” (pyr).

*-nk- > Eg -ng- in a contact position.

LEC *dink- “dwarf”: Or *dinki*.

HEC *dink- “dwarf”: Kmb *dənka*, Tmb *dinka*.

A borrowing LEC → HEC or HEC → LEC? On *-nk- see HS *ding- “bird”.

716 *dinkar- “lizard”

WCh *dVnkar- “lizard”: Krk *dənkara*, Ngm *dəkura*.

Cf. Msg *diŋidjī* id., Hs *kadangara* id.

Omot *dingar- “lizard”: Kaf *dingaro*, Gim *dingar*.

Omot *-ng- may be a regular reflex of HS *-nk-.

Somehow connected with *dink- “dwarf”?

717 *dinVy- “divide”

Eg *dny.t* “part” (n), Copt **toy(i)*: Boh *toi*, Shd *toe*.

ECh *²*i-dinVy-* “divide”: Dng *idinye*.

Prefix *²*i-*.

718 *dir- “learn, remember”

Sem **dVrVy-/*dVrVy-* “learn, understand”: Arab *dry* [-i-].

Based on biliteral **dar-/*dir-*.

CCh **HV-dir-* “remember”: Lame *dir-*.

719 *dirac-/diraç- “press, beat”

Sem **dVrVs-* “force out, trample”: Akk *drs*, Aram (Jud) *drs*, Arab *drs* [-i-, -u-].

Irregular vocalism of the second syllable.

WCh **dirVç-* “press down”: Hs *dirçe*, Kry *dərcə*.

CCh **dVrac-* “push (away)": Mofu *dəras*.

Sem ~ WCh correspondence is irregular as far as the affricate is concerned. CCh *-ç- is inconclusive.

720 *dişar- “cereal”

Sem **dişar-* “wild growing cereals”: Akk *dišarru*.

Eg *dšr* “corn” (OK).

A cultural loanword?

721 *diway- “fly” (n.)

Sem **daw Vy-* “Spanish fly”: Aram *dāwəy-at*.

Assimilated from **diway-*?

WCh **diyaw-* “fly”: Krk *diyəw*, Pero *tiyo*.

Metathesis from **diway-*?

CCh **dV²Vy-* “fly”: Hwn *de*, Gbn *deya*.

ECh ***diw-* “fly”: Dng *duwo*, Jegu *diwo*, Brg *diwo*, Mig *duwwu*, Mubi *duwo*, Sok *dōu*.

Unexpected emphatic in Mubi.

722 *diy- “plant”

Eg *dy* “cabbage” (gr).

ECh **Hwa-diy-* “grass”: Mkk *odiyu*.

Prefix **Hwa-*.

723 *dob- “water”

Sem **dVbb-* “ocean”: Ug *dbb*.

Omot **dob-* “rain”: Ome *dubi*, Dime *dobi*, Kar *dobi*.

Semantically, the HS word seems to denote abundance of (flowing) water. As far as the meaning of Sem is concerned, cf. OIr *ler* “sea” ~ Slav **liti* “pour, flow”.

724 *dob- “speak, call”

Sem **dub-* “speak”: Akk *dabābu*.

WCh **dwab-* “call”: Tng *dobi*.

LEC **deb-* “answer”: Or *deeb-isa*.

Unexpected vowel.

725 *dog- “forge, beat”

Sem **dug-* “grind (to a powder)”: Arab *dgg* [-u-].

Berb **dVg-* “forge”: Aks *dag*.

CCh **dwag-* “smith”: Bid *dögei*.

ECh **dwag-* “forge”: Mubi *dogga*.

HEC **dug-* “tan”: Sid *duug-*, Had *duug-*, Bmb *duug-*.

A typical case of tanning described as beating. Cf. another possible cognate: HEC **dig-* “demolish, destroy” (Sid *diig-*, Dar *diig-*).

726 *dohan- “fat, grease”

Sem **duhn-* “fat, grease”: Aram (Palm) *dhn*, (Syr) *dūhān-*, Arab *duhn-*.

Berb **dun-* “fat, grease”: Sml *ta-dun-t*, Znt *ta-ðun-t*, Snus *ta-ðun-t*, Ahg *t-adən-t*, Twl *tā-dhən-t*, Tsl *ta-dhən-t*, Zng *tə-dun-t*, Izy *τadunn*.

WCh **dwan-H-* “fat, grease”: Sura *døy*.

Metathesis.

727 *dohVn- “millet, grain”

Sem **duhn-* “sorghum”: Akk *duhnu*, Hbr *dōhan*, Aram (Syr) *duhnā*, Arab *duhn-*.

CCh **dwan-* “corn”: Mtk *dawna*.

From **dwaHVn-*.

728 *don- “stand up”

Eg *dwn* “stand up” (med).

-w- stands for a rounded vowel.

WCh **dwan-H-* “stand up”: Fyer *dway*.

Secondary *-H-, probably, functioning as a suffix.

729 *don- “be strong”

Sem **dVn-* “be strong”: Akk *danānu*.

Eg *wdn* “be strong, be heavy” (XVIII).

w- is a vocalic sign.

CCh **dwanu-* “strong, strength”: Chb *dəna*, Wmd *duno-ma*, Ngw

dina, Mrg *dəna-ma*, Mba *dono*, Log *donō*, Bud *dunoa*, Gul *dunu*, Kus *dunu*.

ECh **dwanu-* “strong”: Smr *dwana*, Sok *duno*.

730 *dub- “horn”

Eg *db* “horn” (med), Copt **tap* id.: Boh *tap*, Shd *tap*.

ECh **ba-dub-* “horn”: Tum *ba-dubo*.

Prefix **ba-*.

731 *dub- “back, tail”

WCh **dub-* “tail”: Ang *tup*.

CCh **dub-* “back”¹, “buttocks”²: Mofu *duba*¹, Gis *dəba*^{1,2}, Daba *dədəba*², Msg *dəba*¹, Gid *dubo*¹, Zime *dubu*¹, FJ *duba-ku*ⁿ².

LEC **dib-/*dub-* “tail”¹, “buttocks”²: Som *dib*¹, Or *duboo*¹, Rnd *dub*¹, Arb *dub*².

Cf. also Som *dabo* “tail, buttocks”, Bay *däbe* id.

HEC **dub-* “tail (of sheep)": Dar *duba*.

Omot **duþ-* < **duHVb-* “tail”: Ome *duuþiya*.

The development of HS **b* to Omot **þ* is not quite clear. It may be explained by the influence of an intervocalic laryngeal.

CCh (Zime, FJ) and Omot may indicate HS **duHVb-*. It is not clear whether the present root is also connected with Agaw **damb-* “back, bottom” (Bil *dənbī*) and Omot **damb-* “anus, back” (Kaf *dambo*, Anf *dombo*).

732 *dubar- “speak”

Sem **dVbur-* “speak”¹, “retell”²: Phn *dbr*¹, Hbr *dbr*¹, Arab *dbr* [-u-]².

Secondary *-u-.

ECh **duwVr-* < **dubwar-* “speak”: Kbl *duwər*.

Secondary **wa* after a labial?

HEC **dabar-* “answer”: Had *dabar-* “answer”.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from **dob-* “speak, call”.

733 *duč- “push, beat”

Sem **dVt*- “beat, push”: Ug *dt*, Arab *dt*.
WCh **duč*- “push”¹, “pound”²: Ang *tus*¹, Dera *duše*².

734 *dud- “vessel”

Sem **dūd*- “pot, cauldron”: Akk *dūdu*, Ug *dd*, Hbr *dūd*, Aram (Syr) *dūd*.
Eg *dd.t* “pot, cauldron”.
WCh **dud*- “calabash”: Sura *tū*, Ang *tūt*.

Reduplication?

735 *dud- “bird”

Sem **dūd*- “bird”: Akk *dūdu*.
ECh **dudi*- “bird”: Smr *dudi*, Sbn *dudi*, Dng *duda*, Mig *didu*, Sok *didi*.
Secondary emphatization in Dng and Mig.
Descriptive stem, cf. **did*- “bee”.

736 *dug- “bird”

Sem **dugg*- “thrush”: Arab *dugg*.
CCh **dug*- “kite”: Chb *dugu*.
Cf. also **kwa-dig*-/**kwa-dug*- “vulture” (FK *kwadəgu*, HF *wadəyu*, KlB *kwadiga*, Gudu *kadugwa*).

737 *dugan- “darkness, night”

Sem **dugn*- “darkness”: Arab *dugn*.
ECh **dugVn*- “at night”: Kera *duugn*.
LEC **dukan*- “darkness”: Or *dukkana*.
Unexpected *-k- < HS *-g-.
HEC **dukan*- “darkness, cloud”: Bmb *dukkani*.
Unexpected *-k- < HS *-g-.
*-k- seems to be a common Cush innovation in this word.

738 *duham- “be dark”

Sem **duhm*- “black”: Arab *duhm*.
ECh **dVHam*- “darkness”: Gbr *damā*, Kbl *dama*.
A reduplication in Mubi *dedom* id. with -e- in the root continuing *-uHa-.
SA **dum*- “be dark”: Saho *dum*, Afar *dum*.

739 *duk- “bury”

CCh **dVk*- “bury”: Gis *dik*, Mafa *da-deg*.
Secondary -i- in Gis.
Omot **duk*- “bury”: Ome *duk*, Kaf *dukki*, Mch *duukki*, Bwo *duk*, Anf *duk*, Gim *duk*.

740 *dum- “destroy”

Sem **dum*- “destroy”: Hbr *dmm*.
LEC **dum*- “be destroyed”: Som *dum*.
Any connection with **dum*- “split, pierce”?

741 *dum- “worm, snake”

Eg *dm* “worm” (NK).
WCh **dum*- “eel, water snake”¹, “snake”²: Hs *dumiya*¹, Krk *adəmo*², Krf *duma*².
Prefix **a*- in Krk.
CCh **dum*- “ascarid”: Mba *dum-say*.
HEC **dum*- “roundworm”: Bmb *duma*.
Omot **dVm*- “python”: Mch *dämo*.

742 *dum- “antelope”

Berb **dVmVw*-/**dVmVy*- “gazelle”: Ahg *a-dmū*, Twl *te-dəmi-t*, Zng *dāmi*, dəmma, Sha *ta-dəmu-τ*.
Derivatives of **dVm*-.
Omot **dum*- “kind of antelope”: Yam *dumaa*.

743 *dum- “split, pierce”

Berb **dVm-* “split”: Rif *əddəm*.

Eg *dm* “sharpen, pierce” (l).

WCh **dum-* “plunge a weapon (into a person)": Hs *duma*.

744 *dumb- “ring”

WCh **dumb-* “bracelet”: Hs *dumbā*.

LEC **dub-* “ring”: Som *duub*.

**-b-* seems to continue **-mb-*.

745 *dun- “sing, murmur”

Sem **dun-* “buzz”: Arab *dnn* [-u-].

Cf. also Arab *dndn* id.

Berb **dVn-dVn-* “sing”: Snus *dəndən*.

Reduplication.

Related to **dün-* “sound, voice”. A reduplication **dVn- dVn-* may be reconstructed.

746 *dun- “be bent”

Sem **dVn-* “be bent”: Arab *dnn*, *dn²*.

Formations based on biliteral **dVn-*

Berb **dun-* “squat, be bent”: Ahg *dun-at*.

747 *dur- “flow”

Sem **dir-/dur-* “drip” ¹, “flow abundantly” ²: Hbr *drr* ¹, Arab *dr* [-u-, -i-] ².

Eg *dr* “prevent water from flowing down” (med).

WCh **duHwar-* “pour”: Hs *dūra*, Tng *der*, Pol *durəw*.

Secondary laryngeal. Probably, **duHwar-* < **Hwadur-*.

Cf. nominal derivatives in WCh **dVHar-* “river” (Gera *doora*, Bks *dara*, DB *deer*, *diyar*), CCh **nV-dwar-* “rainy season” (Msm *ndor*) and SA **darur-* “rain-cloud” (Saho *darur*, Afar *darur*).

748 *dur- “bird”

Sem **durr-* “parrot”: Arab *durr-at-*.

WCh **durwa-* “quail”: Hs *durwā*.

ECh **dur-* “hen”: Smr *durē*.

749 *dü²Vč- “grass”

Sem **dit²-* “grass, new grass” ²: Akk *daš²u*, *diš²u*, *dīšu*, Hbr *deš²*, Aram *dit²ā*, SAr *dt²*.

Metathesis.

WCh **du²Vč-* “thatching grass”: Hs *dūsā*.

750 *düm- “vessel”

Eg *dmy* “vessel” (n).

-y stands for a vowel.

WCh “bottle-gourd”: Hs *dumā*.

751 *düm- “feline”

Sem **dimm-* “cheetah” ¹, “cat” ²: Akk *dumāmu* ¹, Arab *dimm-at-* ², Gz *dəmm-at-* ², Tgr *dəmmu* ², Tgy *dəmmu* ², Amh *dəmm-ät-* ².

Secondary formation in Akk.

WCh **dum-* “hyaena”: Sura *ndumu*, Grk *domu*, Ank *tumu*.

Agaw **dam-Vy-* “cat”: Kwr *damyaa*, Kem *damyaa*.

*a in the root is not quite clear. Maybe **dumay-* > **damay-*?

SA **dumm-* “cat”: Saho *dummu*, Afar *dumoo*.

Rift **du²um-* “leopard”: Iqr *du²uma*, Bur *du²uma*, Alg *du²uma*, Kwz *du²umayi*, Asa *du²umok*.

The original root structure is modified in Rift with an innovative inlaut laryngeal.

752 *dün- “sound, voice”

Sem **dinn-* “reverberation” ¹, “bang, noise” ²: Mhr *den* ¹, Hss *dennēt* ².

Berb **dun-* “rough voice”: Ahg *a-dūn-a*.

Eg *dny.w.t* “howl” (n.) (MK).

Related to **dun-* “sing, murmur”.

753 *düp- “push”

Sem *dVp- “push”: Hbr *dpy*, Hss *dōfa*, Mhr *dōfa*, Shh *defa*.
 Cf. also Sem *dVhVp- “push away” (Akk *da'apu*, Hbr *dhp*) and
 *nVdVp- “push”: Hbr *ndp*, Arab *ndf*.
 WCh *dup- “push”: Sura *tup*.
 Rift *dif- “beat, fight”: Alg *dif*-, Bur *dif*-.
 Omot *dup- “throw”: Kaf *dup*-.

754 *dV²V₃- “bow” (n.)

Eg *dʒz* “bow-string” (sarc).
 ECh *dV²V₃- < *dV²V₃- “bow”: Smr *dese*, Kbl *dəsə*.
 Smr and Kbl -s- may also reflect ECh *-ʒ-.

755 *dVbVh- “pot”

Eg *dbh.w* “crockery” (OK).
 CCh *dVHVb- “pot”: Gul *dəbey*.
 Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *dVhVb-.

756 *dVg-dVg- “trample, press”

Sem *dVg-dVg- “trample down”¹, “press, squeeze”², “tap”³.
 Tgr *dägdägä*¹, Tgy *dägdägä*¹, Amh *dagäddägä*¹, Gur *dəgädägä*²,
 Jib *edəgdəg*³, Shh *adagdeg*³.
 Berb *dVg-dVg- “break”: Ghat *dəgdəg*, Ahg *dəgdəg*, Twl *dagdag*, Kby
ddegδeg.
 Eg *dgdg* “press, squeeze, trample” (XX).

Reduplication in most HS branches. The root vowel may have been *i. Cf. *dog- “forge, beat”?

757 *dVgol- “look, see”

Sem *dVgVl- “look”: Akk *dagālu*.
 Cf. Aram (Syr) *dəgil-ūt*.
 Eg *dʒ* “see” (gr).
 May be identical with *dgy* “see, look” < *deg- or represent
 *dVgVl- with *-l- > -ʒ.

CCh *dVgwal- “look”: Msg *dəgʷələ*.

Derived from *dag- “see, know”.

758 *dVgVy- “hide”

Sem *dVgVy- “cover”: Arab *dgy*.
 Eg *dgy* “hide” (MK).

759 *dV²Vc- “pound, grind”

Sem *dV²Vs- “grind”: Arab *d's*, Amh *dasä*.
 Berb *dVc- “pound”: Ahg *əddəh*, Twl *əddəz*, Zng *əddəž*, Sgr *əddəz*,
 Kby *əddəz*.

760 *dVhar- “hunt” (v.)

Sem *dVhVr- “hunt”: Hbr *dhr*.
 CCh *dar- < *dVHar- “hunting”: Masa *dara*.

761 *dVm- “utter”

Sem *dVm- “moan” (v.): Ug *dnm*.
 Eg *dm* “announce, pronounce” (OK).
 WCh *dVm- “swear”: Ngz *dəma*.

762 *dVn- “cut off”

Sem *dVn- “cut off”: Tgr *dnn*.
 Eg *dn* “cut off (head), kill” (XVIII).

763 *dVpir- “squeeze, push”

Sem *dVpVr- “squeeze”¹, “push away”²: Akk *dpr*¹, Arab *dfr*²,
 Shh *deför*².
 Berb *dVfir- “squeeze”: Zng *edfir*.

Derived from *düp- “push”?

764 *dVr-dVr- “turn, rotate”

Sem *dVr-dVr- “turn, rotate”: Hbr *drdr*, Arab *drdr*.
 Agaw *dVr-dVr- “turn, rotate”: Aw *dərdər*.

Full reduplication.

765 *dVwVd-/*dVyVd- “worm, snake”

Sem *dud- < *dVwVd- “worms”: Arab *dūd*.
 Cf. also Arab *dwd* “swarm (of worms)” (v.).
 Berb *dVy-dVy- “kind of worm”: Izy *aδiuδiu*.
 Eg *ddy* “snake”.

-y stands for a front vowel.

CCh *dVd- “kind of snake”: Mofu *dedew*.
 -ew- is a suffix.

Reduplication. Cf. WCh *daw-day- “kind of snake” (Hs *daudai*). Derived from HS *da²- “worm, snake”?

766 *dVwVm- “drip, flow”

Sem *dūm- “moisten, rain continuously”: Arab *dūm* [-u-, 1].
 Berb *dVwVm- “ooze, flow”: Izy *addum*, Sml *əddəm*, Rif *udum*, Kby *iðim*.

Derived from *dam- “cloud”. Cf. CCh *ta-dam- “wet” (Kus *tadām*, Gul *tadam*).

767 *dVwVn- “register, count”

Sem *dūn- “register”: Arab *dūn*.
 Berb *dVwVn- “count”¹, “compare, estimate”²: Ahg *ədwən*¹,
 Zng *uddən*¹, Ayr *ədwən*².
 Eg *wdn* “register” (NK).
 Metathesis.

768 *dVwVr- “turn”

Sem *dūr- “turn”: Arab *dwr* [-u-], Hss *dawr*, Mhr *dawr*, Shh *debr*.
 ECh *wVdVr- “turn”: Kbl *wədəra*.
 Metathesis.
 An alternative reconstruction is *wVdVr-.

*f

769 *fa²VL- “foretell”

Sem *pV²Vl- “foretell fortune”: Arab *f²l*, Gz *fwl*.
 Cf. Hbr *p²l* “make miracles”
 HEC *fa²Vl- “deceive”: Had *fa²l*.

Related to *fal-/*fa²Vl- “magic word, omen”.

770 *fa^c- “hit, strike”

WCh *fay- < *faHya- “strike”: Bks *fayi*.
 Rift *fa^c- “hit”: Kwz *fa^c-am-*.
 *-^c- < *-c- as in a number of other Rift words.
 Dhl *faa^c*- “smash”

771 *fahat- “dig, pierce”

Sem *pahat- “pierce”: Aram (Syr) *fht*, Arab *fht* [-a-, 1].
 Dhl *faat-* “dig”.

772 *fak- “pierce, tear”

Sem *pVka²- “pierce, open, tear out (eye)”¹, “break”²: Arab *fq* [-a-, 1]¹, Gz *fq²*².
 Based on *pVk-.
 Eg *fk*, *fkw* “of a lion tearing its prey” (XX).
 -w may be a suffix.
 Agaw *fak- “tear”: Bil *fak-*.
 Dhl *pak'k'-eeδ-* “uncover”.
 Irregular p-.

Cf. SA *fak- “open” (Saho *fak*, Afar *fak*) and HEC *fok- “open” (Had *fookk-*).

773 *fal- “bone, leg”

WCh *falal- “middle bone of an animal’s foreleg”: Hs *fālālā*.
 Partial reduplication.

CCh **fVl*- “foot”: Bud *fæle*.

Bed *fil-ik* “top of the shin-bone”.

The comparison is valid if the Bed word may be segmented as *fil-ik*. The vowel of the first syllable is assimilated.

Rift **fala*²- “bone”: Kwz *fala*²*a-to*, pl. *falala*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Note the grammatical function of the partial reduplication in Rift in view of WCh.

774 **fal-/*fa*²*Vl*- “magic word, omen”

Sem **fa*²*l*- “omen”: Shh *fol*, Mhr *föл*, Hss *föл*.

Eg *fnn.wy* “magic words” (pyr).

Partial reduplication.

Agaw **fal-* “omen”: Bil *faal*.

SA **fal-* “omen”: Saho *faal*.

LEC **fal-* “omen”: Som *faal*.

Related to **fa*²*Vl*- “foretell”.

775 **fal-/*ful-* “liver, lungs”

WCh **ful-* “lungs”: Mpn *ful-fuk, flok*, Ang *fwolok*, Sura *fəlok*, Ank *fələl*.

Partial reduplication in Ank.

CCh **fa-ful-* “lungs”: Bch *faful-awey*.

Partial reduplication.

HEC *²*a-fal-* “liver”: Sid *affale*, Bmb *affala*, Kmb *afel-itā*.

Prefix *²*a-*.

Omot *²*a-fall-* “liver”: Mch *afaaro*, Anf *afaaro*, Bwo *afaara*.

Prefix *²*a-*. Note Mch -*ɸ*.

776 **faliy-* “insect”

Sem **pāliy-* “scarabeus”: Arab *fāliy-at-*.

CCh **fili[y]-* “spider”: Hil *ma-fili*, Wmd *pəla-tagu*.

Assimilation of vowels. Prefix **ma-* in Hil.

777 **fan-* “look for, watch”

ECh **pan-* “seek, look for”: Mubi *fān*, *hu-bān*.

LEC **fan-* “watch, follow”: Or *fana*.

778 **far-* “bone, leg”

WCh **far-/*fuwar-* “leg”: Klr *far-aw*, Bks ²*a-foor*, Fyer *furu*, DB *fuur*. As it may be concluded from Klr, **fuwar-* is a metathesis from **fur-aw-*.

Rift **far-* “bone”: Irq *fara*, Ala *fara*, Bur *fara*.

779 **far-* “clay, earth”

WCh **far-* “arid soil”: Hs *farā-farā*.

Reduplication.

HEC **far-* “clay”: Gel *faara*.

780 **far-* “equid”

Sem **para*²- “onager”: Akk *parū*, Ug *pri*, Hbr *pere*², Arab *fara*².

SA **farar-* “horse”: Saho *farar*, Afar *farar*.

Partial reduplication.

LEC **faraw-* “zebra”: Som *faraw*, Arb *faraw*.

Omot **far-* “horse”: Ome *faraa*.

781 **far-* “climb”

Sem **pVrV-* “climb”: Arab *fr^c* [-*a-*, 1].

Sem *²*-c-* finds no support in other branches of HS.

Berb **fVr-* “fly”: Izy *aflu*.

Eg *fʒy* “raise high”.

May belong to **fay-*.

ECh **par-* “climb”: Mobu *pare* (pl.).

SA **far-* “climb”: Saho *for*, Afar *fär*.

Secondary -*o-* in Saho.

Partial reduplication in Berb **fVrir-* “be elevated” (Qbl *i-frir*).

782 *fat- “wish, desire”

Sem **pVtVw-* “desire, seek”¹, “decide on a plan”²: Gz *ftw*¹, Hss *aftō*², Mhr *heftō*², Shh *eftē*².

Based on biconsonantal **pVt-*.

WCh **fat-* “wish well to person, pray”: Hs *fātā*.

783 *fat-/fit- “move”

Sem **pūt-* “pass, go (of time)": Arab *fwt* [-u-, 1, 8].

Modification of the original biliteral structure **pat-*.

Berb **fVt-* “walk”¹, “pass (of time)”², “having passed”³: Sml *i-ftu*¹, Izy *far*², Mns *i-fut-ən*³.

Izy and Mns may be loanwords from Arab.

WCh **fat-/fit-* “go out”¹, “come”²: Hs *fita*¹, Bol *fat*¹, Krk *fat*¹, Dera *pori*¹, Tng *pod-*¹, Ngm *hata*¹, Bele *feti*¹, Gera *fid-*¹, Glm *paz-*¹, Wnd *fut-*².

Agaw **fat-/fit-* “go away”: Bil *far*, Xmt *fit-*, Aun *fat-*.

Bil *-r-* < **-t-* occurs in a number of Agaw forms.

Rift **fit-* “drive, run after”: Irq *fiit*.

A reduplication of the original **fat-/fit-* is, probably, also reflected in Eg *fft* “jump, spring” (med). Note the alternation **a ~ *i*.

784 *fatVq- “pierce, split”

Sem **pVtVh-* “pierce”: Akk *patāhu*.

CCh **patVk-* “split”: Mofu *pətkw-*.

**-wa-* may be reconstructed in the 2nd syllable.

785 *faṭ- “tear”

WCh **faṭ-* “tear, rip”: Hs *fatta*, Diri *fəta*.

Omot **fet-* “tear”¹, “rags”²: Omet *ped-*¹, Kaf *heetō*².

Innovative Cush **-e-* in verbs.

786 *faṭak- “tear”

Eg *fdk* “tear off” (MK).

-d- < **-t-* is regular.

WCh **faṭak-* “lacerate”: Hs *fatattakā*.

ECh **pViVk-* “pull by”: Dng *petke*.

Dng *-e-* is secondary.

787 *fay- “lift, go up”

Eg *fɔy* “lift, carry” (OK).

-ɔ- stands for **-a-*.

ECh **pay-* “fly, go up”: Kera *fe*.

788 *fe²- “arrow”

WCh **nV-fya²-* “arrow”: Bks *nvyā*, DB *nvyah*.

Prefix **nV-*.

LEC **fi²-/*fu²-* “arrow”: Or *fia, fue*.

Rift **fay-* “arrow”: Alg *fayu*, Bur *fayu*.

Rift may continue a HS form **sey-* as a variant of **fe²-*.

Cf. also Sem **pi²-/*pa²-* “edge”: Hbr *pə²ā*, Aram *pə²-t?*

789 *feč- “blow”

Sem **(nV-)pit-* “blow”: Akk *pašū*, Arab *nft* [-i-, -u-].

In Arab, a formation using prefix **nV-*.

WCh **fyac-* “blow”: Cagu *fēs*, Diri *feču, fuču*.

Diri *-u-* in *fuču* results from an assimilation.

CCh **fič-* “blow”: Mba *pise*.

790 *fed- “tear”

Eg *fdy* “pluck off” (pyr).

-y reflects a front vowel in the root.

HEC **fed-* “tear (cloth)”: Bmb *feedi-*.

791 *fedič- “split”

Eg *fdk* “divide, split” (MK).

Bed *fedig* < **fedič-* “split, separate”.

Related to **fed-* “tear”?

792 *fer- “scratch, peel”

Sem **pVr-* “scratch, cut wood, husk”: Amh *farā*.
 WCh **fyar-* “pare off outer surface of rind” ¹, “scratch” ²: Hs *fēra* ¹, Ang *fīr* ².
 ECh **pir-* “peel” (v.): Bid *pir*, Mig *pir-aw*.

793 *feras- “fall”

ECh **par-* < **pyar-* “fall (from a tree)”: Mkk *parso*.
 Bed *feraas* “fall”.
 Agaw **firaš-/firiš-* “fall”: Bil *feras*, Xmr *feriš*.

794 *ferik- “dig, divide”

Sem **pVrik-* “split” ¹, “divide” ², “break” ³: Akk *parāqu* ¹, Ug *prq* ³, Aram (Syr) *prq* ², Arab *frq* [-i-, -u-] ^{1 2}, Gz *frq* ².
 Secondary **u* as a variant of **i* in Arab.
 ECh **pVrVg-* “dig”: Kera *fərgi*.
-g- may continue **-k-* in the intervocalic position.
 Bed *ferik* “dig”.
 Cf. **fədik-* “split”.

795 *fet- “break, cut”

Sem **pVt-* “break” ¹, “destroy” ²: Hbr *ptt* ¹, Arab *ftt* [-u-] ², Gz *ftt* ¹.
 WCh **fyat-* “slaughter”: Sura *fet*.
 CCh **fVt-* “cut”: Mofu *fət-ad*.

796 *fet- “sweep”

WCh **fyat-* “sweep”: Sura *fet*, Ang *fet*.
 CCh **fyat-* “sweep”: Gudu *mi-fida*, Mwu *ufedō*.
 HEC **fit-* “sweep”: Sid *fit-*.
 Omot **fit-* “sweep”: Ome (Koyra) *fit-*.
 Dhl *fit'a* “plaster wall with mud and dung”.

797 *fi²⁻ “blow”

Sem **pV²Vy-* “blow off”: Hbr *p̪y*.
 Based on **pV²⁻*.
 WCh **fi²⁻* “blow”: Sura *fī*, Ang *fī*.
 CCh **fa²⁻/fi²⁻* “blow”: Bura *fia*, Mrg *fi*, Gis *fe*, Bud *pha*, ZBt *fo²o*.
 Gis may go back to CCh **fay-* < **fa²Vy-* identical with Sem
**pV²Vy-*.
 Rift **fi²⁻/fu²⁻* “catch one’s breath, rest” ¹, “sniff, snuff up” ²:
Asa fu²-it- ¹, Kwz *fi²⁻* ².
 Secondary **-u-*.

798 *fič- “be wet”

CCh **fič-* “wet, soak”: Mrg *fiču*.
 LEC **finq-* “flow”: Or *finqaaʷa*.
**-n-* may be an infix.
 HEC **fač-/fič-* “sprinkle”: Dar *fīt-*, Bmb *fač-*.
 Traces of the *a*-grade in Bmb.

799 *fidah- “break, cut”

Sem **pVdah-* “break (skull)": Arab *fdh* [-a-, 1].
 WCh **fidaH-* “cut open, wound”: Tng *pide*, Pero *peddo*.
**-a-* of the second syllable explains *-e-* in Pero.
 CCh **fidaH-* “cut, carve”: Mafa *fid-*, Bch *fyedo*, Dgh *pida*.

800 *fič- “speak, shout”

Sem **pV²Vy-* “cry, shout”: Hbr *p̪y*.
 Based on **pV²⁻*.
 WCh **fi-* “speak”: Sha *fi*.
 CCh **fVy-* “call”: Bud *fe*.
 From **fVHVY-* or **fVHi-*.
 Agaw **fiw-* “cry”: Kw *few-*, Dmb *fuu-*.
 Continuation of **fiHw-*?

801 *fil- “skin, rub”

Sem **wVpVl-/yVpVl-* “skin, peel” (v.): Arab *wfl*, *yfl*.
 Prefix **wV-/yV-*.

WCh **fyal-* < **fila-* “skin” (v.)¹, “rub”²: Sura *fēl*, Ang *fil*, Bks *fjal*².

CCh **fil-* “rub”: Dgh *fila*.

ECh **pil-* “skin” (v.): Bid *pil*, Smr *pəl*.

802 *fin- “nose; smell”

Berb **fun-fan-* “muzzle, nose”¹, “nostrils”²: Ahg *a-fun-fan*¹, Twl *i-fūfan-ən*².

Reduplication with modified vocalism.

Bed *fin* “scent, smell” (v.).

Agaw **fin-* “scent, smell” (v.): Bil *fin*.

803 *finah- “opening”

WCh **finah-* “hole”¹, “mouth”²: Sura *fug*¹, Ang *fug*¹, Wrj *vinahə-na*², Kry *vinahə*², Diri *vəna*², Paa *vingi*², Mbu *vəŋhu*², Miya *vun*², Cagu *vehe*², Siri *vengi*², Jmb *vina*², Fyer *fug*¹.

CCh **fun-H-* “mouth”: HG *fuge*, Bnn *funa*, LPe *vun*, Masa *funano*.

Partial reduplication in Masa.

Omot **pin-H-* “opening, hole”: Ome *pinge*.

Related to **finah-* “break”. Thus, “opening” ← * “breach” as ON *rauf* “hole” ~ *rjūfa* “break”.

804 *finah- “break”

Sem **pVnah-* “damage (of a bone)” (v.): Arab *fnh* [-a-, 1].

Berb **fVnVh-* “beat”: Kby *s-funneh*.

WCh **fin-H-* “break”: Klr *fiyy-*.

805 *fir- “monkey”

Eg *nfry* “monkey” (gr).

Is *n-* a prefix? *y* stands for a front vowel.

WCh **fir-* “red monkey”: Fyer *fuir*.

CCh **fir-* “monkey”: Mba *fre*, Masa *fira*, Gis *vri*, Lame *vir*, Masa *fira*.

Cf. also Msg *afri*, *afrig* id.

806 *fir- “be good”

Sem **purr-* “best ones, elite”: Arab *furr-*.

Deverbative formation with a secondary vowel.

Berb **fVrVr-* “be good”: Ahg *i-frar*.

Partial reduplication based on **fVr-*.

Eg *nfr* “good, beautiful”.

Prefix **nV-*.

Agaw **fir-* “best”: Bil *feraa*.

SA **fer-* “best”: Saho *feer*.

807 *fir-ut- “insect”

WCh **mV-firut-* “mosquito”: Jmb *avirvir*, Kry *aviltu*, Paa *vituwi*, Sura *mfut*, Ang *fut*.

CCh **ffir-ut-* “mosquito”: Daba *vərrut*.

Vocalism and segmentation are indicated by CCh **fir-/*fur-* “mosquito”: Gaa *fir-da*, Gbn *gər-diča*, Boka *fir-da²a*, Bnn *furu-na*, Masa *furu-tna*, Msm *vursu*.

Agaw **firrut-* “insect(s)”: Bil *filuta*, Xmr *felta*, Kem *felät*.

808 *firVt- “tear off, pluck”

Sem **pVrVt-* “pluck (fruit)”¹, “knock fruit down from the tree”²: Akk *parātu*¹, Aram (Syr, Jud) *prt*¹, Arab *fṛt* [-u-, 26]². CCh **firVt-* “tear”: Bud *firte*.

809 *fit- “land”

Sem **pitt-* “area, region”: Akk *pittu*.

CCh **fVi-* “earth”: Msg *futi*, *fate*, *feti*.

810 *fit-/*fut- “jump”

Eg *fft* “jump, spring” (med).

Reduplication.

WCh **pit-* “jump”: Bgh *pit*.

Irregular **p-*.

LEG **fut-* “spring back”: Or *futta²a*.

Alternation **i* ~ **u*.

811 *fita²⁻ “forget”

Sem **pVta*²⁻ “forget”: Arab *ft*² [-a-, 1].
 CCh **fit/a/H*- “forget”: Gudu *fitei*.
 *-a*Hi*- > -ei in the auslaut.

812 *fiṭa²⁻/*fiṭay- “destroy”

Sem **pVta*²⁻ “break”: Arab *ft*² [-a-, 1].
 Berb **fVtVy*- “be pierced”: Ahg *fədəi*.
 Bed *fədi(y)* “split, separate”.
 LEC **fit*- “destroy”: Or *fiṭa*.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-y-.

813 *fiwah- “smell, blow” (v.)

Sem **pūh*- “spread (of smell)": Arab *fwāh*.
 Berb **fVwVh*- “stink, smell”: Kby *fuḥ*.
 WCh **ffijw/ajh*- “blow”: Bks *fu²*, Sha *fyah*, DB *fu²*.
 -ya- in Sha results from *-i²a- < *-iwa-.
 CCh **fiyaH*- “smell”: Mnd *ifiya'a*.
 *-iya- < *-iwa-.
 ECh **pwaH*- < **pVwaH*- “blow”: Tum *po*.
 Rift **fah*- “blow”: Alg *fah*-.
 Contraction of *-iwa- > *-a- or a more archaic form of the original root?

Cf. **fiwaq*- “blow”.

814 *fiwaq- “blow”

Sem **pūh*- “blow”: Hbr *pwh*, Aram *pwh*, Arab *fwāh*.
 WCh **fiqu*- “blow”: Paa *fuki*, Siri *fikuu*, Sha *fuk*, Fyer *vivik*.
 Partial reduplication in Fyer.
 CCh **fuqu(w)*- “blow”: Mafa *fukuw*, Lame *fuku*, Msm *fok*.
 Secondary vocalism after a labial.
 ECh **pu/wJuk*- “breathing”: Mkk *puukiyo*.
 -uu- results from assimilation (and contraction?).
 Agaw **fixw*- “blow, breathe, rest”: Bil *fiyw*, Kem *fiyw*, Aun *fiy-uŋ*.
 Dhl *fook'*- “catch one's breath, rest”.
 Contraction of *-iwa- yielding to -oo-.

Cf. **fiwah*- “smell, blow”. The alternative reconstruction is **fiqaw*-.

815 *fiyal- “cook, boil”

Berb **fVl-fVl*- “boil”: Izy *flufell*.
 Reduplication.
 WCh **fiyal*-/**fuwVl*- “boil”: Ang *fil*, Chip *fiyəl*, Ank *fial*, Bol *pūlō*,
 Pol *fula*, Geji *huluwi*, Brm *fule*, Buli *fulu*.
 **fuwVl*- goes back to a co-variant **fiwal*-.
 LEC *²*a-fel*- “cook” (v.): Or *affela*.
 Contraction of the original cluster *-i²y-a- > *-e-. Prefix *²*a*-.

816 *fo²- “sand, dust”

Eg *fɔ.t* “dust (?)” (pyr).
 The meaning is not certain.
 WCh **fwa*²- “sand”: Dera *pwa*.

817 *fo(²)- “mouth”

Sem **pa(?)*-/**pi(?)*- “mouth”¹, “forehead”², “face”³; Akk *pa²u*,
pū¹, Ug *p¹*, Hbr *pe¹*, Aram (Syr) *pa-t²*, Arab *fi²-at²*, *fūw-*, *fūh-*
at¹, Amh *fi-t²*³, Soq *fio²*³.
 *-a- < *-u- after a labial. The stem has an irregular structure in which -²- of Arab may be a result of a late analogical modification.

WCh **fwa(H)*- “mouth”: Fyer *fo*, Bks *fo*, DB *fo*, *foh*.

Related to **fi²*- “blow”?

818 *foc- “roast, cook”

Eg *fs* “cook” (a), Copt **fisi* id.: Boh *fisi*, Shd *pise*.
 Copt may reflect HS *-e-.
 WCh **fwaa*- “burn”¹, “cook”², “roast”³: Fyer *fwaš¹*, Bks *fos²*,
 Sha *fos²*, DB *fāš³*.
 DB -a- < *-wa- after a labial.

819 *foh- “fire; burn”

Eg *wfh* “burn” (l).

w- stands for a rounded vowel.

CCh **a-ffwa-* “fire”: Log *fo*, Msg *afu*, Gid *afa*, Mba *fē*.

Irregular vowels in individual languages may continue
**-yaHu-/*-waHu-*.

820 *fosah- “be bad”

Sem **pašah-* “be bad, be spoilt”: Arab *fish* [-*a*, 4].

*-*a*- of the first syllable is a regular reflex of Sem *-*u-* < HS *-*o-* after a labial.

WCh **fwas-* “bad”: DB *fwas*.

Related to **fus-* “be angry”.

821 *fos[i]́- “breathe”

Sem **pV̥V̥-* “breathe, blow”: Akk *pašū*.

HEC **foše-* “breathe”: Kmb *foosee-*.

From **foši*?

822 *fot- “wipe, scrape”

Sem **pVt-* “wipe oneself with small stones after excreting”: Jib *fett*.

An isolated archaism?

Eg *ftt* “erase (inscriptions)”.

WCh **fwat-* “scratch ground”: Ang *fwot*.

Omot **fut-* “oil” (v.): Kaf *hut*.

h- < **f-*, cf. Kaf *futo* “ointment”.

823 *foy- “cloth”

Eg *fy* “cloth” (NK).

CCh **fway-* “loincloth”: Mwu *fwoyi*.

824 *foya3- “mouse, rat”

Sem **pVyaz-* “mouse”: Akk *piazu*.

WCh **fwayaz-* “rat”: DB *fuyaš*.

An archaic separate isogloss replaced in the majority of languages with such innovations as *²*antu*³-/*²*antaw-* and **ber-*/**per-* “mouse, rat”.

825 *fu^con- “meat, flesh”

LEC **foHon-* “meat, flesh”: Or *fon*, *foon*.

Rift **fu^cun-* “meat”: Irq *fu^cuni*, Bur *fu^cunai*.

Note Arab *fn* [-*i*] “make meat rot”.

826 *fuf- “lung, breast”

Berb **fVf-* “breast”: Ghd *i-fef*, Siwa *i-fiff-an*, Ghat *i-fef*, Ahg *e-fef*, Twl *ā-faf*, Zng *i-faffi*, Sml *t-iffi-t*, Ntf *i-ff*, Izy *i-ff*, Mzab *i-f*, Wrg *i-f*, *i-ff*, Fgg *i-f*, Snus *i-fef*, Kby *i-f*.

WCh **fuf-* “lung”¹, “breast”²: Hs *fūfū*¹, Mpn *fufu*², Fyer *fuf*², Bks *faf*², Klr *fuf*².

CCh **fif-/fuf-* “lung”: Tera *fufuf*, Gaa *pipifa*, Hwn *pufa*, Bura *fufu*.

Tera and Gaa reflect a “double” reduplication by adding one more syllable in the anlaut.

ECh **pupi-* “breast”: Brg *fifo*, Mig *pūpu*, Bid *pūpa*.

Any connection with Sem **pawp-* “bull’s bladder” (Arab *fawf-*)? Reduplication of **ffūf-* “lungs, belly”.

827 *fugVr- “open” (v.)

Sem **pVgVr-* “open wide”: Hbr *p̥r*, Aram (Syr) *p̥r*, Arab *fgr*.

LEC **fur-* “open, free, untie”: Som *fur-*, Or *fur-*, Rnd *fur-*, Boni *fur-*, Kon *fur-*, Gid *fur-iyjy-*.

Inlaut *-*g-* lost without leaving any traces.

828 *fu^cun- “thigh, leg”

Sem **pVcVn-* “thigh, leg”: Akk *pēnu*, Ug *p̥n*.

WCh **fun-H-* “knee”: Fyer *fug*.

Metathesis.

CCh **pun-* “thigh”: FK *punu*³.

Metathesis. Irregular **p-*.

An alternative reconstruction is **funu*^c-. Cf. also Akk *pēmu* “thigh”, Hbr *pa^cam* “foot”, Shh *fa^cm*, Hss *fām*, Mhr *fēm* (< **p^VVm*-) and Kwz *pa^cam-uko* “foot” (< Rift **paHam*-), eventually pointing out to HS **pa^cam-* with initial **p*-!

829 *ful- “go up, mount”

CCh **ful-* “mount”: Chb *fəl-ti*, Klb *afūl-tü*.

Prefix **₂a-* in Klb.

HEC **ful-* “go up, go out”: Sid *ful*, Dar *ful*, Kmb *ful*.

830 *ful- “bore a hole”

ECh **pul-* “big hole”: Tum *pūl*.

Deverbative.

LEC **ful-* “break through, pierce through”: Or *full-a^aa*.

Rift **ful-* “bore a hole”: Irg *ful-*.

831 *ful- “hide, husk”

ECh **pulVl-* “shell”: Tum *puləl*.

Partial reduplication.

Rift **fal-/ful-* “hide”: Bur *fala*, Asa *fulo*.

a-vocalism may be a Rift innovation or an assimilation in Bur.

832 *funVg- “nose”

Eg *fnd* “nose” (pyr).

Eg *d* < **g* palatalized before a middle vowel (**o* or **e*).

LEC **fung-* “nose”: Or *fuññ-aan*.

Cf. **finah-* “opening” (and also “mouth”!) and, on the other hand, **fin-* “nose; smell”. *-*Vg-* may be a suffix.

833 *furVh- “fear” (v.)

Sem **pVrVh-* “fear”: Gz *frh*, Amh *färra*.

An Ethio-Sem archaism?

LEC **für-* < **fuHvr-* “fear”: Kon *für*, Gid *hūr*.

Metathesis.

834 *furVk- “skin, bark”

Berb **fVrVk-* “bark”: Ahg *ta-fərk-it*, Twl *ti-frāk-āwin*, Sml *ti-fərk-it*, Ntf *ti-fərk-it*.

ECh **purVk-* “bark”: Sok *furkia*.

Derived from **fuwar-* “skin, bark”.

835 *fus- “be angry”

Sem **pūš-* “be angry”: Akk *puāšu*.

Based on the original HS **fus-*.

WCh **fus-* “anger”: Hs *fuši*, Gwn *huši*, *puši*.

836 *fut- “hole, vulva”

Sem **put-* “vulva”: Hbr *pot*.

WCh **fut-* “hole”: Ang *fut*.

LEC **fut-* “vulva”¹, “anus”²: Som *futo*¹, Or *futee*².

Cf. Eg *wft* “pierce”.

837 *fut- “vomit”

WCh **fut-* “vomit”: Sura *füt*, Ang *fut*, Ank *füt*, Mpn *füt*.

Wrz **fat-* “vomit”: Gaw *fač-fat-*.

Reduplication with modified vocalism.

838 *fuwar- “skin, bark”

Sem **parw-* “skin”¹, “fur”², “shell, husk”³: Akk *pāru*, *parru*¹, Hbr *parwā*, Arab *farw-*¹, Gz *farra*³.

Metathesis. Regular Sem *-*a-* < *-*u-* after a labial.

Berb **fVwVr-* “skin disease”¹, “bark”²: Ahg *tafūre*¹, Zng *taffrāh¹, Sml *ta-färi*¹, Ntf *ta-fura*¹, Ghd *ti-fra*².*

WCh **fuwar-* “skin of monkey-nuts”¹, “peel”², “bark”³: Hs *fūrū¹, Tng *paara*², Diri *fu-fur*³.*

Reduplication in Diri.

ECh **pVr-* “shell”: Kera *ke-fre*.

Prefix **kV-*.

839 *fuwaṭ- “cloth”

Sem *puwaṭ- “table-cloth”: Arab *fūt-at-*, pl. *fuwat-*.
 WCh *fVwāt- “cloth”¹, “loin-cloth”²: Sura *fwat*¹, Ang *fwet*²,
*Mpn fwāt*².
 Cf. DB *fata'u* “cloth”.

840 *fuy- “chaff, shell”

Sem *puy- “chaff”: Akk *pū*.
 WCh *fwaf- “shell”: Ang *fwop*.
 Partial reduplication.
 CCh *puy- “bark”: Bch *puyey*.
 Suffix *-ay- > Bch -ey.

841 *f[ü]?- “lungs, belly”

Eg *wfj* “lungs” (BD).
 Initial *w*- reflects a labial root vowel.
 Bed *fi?* “belly”.
 LEC *fi^c- “belly”: Som *fiic*.
 Unexpected *-c- < *-?-.
 Related to *fi?- “blow”. Note the semantic evolution in Cush.

842 *fūč- “sweep, clean”

WCh *fūč- “clean, wash”: Tng *pude*.
 CCh *fūč- “sweep”: Mofu *fəč*, Gis *fuča*.
 Rift *fīč- “sweep”: Irq *fīč-*, Alg *fīč-*, Bur *fīč-*.
 Cf. *fēt- “sweep”.

843 *FVhVK- “scrape, scratch”

Sem *pVhVk- “scrape, scrub”: Gz *fhq*, Tgy *fāhaqʷā*, Hrr *fēhaqa*.
 WCh *fuk- “scrape, polish”: Ang *vuk*.
 Agaw *fak- “scrape”: Xmr *faq-*, Aun *faki*.
 SA *fik- “scratch”: Saho *fik*.
 LEC *fik- “scratch”: Som *fiiq-*.

Various contractions in Chadic and Cush.

844 *fVkir-/*fVkur- “pierce, tear”

Sem *pVkir-/*pVkur- “pierce, dig, tear out (eye)": Arab *fqr* [-i-, -u-].
 Eg *fkɔ* “tear off” (n).
 -ɔ goes back to *-r-.
 Derived from *fak- “pierce, tear”.

845 *fVl- “divide, pierce”

Sem *pVl- “divide”¹, “(be) split”²: Hbr *ply*¹, Aram (Jud) *ply*¹, Gz *fly*^{1,2}, Tgr *fāla*², Tgy *fly*², Amh *fälläl*².
 The original biliiteral stem *pVl- is represented either as *pVlVj- or as *pVlVl-.
 Berb *fVlVw- “pierce”: Kby *flu*.

846 *fVr- “boil”

Sem *pūr- “boil”: Arab *fwr* [-u-].
 Eg *jfr* “boil” (gr).

Both in Sem and Eg derivatives of *fVr- are presented. Probably, the original root should be reconstructed as *fVwVr-/*fV²Vr- or *²VfVr-/*wVfVr-.

847 *fVt- “feel aversion, ignore”

Sem *pūt- “go round, avoid”: Arab *fwt*.
 Eg *ft* “feel aversion, boredom”.
 Connected with *fut- “vomit”?

848 *fVt- “pull out, take (out)”

WCh *fat- “pull out”: Bol *fodu*, Gera *fad-*, Ngz *fota*.
 LEC *fut- “take”: Or *fuuda*.

Irregular vocalism. If -o- in Bol is a reflex of *-wa-, HS should be *fol-. Cf. Dhl *fir-* “take out”?

*g

849 *ga³- “rise”

Sem *gV³Vy- “rise”¹, “be high”²: Hbr g³y¹, Aram g³a².
Trilateral formation based on *gV³-.
ECh *ga³ay- “increase”: Bid gāya, Mig gāyo.
Derivative from *ga³- similar to the Sem formation in *-y-.
Agaw *gwi²- “be high”: Bil gwe, Xmr gwe, Kwr gwe, Dmb gwe, Kem gwee.
Unexpected vocalism reflecting HS *ü.

850 *ga³ab- “dwelling”

Eg gb³ “side of a room” (Westc.).
Metathesis.
WCh *ga³ab- “room”: Bol gabi, Dera gawi, gabī, Tng kaabi, Krk kaafi, Gera gawa, Glm gaabu.
Connected with *gab- “wall, dwelling”.

851 *ga³id- “face”

WCh *ga³id- “face”: Bol gaido.
Bed gedi “face, eye”.
Composite of prefix *ga- and *id- “eye”. For a similar semantic development cf. Goth and-augi “face” ← augo “eye”.

852 *ga³ur- “wall, yard”

Sem *igār- “wall”¹, “roof”²: Akk iḡāru¹, Aram ḡr¹, Arab ḡiggār².
Metathesis.
WCh *gar-gar- “low wall or mount”: Hs gārārī.
Reduplication.
CCh *ga³ur- “shed”: Log gaura.
ECh *ga³Vr- “pricky fence”: Mkk gāra.
Bed ga³ra, gaar³a “yard”.
Assimilation of vowels.
Rift *garV³- “wall of the verandah”: Irq gar³ai.
Metathesis.

853 *ga³už-/*gawuž- “calabash, basket”

Berb *gaž Vw- “calabash”: Ghd ta-gazu-t.
Metathesis.
WCh *ga³už- “calabash”: Hs gōžī.
ECh *guž- “calabash”¹, “basket”²: Kbl guže-gā¹, Tum gəž².
Contraction.
Consonantal alternation *-ž- ~ *-w-.

854 *gab- “wall, dwelling”

Sem *gabb- “entrance, vestibule”¹, “enclosure”²: Gz gabgab¹, Gur gəbbi².
Reduplication in Gz.
Eg gb.w “palace” (NK).
ECh *gab- “wall”: Tum gab, Ndam gaba.

855 *gab- “weapon”

Sem *gabāb- “sling”: Akk gabābu.
Partial reduplication. Cf. Akk kapāpu id.
HEC *gab- “bow and arrow”: Dar gabe.

856 *gab- “side, bank, beach”

WCh *gab- < *gabV³- “bank”: Hs gāba.
Suffix *-V³-.
Bed gāb, geb “side”.
From *gabi-?
Agaw *gab(b)- “side”: Bil gaf, Xmr gəba.
LEC *geb- “bank”: Som gebi.
Secondary *e. Cf. Bed.
HEC *gab- “side”: Bmb gaba.
Cf. Sem *ganb- “side (particularly, of the body)” (Aram (Syr) gabba, Arab ganb-), presumably, a deverbal related to Arab gnb “be near smb.”. Cf. also Eg wdb “bank” (pyr) that could be a reflex of *gob-.

857 *gab- “earth, clay”

Sem **gabib-* “ground, earth”: Akk *gabibu*, Arab *gabib-*, *gabūb-*.

Partial reduplication.

Eg *gbb* “earth, Earth-god” (pyr).

Partial reduplication.

CCh **gVb-* “field”: Gis *guva*.

Secondary *-u-* in Gis before a labial.

ECh **gab-* “clay”: Tum *gab*, Ndam *ga:b*.

858 *gab- “front”

Sem **gabh-* “forehead, front, brow”: Arab *gabh-at-*, Jib *gəbh- et*, Hss *yabheh*, Shh *gebhat*.

Secondary derivative in **-h-*? Cf. also **gabb-* “part of the body,

(?) brain”: Akk *gabbu*.

WCh **gab-* “physical front of a person”¹, “breast, chest”²: Hs *gabā*¹, Say *gəp*², Dwot *gup*², Ngz *bo-gaba*², Bade *bo-gawa*².

Prefix **bwa-* in Ngz and Bade. Dwot *-u-* may be explained if WCh **gabu-* is reconstructed.

859 *gaba²- “hand, arm”

Eg *gbʒ* “arm”.

WCh **gab-* < **gaba²-* “joint, limb”: Hs *gaba*.

SA **gab-* “hand”: Saho *gabaa*, Afar *gaba*, *gabaa*.

860 *gabar- “male”

Sem **gabr-* “man”: Phn *gbr*, Moab *gbrn*, Hbr *geber*, Aram (Mand) *gabra*.

WCh **gwar-* < **gVbar-* “man”: Sura *gwar*, Bol *gwor-zo*, Krk *gworzo*, Ngm *gwor-zo*.

LEC **garVb-* “slave”: Or *garba*.

Metathesis.

HEC **gabar-* “slave, farmer”: Bmb *gabari*, Kmb *gabare*.

Dhl *gaβara* “male lion”.

Note the meaning, presumably, from ““male””.

861 *gabVh- “be weak”

Sem **gVbVh-* “be weak”¹, “soften”²: NSyr *gāwih*¹, Tgr *gäbhä*², Tgy *gäbhe*².

Eg *gby* “be weak” (n).

Late Eg loss of the laryngeal (substituted by *-y*?).

CCh **gab-* < **gabaH-* “weakness”: Lame *gaba*, LPe *gab*, Msm *gab*.

LEC **ga-gab-* “be exhausted”: Or *gaggaba*.

Partial reduplication.

Cf. WCh **gāb-* < **gaHab-* “febrile cattle disease”: Hs *gābu*.

862 *gac- “bank, side”

Eg *gs* “side” (pyr).

WCh **gač-* “bank”: Hs *gači*.

Isolated parallel, probably, of archaic provenance.

863 *gac-/gic- “face”

Eg *ds* “person” (pyr).

d- < **g-* before **e* or **o*. For the semantic development, cf. Lat *persōna*.

Agaw **gac-* “face”¹, “figure”²: Bil *gaš*¹, Xmr *gač*¹, Kwr *gaš*¹, Dmb *gaš*¹, Kem *gas*, *gäš*^{1, 2}.

LEC **gos-* “chin, beard”: Arb *goos*.

Reflects one more HS variant **goc-*?

Rift **gic-* “face”: Irq *gitsača*.

Reconstruction of vocalism is very shaky. Note parallel forms

**gaž-/*gawaž-* “cheek, chin”, **gač-/*guč-* “cheek, chin”. Note an alternative comparison for Eg *ds* ~ WCh **das-* “man” (Sura *dās*, Ang *des*) implying a tentative phonological correspondence Eg *d* ~ WCh **d* see **pVud-* “knee”).

864 *gač- “spear”

WCh **gač-* “spear”: Ang *gaši*, Krk *agači*, Dera *gai*, Gera *gossa*, Glm *gass*, Pol *gəs*, Geji *gəsi*, Buli *gəs*, Ngz *ngas*.

Gera *-o-* may reflect a rounded vowel of the second syllable.

CCh **gač-* “spear”: Tera *gas*, Jara *gas*.

SA **gaš-* “spear”: Saho *gaša*.

865 *gač- “be wet”

Eg *gɔš* “pour out” (n).

-*č*- is a sign for *-a-.

WCh *gač- “wet”: Ngz *gaša*, *gaža*

866 *gač- “cheek, chin”

Berb */gač- “cheek”: Ahg *ayaz*.

Irregular reflex of *g-.

WCh *gač-/*guč- “cheek”: DB *gač-am*, Jmb *guša*.

CCh *gušwa- “cheek”: Zime *ŋgušo*, Bnn *ŋgošo-no*.

Cf. Mofu *gwaš* “molar” ← “check tooth”. *-u- seems to be secondary as well as in WCh.

ECh *gač- “cheek”: Bir *gadayo*, Bid *gəde-ma*, Mig *gadu-mo*, Jegu *gede*.

HEC *gač- “chin, jaw”: Sid *gaččo*, Bmb *gaččo*, Kab *geča*.

Omot *gač- “chin”: Mch *gač-anō*.

Dhl *gač'a* “beard”.

Confusion of two meanings, “chin” and “beard”, is typical of IE *smek'ru-.

Cf. *gac-/*gic- “face”.

867 *gad- “be old; elder”

Sem *gad- “be considerable, be respectable (of men)": Arab *gdd* [-a-].

Note a nominal derivative of this verb in Arab *gadd-* “grandfather, ancestor”.

ECh *gad- “old”: Kwn *gād-atē*, Ngm *gade*.

Originally, from *gad-VH-.

HEC *gad- “age group, generation”: Bmb *gada*.

Rift *gad- “old man”: Alg *gar-mo*, Bur *gad-uwa*.

If Alg reflects a different root *garVm- it might be compared with CCh *gurVm- “become old”: Mofu *gurm*.

868 *gad- “cut, split”

Sem *gVd- “cut off”: Aram (Syr) *gdd*, SAr *gdd*.

ECh *gad- “split”: Tum *gād*, Ndm *gəda*.

869 *gad- “river”

Sem *gad(y)- “river-bank”: Hbr *gādā*, Aram (Mand) *gada*, *gida*, Arab *gady-at-*.

WCh *g[a]daw- “lake”: Ngm *godo*.

Assimilation of vowels.

CCh *nV-gad- “river”: Bud *ŋgada*.

Prefix *nV-.

Agaw *gad- “river-bed”: Bil *gadi*.

SA *gad- “river, stream”: Saho *gadee*.

870 *gadeb- “stomach”

WCh *gadyab- “kidneys”: Hs *gažebā*.

CCh *gVdVb- “belly”: Gdr *gədəf*.

Unvoiced f in the auslaut.

HEC *godeb- “belly”: Sid *godoba*, Ala *goddəba*, Kmb *gʷodəeba*, *godoba*, Dar *godoba*, Had *godabo*.

Irregular *-o- of the first syllable.

871 *gadel- “fertile soil”

Sem *gadil- “land, beach”: Arab *gadīl*.

Secondary formation?

Eg *ddj* “fertilize (field)” (gr).

Denominative verb reflecting *godVl- with *-l- > Eg -j.

ECh *gVdyl- “(clay) earth”: Kera *gedel*.

Assimilation of vowels.

872 *gadum- “cut; axe, hoe”

Sem *gVdVm- “cut off”: Akk *gadāmu*, Aram *gdm*, Arab *gdm*.

Bed *gaduum* “axe”.

SA *gadum- “axe”: Saho *gədumaa*.

*o < *a is influenced by *u of the second syllable.

LEC *gudum- “axe”: Som *guddum*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from *gad- “cut, split”. *gadum- as a nominal stem appears to be a common Cush innovation.

873 *gag- “roof”

Sem *gag- “flat roof”: Akk *gaggu*, Ug *gg*, Hbr *gāg*.

Berb **gVg-* “arch supporting a tent”: Ayr *a-gəgu*, Twl *a-gəgu*.

Reduplication?

874 *ga^c- “be empty”

Eg *d*^c “be deserted” (XIX).

Irregular *d-* < **g-* implies the influence of **e* or **o* in the original HS verb.

WCh **gay-* “empty”: Tng *gaye*.

From **gaHi-*.

ECh **gay-* “desert”: Tum *gay*.

A deverbalative formation.

875 *ga^c-/*gi^c- “dig, bury”

WCh **giH-* “dig”: Zaar *gi*.

CCh **gaH-* “bury”: Bud *gau*.

ECh **gay-* “bury”: Kera *ge (ti tig)*.

From **gaHi-*.

SA **ga^c-* “bury”: Afar *ga^c*.

Cf. Eg *dʒt* “tomb” (NK)?

876 *ga^cad- “dog, wolf”

Sem **ga^cd-* “wolf”: Arab *ga^cd-at-*, *ga^cād-at-*.

Berb **gVd-* “dog”: Kby *agdi*.

CCh **gVd-* “dog”: Mofu *gədey*.

Suffix *-ay- > Mofu -ey.

ECh **gad-* “dog”: Mkk *gede* (masc.), *gada* ((fem.), Smr *do-gədi*.

Prefix **dwa-* in Smr.

Cf. a derivative in LEC **ged-al-* “jackal” (Or *gedallo*).

877 *gahun- “stomach”

Sem **gahun-* “belly”: Hbr *gāhōn*.

CCh **guHan-* “stomach”: Log *ŋgun*, Bud *ŋun*, Kus *nguen*, Glf *um-guen*.

Metathesis of vowels. Prefix **mV-/*nV-*.

ECh **gya-gVHVn-* “stomach”: Tum *gego:n*.

Partial reduplication.

878 *gal- “vessel”

Eg *gn.t* “vessel” (NK).

Note -*n* < *-l-.

WCh **gal-* “calabash”: Wrj *galiya*, Kry *gali*, Geji *gale*, Brm *kal*, Buli *gal*, Wnd *gal*.

Suffix -*iya* in Wrj.

CCh **gal-* “pot”: Bnn *gala*.

879 *gal- “go, enter”

Sem **gūl-* “go, travel”: Arab *gwāl [-u-]*.

Secondary interfix -*w-*. Cf. Arab *glw* “migrate, resettle”.

Berb **gVl(Vw)-* “go”: Kby *glu*.

WCh **gal-/*gul-* “run”¹, “follow”²: Sha *gal*¹, *gulay*².

Note WCh alternation **a* ~ **u*.

ECh **gal-* “go out”: Ndam *gal-žoyo*, Mobu *gale*.

SA **gal-/*gil-* “run”¹, “go”²: Saho *gil*¹, Afar *gal*².

SA reflects an alternation **a* ~ **i*.

LEC **gal-* “enter”: Som *gal-*, Or *gala*, Arb *gal-*.

HEC **gal-* “enter”: Bmb *gal-*.

Omot **gal-* “enter”: Ome *gal-*, Anf *gal-*.

880 *gal- “throw”

Sem **gVla³-* “throw, overturn”: Arab *gP [-a-]*.

Formation based on **gal-*. Cf. also Arab *ngl [-i-]*.

WCh **gal-* < **giHal-* “throw”: Klr *gyol*.

ECh **gVl-* “throw”: Ndm *gela*.

881 *gal-/*ga³il- “egg”

CCh **gal-/*ga³il-* “egg”: Gaa *ge³ila*, Gbn *nge³ele*, Boka *ngala*, Hwn *ŋgala*, Tera *ngərlī*.

Secondary laryngeal in some CCh forms. Note prefix **nV-* in Boka, Hwn and Tera.

ECh *gi³il- “lay eggs”: Jegu *giil*.

Denominative verb.

SA *gVlVl- “egg”: Afar *gələlo*.

Partial reduplication.

882 *galab- “give”

Sem *gVlb- “procure”: Arab *glb* [-i-, -u-].

The vowels of the second syllable may be secondary.

WCh *galab- “give”: Mnt *gallap*.

*-b- is unvoiced in the final position.

883 *galam- “ram”

Sem *galam- “ram with long legs”: Arab *galam*-.

CCh *gamal- “ram”: Lame *gəmla*, Bnn *gamala-na*.

Metathesis.

ECh *gamVl- “ram”: Kera *gamla*.

Metathesis.

Dhl *ngolome* “buffalo”.

Secondary vocalism and prefix *nV-.

884 *gal-an- “river, lake”

CCh *galan-H- “swampy river-branch”: Mba *goloyay*.

Secondary vocalism.

LEC *galan- “sea”: Or *galaana*.

HEC *galan- “river”: Dar *galaana*.

Cf. Sem *gal- “wave” (Hbr *gal*) that may reflect HS *gal- “river, wave” from which the present root is derived.

885 *gal-gal- “hunger”

Sem *gal-gal- “hunger”: Akk *galgaltu*, *galgallatu*.

HEC *gar-gal- “famine”: Bmb *gaargale*.

Dissimilation of liquids.

Reduplication?

886 *gal-gal-/*gal-gil- “thunder”

Sem *gal-gāl- “continuous thunder”: Arab *galgāl*-.

ECh *gal-gil- “thunder”: Mig *galgilo*.

A descriptive reduplicated stem.

887 *gam- “vessel”

Sem *gām- “bowl”: Arab *gām*-.

ECh *gVm- “clay pot”: Tum *gəmi*.

Cf. HEC *gamb- ‘‘jar’’ (Had *gambo³o*).

888 *gam- “be full”

Sem *gim-/*gum- “be full”: Arab *gmm* [-i-, -u-].

Secondary vocalism?

WCh *gamu- “fill, be full”: Sura *gam*, *kum*, Ang *gam*, Mnt *gum*, Ank *gam*, Grk *kum-pan*, Bol *gom*, Krk *nžamū*, Pero *kem*, Ngm *ŋgama*.

Cf. Berb *gVm-/*gVwVm- “scoop, draw (water)” (Kby *ag^wem*)?

889 *gamah- “wait”

Eg *gmh* “wait” (MK).

ECh *gam- “wait”: Smr *gam*, Sbn *gam*-.

No traces of the auslaut laryngeal.

890 *gan- “field”

Sem *gann- “garden”: Hbr *gan*, Arab *gann-at*-.

Berb *gVn- “plateau”: Kby *ag^wni*.

Note labialization, probably reflecting an earlier *gVwVn- (cf. WCh!).

WCh *gaHwan- “field”: Hs *gōnā*, Tng *kay*, Fyer *ha^ŋgon*, Sha *gɔŋ*, DB *gɔŋ*.

Sha and DB reflect the secondary metathesis of laryngeal yielding to -q- in contact with *-n-.

ECh *gaHan-/*gan-H- “field”: Mig *gaan*, Bid *gay*.

Secondary laryngeal in WCh and ECh.

891 *gan- “leg”

CCh **gwan-* < **ganu-* “leg”: Bata *gwone*.
 ECh **ganu-* “leg”: Dor *de-ganu*, Nch *guan-ung*.
 Prefix in Dor.
 Omot **gan-* “leg”: Mch *gano*.

An isolated archaic formation that may be somehow connected with **gonVh-* “elbow, shoulder, wing” as a word for “extremity, limb”.

892 *gan-/*gin- “go”

Sem **gVn-* “come” (imperative): Akk *gana*.
 WCh **gan-* “go”: Fyer *gan*.
 ECh **gin-* “go out”: Sok *ginē*.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

893 *ganah- “bend”

Sem **gVnah-* “bend”: Arab *gn̪ -a-*.
 WCh **ma-gan-* “bend”: Sha *magan*.
 Prefix **ga-*.
 CCh **gan-* “bend”: Zime *gan*.

894 *gar- “container, vessel”

Sem **garr-* “box”¹, “jug”²: Akk *garru*¹, Arab *garr-at-*².
 Berb **gVr-* “small wooden vase”: Izy *ta-għa*.
 WCh **gar-* “tin container”: Hs *garwa*.
 CCh **gVr-* “pot”: Gude *gəra*, Nza *gəra*.

895 *gar- “boat, ship”

Sem **gāriy-* “ship”: Arab *gāriy-at-*.
 WCh **gVr-* “boat”: Krf *gerre*.
 The vocalism of the first syllable in Krf is induced by the final -e.
 ECh **gar-* “boat”: Kwn *ga:r*.
 Etymologically identical with **gar-* “container, vessel”?

896 *gar- “calf, bull”

Eg *dr* “calf” (MK).
 d- < *g- usually before *e or *o.
 CCh **gar-* “bull”: Msg *gari*.

897 *gar- “be angry”

Sem **gūr-* “be unjust”¹, “be audacious”²: Arab *gwr [-u-]*¹, Tgr *gawārā*².
 Secondary *-w-?
 Berb **gVr-* “be enraged”: Kby *egru*.
 CCh **gar-* “angry, anger”¹, “evil”²: Mnd *gər-ha*¹, Lame *ngar*².
 Prefix **nV-* in Lame.

898 *gar-/*gawar- “antelope”

WCh **gar-* “oryx”: Cagu *gāre*, Mbu *gāri*.
 Cf. Paa *gur-maši* “antelope”, Siri *zəb-gəri* id.
 CCh **gar-* “antelope”: Log *garia*.
 ECh **gawar-* “antelope”: Tum *gəru*, Kwn *gowor-to*.
 Bed *gar-uwa* “kind of antelope”.
 Omot **gar-* “kind of antelope”: Ome *gaaraa*.
 Rift **gwar-* “antelope”: Irq *gwaraay*.
 Reflects HS **gVwVr-*?

In ECh and Rift, a characteristic innovation: *C²* = -w-.

899 *garab- “disease”

Sem **garab-* “lepra, scabies”: Akk *garābu*, Hbr *gārāb*, Aram (Syr) *garəbō*, Arab *garab-*.
 ECh **gabyar-* < **gabari-* “syphilis”: Smr *gaberi*.
 Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **gabar-*.

900 *gara^C- “cut”

Sem **gVrV^C-* “cut (hair)": Hbr *gr^C*, Jib *gera^C*, Soq *gara^C*.
 SA **gara^C-* “cut, strike”: Saho *gara^C-*, Afar *gara^C-*.

LEC **gara*^C- “cut”: Or *gara*^C-.
Cf. Som *gur*- id.

901 *gas- “container”

Eg *gsɔ* “sack” (pyr).
Auslaut -ɔ reflects the root vowel.
CCh **mi-gis*- “basket”: Suk *migisa*.
Prefix **mi*- Assimilated from **mi-gas*-.
Cf., probably, a reduplicated stem in ECh **gVsas*- “bottle” (Kera *gəsasi*).

902 *gas-/gus- “move”

WCh **guya*- “move”: Hs *gusa*, Sura *gyes*.
LEC **goš*- “ply between two places”: Som *goš*-.
Rift **gus*- “drive (away)”: Irg *gus*-, Alg *gus-im*-.
Cf. Omot **gaš*- “drive”: Kaf *gaš*.

903 *gasɔ²- “antelope”

Eg *gsɔ* “antelope” (OK).
WCh **gas*- “kind of antelope”: Ngz *gas-ka*.
ECh **gawas*- “antelope”: Ndam *gōs*, Smr *gawsa*.
From **gaHwas*-?
LEC **gu-guš*- “antelope”: Or *guguf-to*.
Partial reduplication. Note Arb *gasar* “buffalo”. Note Or -f- continuing a sibilant.
Rift **ga-gVs*- “antelope”: Irg *gagəs*.
Partial reduplication.

904 *gat- “hunt”

WCh **gat*- “hunt”: Gera *gadə*, Sha *gəd*.
LEC **u-gat*- “hunt”: Som *ugaad-s*-.
Denominative formation. Prefix **u*-.
HEC **u-gat*- “hunt”: Sid *ugaat*-.
Identical with LEC.

905 *gaw- “bull, buffalo”

Berb **gaw*- “bull”: Izy *ayugu*, pl. *iyugwawen*.
Eg *gw* “bull” (MK).
ECh **gVwVy*- “bull”: Tum *guīy*.
Omot **gah*- “buffalo”: Kaf *gahoo*.
As in some other cases, it is not clear whether -h- is a part of the root.

906 *gaw- “man, people”

Sem **gaw*- “people”: Akk *ga²-*, *gaw*-, Hbr *gōy*, SAR *gw*.
WCh **nV-gaw*- “man”: Sura *ŋgɔ*, Ang *go*, Krk *ŋgā*, Ngm *ŋgo*.
Prefix **nV*-.
ECh **ga*- “friend”: Bid *gee*- (masc.), *gaa*- (fem.).
Bed *gaw* “tribe, family”.
Wrz **i-kaw*- “clan”: Hrs *iko*.
Prefix **i*-.

907 *gaway- “body”

Sem **gVwy*- “body, belly”: Hbr *g^ewiyyā*, Aram (Palest) *giwy^etā*.
Cf. reduplicated **gu*²- in Arab *gu²gu²*- “chest”.
WCh **gaw*- “corpse”: Hs *gāwā*.
Probably, reflects original HS **gaw*-.
ECh **gway*- < **gaway*- “corpse”: Sok *goy*.
Related to **gaw*- “man, people”?

908 *gawa³- “go, walk”

Sem **gūz*- “pass, go”: Hbr *gwz*, Aram (Syr) *gāz*, Arab *gwz* [-u-], SAR *gz*.
Berb **gaz*- “go away”: Kby *ggaj*.
Agaw **ga^CV³*- “depart”: Bil *ga^Cd*.
Unexpected *-^C-. A reflection of *-w-?
The original form of the root could be **gaz*-.

909 *gawVF- “interior”

Sem **gawp*- “body”¹, “heart, middle, interior”²: Hbr *gūp*¹, Arab *gawf*², Tgr *gof*².

CCh **gu-guf-* “heart” ¹, “lungs” ²: Kl^b *gugufi* ¹, HNk *gugufe* ¹, FKi *gugufi* ², Gude *guguf-in* ², FM *gugufi* ², FBw *guguf-in* ¹.

Partial reduplication. Contraction of the inlaut cluster *-awV- > *u.

910 *gay- “move”

Sem **gi-* “come”: Arab *gy* [-i-].

Cf. Gz *g^wayya* “run”. Based on **gVy-*.

WCh **gay-/guy-* “ride, run away”: Bol *gay*, Krk *guy*.

CCh **gway-* “enter” ¹, “return” ², “follow” ³: Kl^b *gwa* ¹, Mrg *gwa* ¹, Glv *gwi* ², Bud *gya* ³, Masa *goio* ¹.

The original form of the root was **gaywa-*.

ECh **giy-* “come”: Kbl *giyo*.

Secondary *i before *y.

SA **gay-* “arrive”: Afar *gay-*.

LEC **gay-* “arrive”: Or *gaya*.

HEC **ge(?)-* < **gay-* “arrive”: Dar *ge-*.

Cf. Rift **gow-* “run away”: Irq *gow-*.

911 *gay- “say”

Eg *dwy* “call, say” (pyr).

Causes of palatalization are not clear.

WCh **gay-* “tell”: Hs *gaya*.

CCh **ga-* “speak”: Tera *ga*.

Omot **gay-* “say”: Shk *ge*, Dime *gee-mu*, Gll *gay*, Ari *gai-*.

Cf. Sem **gV^cVy-* “shout”: Hbr *g^cy*.

912 *gayV^C- “work”

Sem **yVgV^C-* “be tired” ¹, “work” ²: Akk *egū* ¹, Hbr *yg^c* ^{1,2}.

Metathesis.

Berb **gVH-* “make, put”: Izy *iga*, Kby *egg*.

CCh **gaH-/gay-* “do, make” ¹, “build” ²: Gis *ge* ¹, Mwl *ugo* ¹, Log *ga^ee* ².

ECh **giy-* “work” (n.): Smr *giya*.

Deverbative. Cf. Kera *geye* “be tired” < **g/aJy-*.

913 *gazaw- “tumor, paunch”

Sem **gVzVw-* “tumor”: Tgr *gəzwa*, Tgy *gəzwa*.

Berb **gazaw-* “paunch, offal”: Ayr *ši-gəza*, Twl *te-gazaw-t*.

914 *gaž-/*gawaž- “cheek, chin”

ECh **gaž-/*gwaž-* “cheek”: Smr *gaže*, Kbl *kwaži*.

**gwaž-* < **gawaž-*.

Bed *g^waž* “face”.

Phonetic development similar to ECh.

SA **gaz-* “face”: Saho *gazaa*, *gadaa*.

LEC **gaž-* “chin”: Som *gaž*, *gad*.

A typical CVC- ~ CV^wVC- root pattern.

915 *gelal- “be weak”

Eg *gnn* “be weak” (OK).

Note -n- < *-l-.

ECh *gyalal-* “weak”: Gbr *gelāle*.

Partial reduplication?

916 *gena^C- “hand”

ECh **gyan-* “hand”: Tum *geny-*.

LEC **gen-* “hand”: Som *žini*, Bay *gene*.

Som *ž-* < *g-* before -i-.

Bed *gana^a*, *gan^aa* “hand”.

Assimilation of vowels.

SA **gena^C-* “hand, palm”: Saho *gina^C*, Afar *genaa^C*.

Note *-c- < *-h-.

LEC **ga^can-* “hand, arm”: Som *ga^can*, Or *gana*, Boni *ka^can*.

Metathesis and assimilation of vowels.

Wrz **kana^C-* “hand” ¹, “palm” ²: War *kane^ee* ¹, Gaw *kan^cate* ²,

Hrs *kana^ce* ².

Assimilation of vowels.

Mgg *kinne^c-* “hand”.

917 *ger- “dog, cub”

Sem **gVrw-* “wild animal’s cub” ¹, “cub, puppy” ²: Akk *gerru* ¹,

Hbr *gūr*², Aram (Syr) *guryō*², Arab *garw-*, *girw-*, *gurw-*², Hss *yeru*².

ECh **gyara-* “dog”: Nch *gera*, Lele *gira*, Kbl *gara*.

Cf., probably, HEC **giraw-* “cat” (Bmb *giraa³wee*).

918 *gi²- “see, look”

Eg *g³g³w* “look” (XVIII).

Reduplication.

WCh **giy-* < **giH-* “look”: Bol *giy*.

919 *gid-/gud- “be big, be numerous”

Sem **gidd-* “many, much”: Arab *gidd-*.

Berb **gVwVd-* “be numerous”: Izy *eggus*.

Based on **gud-*.

WCh **gVd-* “many”: Bol *godo*.

Secondary vocalism influenced by the auslaut vowel.

LEC **gud(d)-* “large”: Or *guddaa*.

Alternation **i* ~ **u*.

920 *gidol- “be big”

Sem **gVdVl-* “big”¹, “be big”², “become big, strong”³: Ug *gdl*¹, Hbr *gdl*², *gādōl*¹, Aram *g³dal*², Arab *gādil-*¹, *gall*³.

CCh **digwal-* “big”: Klb *dügölu*, Mrg *digal*.

Consonantal metathesis.

Derived from **gid-/gud-* “be big, be many”.

921 *gif- “strike, pierce”

Sem **nVgVp-* “strike, push, shake”: Hbr *ngp*, Gz *ngf*.

Prefix **nV-*.

ECh **gif-* “strike (with a sword)": Sok *gife*.

922 *gi^C- “beer”

Sem **gi^C-* “beer”: Arab *gi^C-at-*.

WCh **giy-* < **giHy-* “beer”: Hs *giya*.

923 *gi^Car-/*gi^Cur- “seek”

Eg *d³r* “seek” (MK).

CCh **giHar-* “seek”: Daba *gir*, Mus *gər*, Masa *gar*, *gāra*.

SA **gVHur-* “seek”: Saho *guur*.

924 *giHad-/*giyad- “neck”

Sem **gīd-* “tendon”¹, “muscle”², “nerve”³, “neck”⁴: Akk *gīdu*^{1,2}, Hbr *gīd*^{1,3}, Aram *g³yādā*^{1,3}, Arab *gīd-*⁴, Soq *žid*³.

Contraction of **giyVd-*.

WCh **nV-gīd-* < **nV-giHVd-* “neck”: Krf *ngido*, Glm *ngirya*.

Prefix **nV-*.

ECh **giHad-* “neck”: Dng *gaadya*, Tum *geer*, Ngam *ger-*, Sok *get-im*, *gere*.

Contraction in individual languages.

Consonantal alternation of a laryngeal (presumably, *-²-) and *-y-. Cf. also another possible cognate in LEC **gaHad-* “breast”: Som *gaaddo*. The semantic variety of Sem makes the whole comparison dubious.

925 *gil- “cloud, dew”

Sem **igVl-* “drops (of dew)": Hbr *gēgel*.

Prefix **gi-*.

WCh **nV-gil-* “cloud”¹, “sky”²: Krf *ngilla*¹, Glm *ngøla*².

Prefix **nV-*.

Forms with prefixes in both Sem and WCh.

926 *gim- “receive”

Eg *gmy* “receive, find” (NK), Copt **imi* id.: Boh *t'imi*, Shd *time*.

Copt *-i- reflects HS *-i-.

WCh **gVm-* “get”: Cagu *gəm-*.

927 *gin- “grind, pound”

Eg *dn* “grind” (med).

Palatalization of *g- before a front vowel.

ECh **gin-* “pound”: Smr *gine*, Tum *gən*, Ndm *gəna*, Dng *igina*.

928 *gin- “fire”

Eg *dndn.t* “fire” (sarc).

Reduplication.

CCh **gin-* “roast”: Mafa *gin-*.

Denominative formation.

929 *gin-/*gun- “build”

Berb **gVn-* “set up (house), lay off (garden)": Ghd *ə-gnu*.

WCh **gin-* “build”: Hs *gina*.

CCh **gun-* “build”: Log *gun-*.

Alternation **i* ~ **u*.

930 *gir- “fire”

Sem **gir-* “fire, deity of fire”: Akk *giru, girru*.

Eg *dr* “fire” (gr).

Palatalization of **g* before a front vowel.

SA **gir-* “fire”: Saho *gira*, Afar *giraa*.

HEC **gir-* “fire”: Sid *giira*, Dar *giira*, Had *giira*, Kmb *giira*.

Cf. Rift **gi²ir-* “embers” (Irq *gilpi*, Bur *gi²iru*, Alg *gi²iru*).

931 *gir- “be hot”

WCh **gir-gir-* “hot”: Maha *girgir*, Dera *gərgət*.

Reduplication. Dera < **gərgər*. Cf. Hs *gūra* “set fire”.

CCh **gVr-gVr-* “hot”: Tera *gərgər*, Bura *gərgər*.

Reduplication.

HEC **gir-* “burn”: Sid *giir-*, Had *giir-*.

Related to **gir-* “fire”.

932 *gir- “live”

Sem **gūr-* “live”¹, “be close by”²: Hbr *gwr*¹, Arab *gwr*².

Based on **gVr-*.

LEC **gir-* “be, exist”: Som *gir-*, Or *gir-*, Rnd *gir-*, Bay *gir-*.

933 *gir-/*gi³ur- “corn”

Sem **gir-* “bean, corn”: Hbr *gērā*.

WCh **gi³ur-* “millet”: Hs *gērō*, Sura *gor*, Diri *agyura*, Say *gyoro*.

Secondary laryngeal in the inlaut.

CCh *-*gur-* “bean”: Mnd *gire*, Zgh *ŋgure*, Glv *ŋagura*, Gvo *ŋgore*, Log *māgure*.

Various prefixes in individual languages.

ECh **gir-* “bean”: Smr *giri*, žiri, Jegu *giri*, *giri-k*.

A root pattern including a morphonological variant with *C²* = *-ɔ-*.

934 *gir-/*gur- “go, run”

Sem **gVrVy-* “run, flow”¹, “pass”: Arab *gry* [-i]¹, Hss *gerō*¹, Mhr *gerō*².

Derived from biconsonantal **gVr-*.

Berb **gVwVr-* “go, walk”: Rif *ugur*, Izn *uyur*.

Based on **gVr-*.

WCh **gura²-* “come”¹, “go around”²: Dera *gur-*¹, Bks *gara²*².

Suffix *-*a²-*.

CCh **gwar* < **gura-* “go (into)”¹, “return”², “follow”³: Tera *gəri*², Hil *gwər*¹, Log *gər*¹, Bnn *gwərə*³.

ECh **gVr-* “come”: Sbn *gər*.

Bed *agir* “return”.

Metathesis of **gira²-*, cf. WCh.

HEC **geHer-* “run”: Had *geer-*.

Metathesis from **gi²ar-*, cf. WCh.

Alternation **i* ~ **u*. In WCh and Cush, similar derivatives in *-*a²-* are worth notice.

935 *go- “stone, mountain”

Eg *dw* “mountain” (pyr), Copt **/tʃōw*: Boh *tōou*, Shd *toou*.

There are no traces of a laryngeal in Eg.

CCh **gwa²-* “stone”: Lame *ngwai*, LPe *gwoi²*, Zime *gwo²*.

Secondary *-*ɔ-*. **gwa²-* may go back to **gwa-i²-*.

936 *go²- “sing”

Eg *gɔ̄* “sing” (n).

The palatalization of *g is unmarked in late Eg.

CCh *gwa²- “sing”: Bata *goo*.

LEC *go²- “moan”: Or *go'a*.

Note a reduplication in WCh deveritative *gwag- “song, dance”: Mpn *kook*.

937 *go²Vy- “carry”

Eg *dʒy* “bring” (gr).

Regular palatalization of *g-.

WCh *gwa²Vy- “carry (on one’s back)": Hs *gōyā*.

938 *gob- “bend”

Eg *gb* “stoop” (gr).

No traces of palatalization in late Eg.

CCh *gwab- “bend”: Gis *gob-*, Mofu *gəb*.

Unexpected emphatic *b. A trace of a laryngeal, also indicated by the vowel length in SA?

ECh *gwab- “bend”: Kera *gobe*.

SA *gub- “be bent”: Afar *guub*.

Cf. LEC *gop- “hunchback” (Or *goopʃpo*)?

939 *gočal- “ant”

Sem *gašl- “ant”: Arab *gašl-at-*.

From HS *gočal- with assimilation of vowels.

WCh *gwačal- “ant”: Wrj *gwačala-na*.

940 *goda^C- “injure, damage”

Sem *gVda^C- “mutilate (of nose or lips)”¹, “cut”², “beat”³, “damage”⁴: Hbr *gd^C*², Aram (Syr) *gd^C*^{1 2}, Arab *gd^C [-a-]*¹, Gz *gʷd^D*³, Tgr *gd^D*³, Tgy *gʷd^D*^{3 4}, Amh *gʷdd⁴*, Arg *gʷdd⁴*.

Labiovelars in Ethio-Sem may reflect an earlier rounded vowel of the first syllable. Note Ethio-Sem -²-.

Agaw *gwad- “injure”: Bil *gʷot-*, Kwr *gʷad-*, Kem *gäd y-*, Aun *gʷəd-*.

Omot *gond- “injure”¹, “be bad”²: Kaf *gond-*¹, Mch *gondo*², Bwo *gondo*².

Nasal infix?

941 *godVn- “ant”

ECh *gwadVn- “ant”: Kera *godnoy*.

LEC *gonVd- “ant”: Or *gondaa*.

Metathesis.

Cf. HEC *goṭan- “termite” (Sid *goṭan-čoo*) and Omot *gutun- “worm” (Ome *gutune*).

942 *go-go- “skin”

CCh *gwa-gwa- “skin”: Mnd *gwogwa*.

LEC *gog- “skin”: Or *googa*.

HEC *gog- “skin”: Sid *googa*, Bmb *goga*, *gogaa*, Dar *goga*, Kmb *goga*. Omot *gog- “skin”¹, “bark”²: Yam *goga*¹, Kaf *goggō*¹, Bwo *gooka*, *gookaa*¹, Nao *gogu*².

Reduplication?

943 *go-gor- “bird”

CCh *gwa-gwar- “hen”: Mofu *gwagwar*.

ECh *gu-gur- “hen”: Kera *guugur*.

LEC *go-gor- “guinea fowl”: Or *gogorii*.

Partial reduplication. A descriptive stem. Cf. *guray- “hen”.

944 *go^Cad- “stick”

Eg *qdd* “stick” (n).

Note the palatalization of *g-.

WCh *gwaHad- “stick”: Paa *dan-gwadi*, Mbu *gwade*.

Prefix in Paa.

CCh *gad- “stick”: Mafa *gada*.

945 *goh-goh- “monkey”

Eg *dhdh* “monkey” (reg).

WCh **gwagu-* < **gwaH-gwaH-* “baboon” ¹, “monkey” ²: Hs *gōgo* ¹, Sha *gugwa* ², Klr *guga* ².
Reduplication.

946 *gohas- “scratch”

Sem **gVhaš-* “skin” (v.): Arab *ghs* [-a-].
WCh **nV-gwas-* < **nV-gwaHVs-* “scratch”: Sha *ngos*.
CCh **nV-gas-* < **nV-gVHas* “mark, make scratches on pottery”: Mafa *ngas*.

Prefix **nV-* in Chadic.

947 *gol- “cloud, water”

Berb **gVl-gVl-* “quiet water”: Izy *iglugeł*.
Reduplication.
Eg *wgj* “waters” (n).
w- stands for a rounded root vowel. No traces of palatalization in a late Eg form.
WCh **gwal-* “cloud”: Ang *gwal*.
Related to **gil-* “cloud, dew”.

948 *gol- “be round, go around”

Sem **gVl-* “go around” ¹, “roll” ²: Akk *galālu* ², Arab *gwl* ¹, Amh *gwll* ².
Infix *-w- in Arab and a labiovelar in Amh may reflect an original back (rounded) vowel of the first syllable.
Berb **gVlVl-* “be round”: Tua *gelellet*.
Partial reduplication.
CCh **gwal-* “round”: Log *ŋgolō*.
Prefix **nV-*.

949 *gol- “vagina”

CCh **gwal-* “vagina”: Glv *ywala*, Nak *ywala*, Bch *gwuley*.
LEC **gul-* “genitals”: Or *gula*.
Cf. Rnd *gel* “vagina”, Arb *gel* id.
Rift **gwal-* “vagina”: Irq *gwalay*, Gor *golay*, Kwz *gula²-iko*.

950 *golah- “be bald”

Sem **gVlah-* “make bald” ¹, “become bald” ²: Hbr *glh* ¹, Arab *glh* [-a-] ².
Bed *gʷɔPə* “baldness”.
Agaw **gwalVh-* “be bald”: Bil *gʷalh-ay-*.
LEC **golah-* “bald spot, baldness”: Som *golah*, *galahi*.

951 *golan- “soup, sauce”

Eg *gnn* “kind of food” (n).
Note *-l- > Eg -n-.
ECh **gwanan-* “soup”: Jegu *golog*.
Secondary vocalism of the second syllable.

Cf. CCh *[*g]unan-* “soup” (Log *runan*) with assimilation of sonants and irregular anlaut.

952 *goma^c- “gather, meet”

Sem **gVma^c-* “gather”: Arab *gm^c* [-a-], Hss *egtōma*, Mhr *gatma²*, Shh *gotma^c*.
T stirpes in Hss, Mhr and Shh.
WCh **gwama-* < **gwamaH-* “meet together”: Hs *gamu*, Ang *gwom*, Mnt *kwam*, Bol *gom*, Krk *gam*, Tng *komb-*, Bade *gam-*.
Secondary -mb- < *-m- in Tng.

953 *gon- “poultry”

Eg *dndn* “poultry” (MK).
Reduplication.
WCh **gwan-* “rooster”: Fyer *gwene*.

954 *gonVh- “elbow, shoulder, wing”

Eg *dn̥h* “wing” (pyr).
WCh **hVgwan-* “shoulder, wing” ¹, “arm” ²: Sura *kəgon* ¹, Ang *gwon*, *gwong* ¹, Dwot *kuyun* ¹, Bks *koy* ², Sha *gaan* ².
Metathesis of the laryngeal.
CCh **gwan-* “elbow”: Msg *gono-gone*.
Reduplication.

HEC **gon(n)*- “wing”: Kmb *gonna-ta*.

Rift **gon(g)oh*- “elbow”: Irg *gongohi*.

Unexpected inlaut -g-.

Cf. a secondary deverbal formation in Sem **gināh-* “arm”¹, “wing”²: Arab *gināh-*, *ganāh-*¹, Mhr *ginah*². The root is, probably derived from **ganah-* “bend”, cf. Lat *ulna* “forearm”, OIr *uilind* “elbow” derived from **elə-* “bend”.

955 *gor- “back”

Sem **gur-* “back of the house”: Tgr *gərəy*, Tgy *gʷaro*, Amh *gʷaro*, Gur *gʷaro*.

HEC **gor-* “back”: Bmb *gooroo*.

956 *gor- “wall, house, dwelling”

Eg *dry.t* “dwelling” (gr), *drw* “part of house” (MK), *dry* “wall”, Copt **doye* id.: Boh *doi*, Shd *doie*.

According to Copt, -y reflects a suffix while **g-* > Eg *q-* before HS **o*.

LEC **gor-* “house”¹, “wall”²: Som *guri*, *guuri*¹, Or *goorroo*².

HEC **gor-* “shed”: Bmb *goore*, Dar *goore*.

Omot **gorr-* “house”: Ome *guolle*.

957 *gor- “catch”

Eg *ndry* “catch” (a), *ndr* “seize” (XVIII).
n- is a prefix.

ECh **gwar-* “catch”: Ndam *gōre*, Sok *gourē*.

958 *gor-gor- “plant, leaf”

Sem **gur-gur-* “plant”: Akk *gurgurru*.

Eg *drdr* “leaf” (Amar).

WCh **gwar-gwar-* “kind of grass”: Hs *gōragōra*.

Reduplication. HS **o* is corroborated by the palatalization in Eg. Cf. LEC **gor-* “fruit found in the forest” (Or *goraa*).

959 *goraf- “friend, servant”

WCh **ma-gwaraf-* “friend”: Bol *gworavi*, Krk *nžarafu*, Ngm *ngerfo*, Ngz *magirəf*, Bade *magərav-an*.

Unexpected -i- in Ngz.

Agaw **gwirVf-* “servant”: Bil *gʷəlf-aaraa*.

960 *gora^c- “throat, neck”

Sem **gVr^c-* “throat”: Gz *gʷər̥ē*, Tgy *gʷärära*.

The vowel of the first syllable may be reconstructed as *-u- causing labialization of the initial velar.

WCh **gwar(VH)-* “throat”: Hs *-gwarō*.

In a compound.

CCh **gwar-* “neck”: Tera *gura*, Pad *guarda*, Mba *gur-doy*.

SA **gara^c-* “throat”: Saho *gara^c*, Afar *gara^c*.

Assimilation of vowels.

LEC **g/o/ra^c-* “throat”: Som *gawra^c*.

Is -aw- a reflex of **o*?

Cf. compounds with the same element in Agaw **gwir-gum-* “throat, neck” (Bil *gurgumaa*, Aun *gʷergum*, Dmt *gʷergem*) and SA **gur-dum-* “throat” (Saho *durgumaa*, Afar *gurdumee*).

961 *gorum- “young man”

Eg *q̥ɔm* “young man” (MK).

Palatalization of **g-*.

WCh **gwarum-* “slave”: Sura *kurom*, Mpn *krom*, Ang *kwarm*, Bol *ngaru*, Krk *nčarum*.

Prefix **nV-* in Bol and Krk.

LEC **gorom-* “young man”: Som *gorom-saa*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Rift **garVm-* “boy”: Irg *garma*.

Unexpected *-a-.

962 *gorun-gorun- “knee”

ECh **gwarun-gwarun-* “knee”: Sok *gorungorun-du*.

Rift **gurun-gu(n)d-* “knee”: Irg *gurungura*, Alg *gurunguda*, Bur *gurugunda*.

Haplogy and dissimilation from **gurun-gurun-*.

Reduplication.

963 *gos- “fish”

Eg *ds* “kind of fish” (n).

Palatalization of **g*-.

WCh **gwasi-* “fish”: Zem *gisi*, Say *gwusi*, Bks *guše*, Sha *gwaše*.

Cf. ECh **gwas-* id. (pl.): Sib *gose* (sg. is *dose!*).

964 *gos- “be small”

Eg *nds* “small” (pyr).

Prefix **nV-*. Note the palatalization of **g*-.

CCh **gwasi-* “short”: HF *gusi*, FKi *gwusu*, Gude *gwus*, Nza *gus*, FJ *gwus*.

965 *goy- “bird”

Eg *dwy.t* “kind of bird” (sarc).

-*w*- stands for a rounded vowel.

CCh **gya-* < **gVya-* “hen” ¹, “bird” ²: Gude *gyagya* ¹, Mnd *giye* ².

Reduplication in Gude. Secondary -*i*- under the influence of -*y*- in Mnd.

966 *go₃- “woman”

Sem **agūz-* “old woman”: Arab *agūz-*.

Cf. Arab *gz* [-u-] “become old (of a woman)”. Prefix **a-*.

CCh **nV-gwaz-* “woman”: Gis *ŋgos*, Bld *ŋgas*, Mtk *ŋgwaz*.

Prefix **nV-*. Unvoicing of final *-*ʒ* in Gis and Bld.

Prefixes both in Sem and CCh.

967 *gu³- “container”

Eg *gwɔ.t* “box” (MK).

-*w*- stands for a rounded vowel.

WCh **gu³-ga³-* “pail”: Sura *guugaa*.

Reduplication.

CCh **gu³-* “pot”: Gul *guā*.

ECh **gu³-* “basket”: Kwn *gu*.

Cf. reduplication in Tob *gīgū*.

968 *gub- “fish”

Eg *gb.t* “kind of fish” (OK).

ECh **gub-* “fish”: Tob *gubü*.

969 *gub- “clothes”

Sem **gubb-* “jubba, kind of clothes”: Arab *gubb-at-*, Tgr *gäbbät*.

CCh **gVb-* “man’s clothes”: Gava *gəbəya*.

Suffix -*əya*.

970 *gub- “hole, well”

Sem **gubb-* “well” (n.) ¹, “moat” ²: Akk *gubbu* ¹, Hbr *gēb* ², Aram *gubbā* ², Arab *gubb-* ¹, Gz *gəbb* ², Tgr *gəbb* ².

ECh **gub-* “hole”: Smr *gubu*.

971 *gub- “burn”

Sem **gVb-* “roast”: Akk *gubbubu*.

D stirpes in Akk.

LEC **gub-* “burn”: Som *gub-*, Or *gub-*, Rnd *gub-*, Boni *kub-*.

Dhl *guβ-* “burn” (trans.).

972 *guč- “fingernail”

CCh **nV-giš-* “fingernail”: Gude *gəša*, Zime *ngišē*.

Prefix **nV-*. The above form may go back to **nigūš-*.

Omot **guš-* “fingernail, claw”: Dime *guš*, Ari *gəšaa*, Karo *gušo*.

Cf. ECh **gus-* id.: Kbl *guse-maj*.

973 *gud- “house”

Sem **gudd-* “djedda, town”: Arab *gudd-at-*.

CCh **gud-* “house”: Glv *guda*.

LEC *god- “hut”: Or *godo*.

HEC *god- “place, cattle-pen”: Bmb *godo*, Dar *goode*.

Wrz *kot- “house”: Hrs *koto*, Dob *koto*.

Tgy *gwada*, Amh *gwada* are borrowed from Cush.

974 *gud- “find, seek”

Sem *wVgVd- “find, meet”: Arab *wgd*.

Prefix *wV-.

CCh *gud- “seek anxiously”: Mafa *gud*-.

975 *gud- “soil”

Sem *gad- “soil, ground”: Arab *gadad*.

Secondary formation based on the otherwise unattested root.

Innovative vocalism.

ECh *gVd- “fertile soil”: Sok *gede*.

Assimilation of vowels in Sok.

Dhl *gudde* “land”.

976 *gudin- “axe, hoe”

ECh *gidin-H- < *gudin-H- “hoe”: Kera *gidij*-.

Assimilation of vowels.

LEC *gudin- “axe”: Som *gudin*.

Cf. HS *gadum- “cut; axe, hoe”.

977 *gu^cal- “divide”

Sem *gVl- “divide”: Arab *gcl*.

ECh *gal- < *gVHal- “part, side”: Kera *gal*.

Nominal derivative of the original HS verb.

Agaw *guHal- “divide”: Kwr *golee*, Dmb *golee*, Kem *gualay*.

Contraction in Kwr and Dmb.

978 *gu^cal- “insect”

Sem *gu^cal- “scarabeus”: Arab *gu^cal*-.

WCh *nV-gal- “termite”: Bks *ngal*.

Prefix *nV-.

CCh *nV-gVl- “termite”: Nz *ngale*.

Prefix *nV-.

Contraction of *-uHa- > *-a- in Chadic.

979 *gulul- “vessel”

Sem *gull- “bowl”: Akk *gullu*, *gullatu*, Hbr *gullā*.

CCh *gulVl- “straw bottle”: Msg *gullai*.

Rift *gudul- “water jug”: Irq *gudulia*.

Dissimilation of liquids?

Etymologically identical with *gulul- “ball”?

980 *gulul- “ball”

Sem *gull- “round object”: Arab *gull-at*-.

WCh *gulul- “ball”: Hs *gulūlu*.

Derived from *gol- “be round, go around”.

981 *gum- “cut”

CCh *gum- “cut off” ¹, “carve” ²: Mofu *ngom* ¹, Gis *ngom* ¹, Mtk *gum* ², Hld *gum-na* ².

Prefix *nV- in Mofu.

Rift *go'im- “carve”: I rq *go'im*.

Secondary inlaut *-². The original form could be *gom- .

982 *gun- “occiput”

CCh *gun- “occiput, neck”: ZBt *guno*, Bud *nguni*, FG *gona*.

Prefix *nV- in Bud.

ECh *gun- “occiput”: Smr *gəgəne*, Lele *tu-gna*, Ndam *da-gən*, Tum *gun kumu*, Kera *kənə-g*, Kwn *ku-kīn*.

Partial reduplication in Smr and Kwn. Prefixes in Lele and Ndam.

Omot *gon- “nape”: Ome *gonno*.

983 *gup-/*gump- “knee”

ECh **gipi-* “knee”: Smr *gabe*, Tum *gub*, Ndam *gub*, Dng *gipi*, Mig *gippi*, Br *gifi*, Jegu *gio*, Mubi *gi*.
Bed *gumba* “knee”.

Omot **gumb-* “knee”: Sezo *gubbi*, Nao *gum-ta*.

It seems that ECh lost the nasal element of **-mp-* cluster. On the other hand, **-mb-* cannot be reconstructed in order to explain Cush because of the unvoiced in ECh. A very difficult case. Cf. also HEC **gub-* “thigh” (Bmb *gub-eedi*)?

984 *gur- “house, place”

Berb **gVrur-* “enclosure”¹, “wall”², “place, yard”³: Nfs *a-grur*^{1,2}, Ahg *a-gror*¹, Ish *a-grur*², Tzr *a-grur*³, Gua *ta-goror*³, Sus *a-grur*^{1,2}, Kby *agrur*¹.

Partial reduplication.

WCh **gur-* “place”: Hs *gure*.

CCh **gur-* “enclosure”: Mba *guru*.

985 *gur- “pull”

Sem **gur-* “pull”: Hbr *grr*, Arab *grr* [-u-], Jib *gerr*, Hss *ger*.

CCh **gur-* “pull”: Mofu *-gur-*.

986 *gur- “ash”

Sem **gurār-* “hot ash”: Akk *gurāru*.

Cf. Akk *kirāru* id. A secondary formation.

WCh **gur-* “ash”: Sura *kuur*, Ang *kur*.

ECh **gur-* “coal”: Ndm *gurē*.

Related to **gir-* “fire”.

987 *gur- “hole”

Sem **gūr-* “cavity”: Hbr *gōr*, Arab *gūr-at-*.

ECh **gur-* “hole”: Smr *gūrō*.

-ō goes back to **-aw-*.

988 *guray- “hen”

Eg *gry* “poultry” (n).

The final -y may be a suffix, cf. ECh (Sbn).

CCh **yVgur-* “hen”: Mnj *yugur*, Msg *yugur*, *igur*.

Metathesis of **gurVy-*. Assimilation of vowels in Msg.

ECh **gur(Vy)-* “hen, rooster”: Sbn *gəray*.

989 *gut- “container”

Eg *gt* “box” (n).

CCh **guta-* “calabash”: Bnn *gwətə*, BM *nguta*.

Prefix **nV-*.

990 *guy- “chin”

Eg *wgy.t* “lower jaw” (pyr).

w- is a vocalic sign.

CCh **guyi-* “chin, beard”: Lmn *goyo*, Zgh *gwiye*, Glv *gʷiyə*, Gava *gʷuya*, Nak *gʷiya*.

991 *guž- “stomach”

WCh **guž-* “internal organ (of a bird)": Hs *gužiyā*.

ECh **giž-/*guž-* “belly”: Ndm *guž*, Kera *giidə*.

Agaw **gwiz-uk-* “stomach”: Xmr *gizuu*, pl. *gizuk*, Xmt *gizuu*, Kwr *gwazgu*, Dmb *gozgw*, Kem *gwazguu*, Aun *gwezguu*.

Generalized pl. in **-uk-*?

SA **guž-* “belly”: Afar *gudee*.

LEC **guž-* “intestines”: Som *guudo*.

992 *güba^c- “mountain”

Sem **gab^c-/*gib^c-* “hill, height”: Akk *gab³u*, Ug *gb^c*, Hbr *gib^cā*, Amh *guba*.

a-vocalism seems to be secondary.

CCh **guβa-* < **gubaH-* “mountain”: Glv *yoBa*, Gava *yuba*, Msm *gəbəy*.

LEC **gubb-* “summit”: Or *gubba*.

HEC **gubb-* “highland”: Bmb *gubba*.

Dhl *guβa* “plains”.

993 *gül-/*gül-ib- “knee”

ECh *gVl- “knee”: Sok *der-gel-*, *bo-golo*.
der- and *bo-* are prefixes.

CCh *gVl- “thigh”: Mofu *gel-aw*.

Msg *gufa* “knee” may be connected with a different Chadic root for “knee”, *gVr-.

Agaw *gwillib- “knee”: Bil *girib*, Xmr *girb*, Xmt *gərb*, Kwr *gerb*, Dmb *gulvię*, Kem *gərbii*, Dmt *gereb*, Aun *gerbii*.

SA *gulub- “knee”: Saho *gulub*, Afar *gulub*.

LEC *gilib- “knee”: Som *žilib*, Or *žilba*, Rnd *žələb*, Bay *gilib*.

HEC *gilub-/*gulub- “knee”: Sid *guluppo*, Dar *gulubo*, Had *gurubbo*, Kab *gulubi-ta*, Bmb *gilba*, Kmb *gulubi-ta*, Tmb *gulubi-ta*.

Wrz *kilVp- “knee”: Gaw *kilpayho*, Hrs *kilpayo*, Dob *kilpayo*.

Omot *gul(l)Vb- “knee”: Ome *gulb-ata*, Bwo *guubra*.

Metathesis in Bwo.

Dhl *gilli* “knee”.

The dominating Cush form is derived from *gül- with suffix *-ib-.

994 *gün- “bend”

Sem *hVgin- “become curved”: Arab *hgn* [-i-].
Prefix *hV-.

WCh *nV-gun- “bend”: Bol *ygūn*, Krk *ŋgun*, Wrj *ngunai*, Kry *ngun*.
Prefix *nV-.

Prefixes in both branches of HS. Related to *ganah- “bend”?

995 *güri³- “stomach”

Sem *giri³- “stomach (of a bird)": Arab *giri³-at*, *giriyy- at-*.

ECh *gur- “stomach”: Lele *gür-mu*, Mig *gur-müdu*.

Agaw *gir(r)- “stomach”¹, “intestines”²: Bil *gir*, *žir*¹, Xmr *zillaa*¹, Xmt *ziilaa*¹, Kwr *žir*¹, Kem *žer*².

Palatalization of *g- in most Agaw forms.

LEC *gere³- “belly”: Arb *gere*³.

Assimilation of vowels.

Rift *gurV³- “belly”: Irq *gura*, Alg *gura³a*, Bur *gura³a*.

Secondary *-a- of the second syllable.

996 *gVBVL- “edge”

Sem *gVbul- “edge”: Phn *gbl*, Hbr *gəbul*, Aram *gbl*.

Eg *gb̥* “side of a room” (westc.)

WCh *gVlVb- “edge”: Dera *gəlba*.

Metathesis.

997 *gVsVy- “go, move”

Sem *giš- “go (home)": Akk *gāšu*.

Metathesis.

Eg *gsy* “run” (XVIII).

Derived from *gas- “move”.

998 *gVwVb-/*gVyVb- “call, answer”

Sem *gūb- “answer”: Aram *gawwēb*, Arab *gwb*, Hss *yewāb*.

ECh *gyab- < *gVjVb- “call”: Nch *geba*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

999 *gVwun- “be black”

Sem *gūn- “be black”: Arab *gwn* [-u-].

If not related to Aram *gawnā* “color” borrowed from Iranian.

WCh *[wV]gun- “dirty”: Ang *gun*.

An alternative reconstruction is *wVgun-.

1000 *gVzim- “cut”

Sem *gVzim- “cut”: Hbr *gzm*, Arab *gzm* [-i-].

Cf. Arab *gdm* id.

Berb *gVzVm- “cut”: Izy *gezzem*, Kby *egzem*.

* g

1001 *ga³-/*go³- “stone”

Eg *č.t* “stone” (OK).

WCh *gay- < *gai³- “rock, stone”: Gera *giwi*, Glm *gigai*, Grm *gii*, Sha *wa-hay*, DB *hayi*.

Partial reduplication in Glm. Prefix in Sha.

CCh **rwa*² “mountain”: Ngw *rwa*, Lmn *xwa*, Zgh *xwa²a*, Glv *rwa*.

Alternation **a* ~ **o*?

1002 *ğabur- “dust”

Sem **ğabar* “dust”: Arab *ğabar-at-*, *ğubār-*, *ğubr-at-*, Hss *gebār*.

Secondary vocalism in *ğubār-*, *ğubr-at-*. *-u- > *-a- after a labial is regular.

WCh **ğabVr*- “dust”: Hs *habrā*.

CCh **yurVb*- “sand”: Mofu *ma-hurhay*.

Metathesis. Secondary emphatization of -b- > -b- influenced by the initial *y.

Derived from **bur-* “earth, sand”?

1003 *ğak- “crow”

Sem **ğak-* “raven”: Arab *ğāq-*.

WCh **ğag-* < **ğak-* “crow”: Paa *gāga*.

Assimilation.

CCh **yak-* “crow”: Dgh *yaga*, Gis *mu-ghak*, *ma-gaga*, Mofu *man-gahak*, Log *yake*, Bud *ngage*.

Mofu reflects **yaHak-*, cf. ECh. Prefix **ma(n)-* in Gis and Mofu.

ECh **gak-* “crow”: Mubi *gak*, Bid *gaaga*, Kwn *gāga*.

Bid may reflect **gaHak-*.

Dhl *’uak’ak’o* “crow”.

Partial reduplication.

A descriptive stem, possibly, of reduplicative nature (**ğak-* < **ğag-*, cf. WCh).

1004 *ğal- “kill”

Sem **ğul-* “make smb. perish quickly”: Arab *ğwl* [-u-].

Based on the original **ğVl-*.

CCh **yal-* “kill”: Log *yela*, Bud *hala*.

1005 *ğaluç-/ğiluç- “be heavy, be thick”

Sem **ğalit-*/**ğalut-* “be fat, be bulky”: Arab *ğlz* [-i-, -u-], Hss *ğelez*, Mhr *ğelaz*.

SA **cilVs-* “heavy”: Afar *cils*.

LEC **ciluç-*/**cluč-* “heavy”: Som *c ulus*, Or *culf-ata*, Kon *uls*, Arb *ilč-iyda*.

**c uluç-* from **c iluç-* as a result of the assimilation of vowels.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*. Cush forms reflect HS **ğiluc-* with an irregular correspondence of *c to HS *č > *t.

1006 *ğar- “army, raid”

Sem **ğar-* “army”: Arab *ğär-*.

WCh **ğar-* “raid”: Hs *harā*.

1007 *ğar- “skin”

Sem **ğar-* “skin, hide, fur”: Ug *ğr*, Hbr *c or*.

Cf. Hss *ğerēret* “bag, sack”?

CCh **yar-* “skin”: Gis *gar-ak*.

Suffix -ak in Gis.

ECh **gar-* “skin”: Smr *gare*, Ndam *gari*.

1008 *ğarub- “darkness”

Sem **ğarb-* “sunset, evening”: Akk *erbu*, Hbr *cereb*, Gz *c arab*, Hss *ğarb*.

Cf. **ğVrVb-* “be dark”: Arab *ğrb*, Gz *rb*.

WCh **rubaH-* “darkness”: Sura *rap*, Ang *rāp*, Say *rub-gir*, Dwot *rup-žur*.

Metathesis.

CCh **rub-* < **rubVH-* “darkness”: Mtk *ruva*.

Metathesis.

Note that **ğurab-* “raven, crow” and **ğarub-* “darkness” may be etymologically connected. Cf. Slav **vornъ* “raven, crow” = **vornъ* “black”.

1009 *ğawa²⁻ “deceive”

Sem *ğū²⁻ “deceive, tempt”: Arab ḡw² [-a-].

CCh *yaw- “lie” (n.): Chb չawi.

Deverbative formation.

1010 *ğawag- “locust”

Sem *gawag-a²⁻ “locust (beginning to fly)": Arab ջաւաց².

WCh *nV-ğwag- < *nV-ğVwag- “locust”: Ang gwok, Ank ngok.

Prefix *nV-.

Reduplication?

1011 *ğaz-/*guз- “keep, gather”

Sem *ğuz- “keep, cling to”: Arab ջzz [-u-].

CCh *yaz- “collect, gather (in big amounts)": Mafa haz-.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

1012 *ğer- “town”

Sem *ğir- “town”: Hbr ְּרִ.

ECh *gyar- “house”¹, “village”²: Dng ger¹, Mig ger¹, Jegu gēr², Mubi gir¹, Bid geeru¹, Jegu geer².

Cf. partial reduplication in Mig geger “village”.

1013 *gič- “be bad”

Sem *ğat-/*gił- “be thin, be bad”: Arab ȝtt [-a-, -i-].

Traces of a-grade?

CCh *yūč- “be insufficient”: Mafa hič-.

1014 *gor- “punish”

WCh *ğwar- “discipline (a person), break in (a horse)": Hs հօրā.

Rift *hwar- “beat hard”¹, “punish”²: Irq հար-¹, Asa har-².

1015 *gor- “crow”

WCh *ğwar- “crow”: Sura զօրօս.

CCh *γVr- “crow”; Glv (γaya-)χəra.

ECh *gVr- “crow”: Ndam ՚agra.

Agaw *χur- “crow”: Kem χorai.

Rift *hwa²ar- “crow”: Irq հարար, Bur - հարարիա, Asa հօհօրա²i.

Secondary inlaut laryngeal.

Descriptive root.

1016 *ğuf- “grain, flour”

Sem *gVpVy- “clean, hull (grain)": Arab ȝfy.

Denominative verb.

CCh *yup- “flour”: FK սուրպ, FG χորպու, Glv ՚աշուրիա, Zgh kufe, Gava չորպիա, Nak չաշուրիա, Mtk ցուփա, Log mu-չբի.

Partial reduplication in Nak.

1017 *ğufir- “antelope”

Sem *giupr- “young gazelle”¹, “young of deer”²: Hbr ՚ופֶר¹, Arab ՚غافر².

WCh *fir- < *gVfir- “antelope”: Ang fir.

Any connection with MMs *afor- “antelope” (Asa ՚օֆօր-օկ, Kwz ՚աֆուլ-ատու)?

1018 *ğulum- “young man”

Sem *ğulām- “young man, young slave”: Hbr ՚elem, Aram (Syr) ՚լայմօ, Arab ՚ولامـ.

*u > *a in contact with a labial. Arab ՚لـ “be lascivious” may be a secondary derivative from the present noun.

ECh *hulum- < *ğulum- “man”: Kera hulum.

Note the irregular development of the initial *ğ-.

Cf. HS *ȝol- > CCh *γwal- “child”: Log γ’oli, Bud ՚ոլի.

1019 *ğum- “cover, shut”

Sem *ğum- “cover”: Arab ՚جمـ [-u-].

WCh *ğum- “shut”: Mnt ՚վամ.

1020 *gurab- “raven, crow”

Sem **gurāb-* “raven”¹, “Egyptian vulture”²: Arab *gurāb-*¹, Hss *ye-gerēb*¹, Mhr *yegerayb*¹, Shh *egereb*¹, Soq *a'reb*².

Different vocalism is represented in Akk *āribu*, Hbr *‘ōreb*.

ECh **gurVb-* “crow”: Jegu *gurb-aak*.

HEC **gurub-* “crow”: Bmb *gurruba*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Cf. CCh **γVrVb-* “dove” (HGh *χə̄rbe*)? The root is derived from **gor-* “crow”.

1021 *gural- “genitals”

Sem **gurl-* “foreskin”: Akk *urulla*, Hbr *‘orlā*, Aram (Syr) *‘urlūtō*, Arab *gurl-at-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

ECh **gural-* “testicles”: Mubi *gurli*, Brg *gulaali*, Jegu *gulle*, Dng *gulla*, Bid *gulal*, Mig *golile*.

Assimilation to **gulal-* in most languages.

Rift **gulal-* “testicles” (Kwz *gulala*, Asa *gulala*) was borrowed from ECh.

1022 *guwuṭ- “dig”

Sem **gūṭ-* “dig”: Arab *gwāṭ* [-u-].

WCh **gu/wujuṭ-* “dig, scratch”: Ngz *guutu*.

CCh **nV-yuṭ-* “dig”: Gude *ŋgud-*, Mwl *uŋgədi*, Gudu *guḍān*.

Prefix **nV-*. Note that in Gudu the root is preserved without a prefix.

1023 *gVpar- “clothes”

Sem **gVpar-* “kind of clothes”: Akk *eprtū*.

Cf. Akk *apāru*, *eprēru* “cover the head”, Arab *gfr* “cover”.

Eg *‘pr* “clothes” (gr).

A cultural *Wanderwort*?

1024 *gūr- “raid, plunder”

Sem **gVwVr-* “raid, attack” (v.): Arab *gwr*, Hss *šew-ġōr*.

Eg *‘wɔy* “plunder”.

*-r- > Eg -j-

CCh **γVr-* “kill”: Mofu *hər*.

Related to **gar-* “army, raid”.

*C

1025 *cab- “be big”

Sem ***VbVj-* “be thick”¹, “be big”²: Akk *ebū*¹, Hbr *‘ābe*¹, Aram (Syr) *‘ebī*², Arab *‘by*¹, Gz *‘abiy*².

Formation based on **Vb-*.

HEC **abb-* “be big”: Kmb *abba*.

1026 *cab- “tree”

Eg *‘yb* “tree” (pyr).

-j- stands for a vowel.

ECh **‘ab-* “tree”: Br̥g *‘abi*.

1027 *cab- “drink”

Sem ***Vb-* “gulp, swallow in one draught”: Arab *‘bb*.

SA **cab-/cub-* “drink”: Afar *-a‘ab-*, *-a‘ub-*, Saho *-o‘ob-*.

LEC **abb-* “drink”: Som *‘abb-*.

Cf. CCh **Hub-wak-* “drink”: Nak *χuboka*?

1028 *cabal- “be big, be thick”

Sem ***Vbal-/cVbul-* “be thick”: Arab *‘bl* [-a-, -u-].

Secondary *-u-.

WCh **baHal-* “big”¹, “be abundant”²: Bks *hal*¹, DB *ḥal*².

Metathesis.

ECh **bVHVl-* “big”: Smr *ḥallē*, Ndm *ḥə:l*.

Metathesis.

Cf. also partial reduplications in CCh *ba-bal- “big” (Msg *bobolo*) and ECh *bwa-bVl- “big” (Kera *blobo*).

1029 *‘abod- “slave”

Sem *‘abd- “slave”: Hbr ‘ebed, Aram (Syr) ‘abdō, Arab ‘abd-, SAR ‘bd.

*‘VbVd- “work” (v.) seems to be a denominative.

WCh *bawad- < *baHwad- “slave”: Zar *bad-am*, Say *bawəd-n*.

Zar -a- is a result of contraction. Metathesis.

CCh *buđ- < *buHVd- “slave”: Lmn *vəđa*, Dgh *vđa*, Zgh *vudə*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *ba‘od-.

1030 *‘abül- “leaf”

Sem *‘Vbil- “fall (of leaves)": Arab ‘bl [-i-].

Denominative verb.

CCh *bVul- “grass, leaf”: Zgh *bole*.

LEC *baHal- “leaf”: Or *baala*, Arb *baal*.

Metathesis and assimilation of vowels.

Cf. also WCh *bVl- “flower” (Dera *bəlei*) and ECh *bil- “flower, grass, leaf” (Kwn *bə:le*, Mubi *bil-bil-ič*, Mkk *-bile*).

1031 *‘acem- “leg”

Eg sm^c “leg (of falcon)” (pyr).

Metathesis.

WCh *‘acVm- “leg”: Kry *cuma-kə*, Diri *ašəma*, Paa *cim-un*, Siri *cuma*, Mbu *cəma*, Pol *asəm*, *asən*, Zem *asəm*, Kir *wasəm*.

CCh *cyam- “leg”: LPe *šəm*, Zime *sam*, MSM *sem*, Bnn *siyema*.

First syllable lost.

Phonetic variant of *‘ačem- “bone”?

1032 *‘acib- “pile up”

WCh *(HV)cib- “pile up”: Hs *çiba*.

Agaw *‘acib- “pile up”: Bil *ašib*.

Note *‘- as one of two reflexes of HS *‘- in Agaw.

SA *‘asab- “add”: Saho *asab*.

Assimilation of vowels.

1033 *‘ačar- “year”

Sem *‘aşr- “time, age”: Arab ‘aşr-.

WCh *‘car- “year”: Tng *sor*.

CCh *‘car- “time”: Glv *sar-ta*, Mnd *sar-te*.

*‘a- may be a prefix.

1034 *‘ačuč- “insect”

Sem *‘att- “moth”: Akk *ašāšu*, Hbr ‘āš, Aram ‘aššā.

Assimilation of vowels.

WCh *‘učač- “ant”: DB *ušaaš*.

CCh *‘tači- “louse”: Mnd *čača*, Glv *čača*, Zgh *čiči*, Glv *cica*.

Loss of the initial laryngeal.

ECh *‘ačuč- “ant”: Kera *ačuči*.

Metathesis of vowels in WCh and CCh.

1035 *‘ačab- “container”

Sem *‘atab- “vessel”: Hbr ‘ašab, Arab ‘azab-.

WCh *‘čab- “bag”: Ang *čep*.

LEC *‘aHab- “bowl”: Or *çaabii*.

Metathesis.

1036 *‘ačem- “bone”

Sem *‘atm- “spine”¹, “bone”², “back”³; Akk *ešem-sēru*¹, Ug *čzm*², Hbr *ešem*², Aram (Jud) *čitmā*², Arab *‘azm-*², Gz *čäsm*², Hss *čazemet*³, Mhr *čazemet*³.

WCh *‘čam- “bone”¹, “shin-bone”²: Brw *cem*¹, Fyer *sem*².

No traces of the anlaut laryngeal.

*‘a- may be a prefix.

1037 *‘ač- “bird”

Eg ‘^yʒ “kind of bird” (MK).

-^y stands for a vowel.

WCh *yači- “bird”: Say yači, Buli iš, Geji yaži.
*y- < *H-.

CCh *aš- “turtle dove”: Chb aža.

1038 *‘ačer- “clan, member of the clan”

Sem *aśir- “clan” 1, “friend” 2, “family” 3: Arab ‘aśir- 1 2 3, SAr ‘śr-t 1.

WCh *HVč(y)ar- “person of the same age” 1, “friend” 2: Hs čārā 1, Sura šār 2, Ang šēr 2, Mnt čai-na 2, Dera šer 2, Tng ser 2, Glm čor 2.

Cf. Eg šr, šry “friend” (pyr) reflecting no laryngeal in the anlaut.

1039 *‘ač- “bite”

Sem *aś- “bite”: Arab ‘dd [-a-].

WCh *ačwa- “bite” 1, “eat” 2: Hs gāčā 1, Sura at 1, Ang at 1, Krk hadu- 2, Dera ačde 2, Tng ačed- 2, Ngm had- 2, Bele odu- 2, Krf addu- 2, Gera had- 2, Glm ary- 2, Grm ač- 2, Fyer ačet- 2, Klr wod 1.

Cf. Eg wšč “eat, chew” (med)?

1040 *‘ačed- “hand, arm”

Sem *ačid-/ *ačud- “arm”: Arab ‘ačid-, ‘ačud-.

CCh *šyada- “hand, arm”: Log şade, Gul şede, Kus sedē.

From *(HV)čed-, with a shift of emphatization.

1041 *‘ačib- “sharp weapon”

Sem *ačb- “sabre”: Arab ‘adb-.

ECh *cib- “knife”: Lele sibi, Kwn sibi.

Initial *HV- is lost.

*‘a- may be a prefix.

1042 *‘ad- “go”

Sem *ačaw- “run” 1, “cross over, pass by” 2: Arab ‘dw [-u-] 1, Gz ‘dw 2.

Based on *‘ad-.

ECh *ačad- “follow” 1, “go out” 2: Dng ačde 1, Mkk udde 2. Emphatization caused by the anlaut laryngeal *-č- > *-č-.

LEC *ačad- “go”: Som aad-.

HEC *had- “go”: Sid haadi.

Note *h- < *č-.

Omot *ačad- “go”: Ome aad-, Ari ada.

Emphatic *d may reflect an old *č > *č.

Rift *ačad- “go, tread”: Irg ada-ha, Asa adi.

Berb *‘Vd- “pass” (Kby ‘eddi) may be borrowed from Arab.

1043 *‘adas- “bean, seed”

Sem *ačaš- “lentil”: Hbr ‘ačašā, Arab ‘adas-.

CCh *HVda/sj- “seed”: Bch das-ito.

If not *daz-, cf. Mwl dazo id.

1044 *‘adaw- “fish”

Eg ‘dw, ‘čdw “kind of fish” (XVIII).

ECh *daw- “fish”: Tum doo, Kwn do.

From *HVdaw-?

*‘a- may be a prefix.

1045 *‘adil- “be true, be just”

Sem *‘Vdil- “be just”: Arab ‘dl [-i-].

CCh *diyal- < *diHal- “truth”: Bch diyalō, Daba ma-delete.

Metathesis. Partial reduplication and prefix *ma- in Daba.

An alternative reconstruction is *dičal-.

1046 *‘af- “grass, plant”

Sem *ačp- “rush, reed”: Akk apu.

Eg ŋ.t “kind of plant” (med).

CCh *ačp- “grass”: Mba ačp.

1047 *‘af- “health”

Sem *‘*āpiy*- “health”: Arab ‘*āfiy-at*, Hss ²‘*āfyet*, Mhr ²‘*āfjet*, Shh ‘*āfjet*.

ECh ²*‘af- “health”: Mubi *afi*.

Both Sem and ECh may be deverbal formations going back to HS *‘*uf*- “be healthy”.

1048 *‘afur- “dust, sand”

Sem *‘*apar*- “dust, earth”: Akk *eperu*, Ug ‘*pr*, Hbr ‘*āpār*, Aram (Syr) ‘*aprō*, Arab ‘*afar*, ‘*afr*, Har *afär*.

*-u- > *-a- after a labial.

CCh *‘*Hafur*- “ground”: Boka *fur-ta*, Gaa *fər-ta*, Mafa *vara*.

In Mafa *v-* < **H(V)f-*.

Derived from *‘*far*- “clay, earth”.

1049 *‘afaw-/*‘afay- “leaf, plant”

Sem *‘*upVy*- “twig, foliage”: Hbr ‘*opi*.

Secondary *-u-.

Eg ‘*fʒy.t* “kind of plant” (med).

-ʒ- stands for *-a-.

WCh *‘*af-afaw*- “leaf”: Klr ²‘*afafaw*.

Partial reduplication.

Derived from *‘*af*- “grass, plant”. Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1050 *‘afuç- “be bitter”

Sem *‘*apiş*- “bitter”: Arab ‘*afis*-.

CCh *‘*fuc*- “salt”: Ngw *fəca*.

Hwn reflects a CCh word for ash.

*‘a- may be a prefix.

1051 *‘ag- “strike”

Eg ‘*ʒg* “strike” (MK).

-ʒ- reflects HS *-a-.

ECh ²*‘ag- “drum” (v.) ¹, “beat” ²: Ndm *age* ¹, Mkk ²‘*igg*- ².

1052 *‘agom- “tree”

Sem *‘*agm*- “palm tree”: Arab ‘*agm-at*.

WCh *‘*agwam*- “mahogany” ¹, “Balantes egypt.” ²: Miya *agam* ², Jmb *agwama* ¹, Ngz *aguma-k* ¹.

LEC *‘*agam*- “kind of bush”: Or *agam-sa*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Cf. CCh *‘*gwagwam*- < *‘*agwam*- “bread tree” (Msg *gogom*) with assimilation ‘-g > g - g.

1053 *‘agor- “bird”

Sem *‘*agūr*- “crane”: Hbr ‘*āgūr*.

ECh *‘*gwar*- “heron”: Smr *gwara*.

No traces of the anlaut laryngeal.

1054 *‘ah- “earth, field”

Eg ‘*h.t* “field” (OK).

CCh *‘*xax*- “earth” ¹, “clay” ²: Gbn *xaxa* ¹, FKi *xaxəy* ¹, Gis *hahay* ².

Assimilation of laryngeals.

1055 *‘ak- “be hot; fire”

Sem *‘*ik*-/*‘*uk*- “be hot”: Arab ‘*kk* [-i-, -u-].

Secondary vocalism?

WCh *‘*akwa*- “fire”: Diri *akuwa*, Miya *aku*, Cagu *ākwe*, Jmb *akwa*, Ngz *aka*.

CCh ²*‘*Vkk*- “hot”: Log *kku*.

ECh ²*‘*ak(k)wa*- “fire”: Mig *okko*, Jegu ²‘*ook*. Bid *ako*, Brg ²‘*aku*, Sok *oko*.

Nominal formation.

1056 *‘ak- “know, see”

Eg ‘*k* “learn” (a).

Agaw ²*‘*ak*- “see, know”: Kwr *ax*-, Dmb *ax*-, Kem *ax*-, Aun *-aq*-, Dmt *-ak*-.

LEC *‘*Hak*- “know” ¹, “see” ²: Gel *ɔk*- ¹, Kon *-ak*-, *-yak*- ², Bus *haake* ², Gdl *-ak*, *-aki* ².

Irregular laryngeal reflexes as well as unexpected non-emphatic *-k-. Is this really a continuation of *ak-?

1057 *akab- “hill, stone”

Sem *akab- “hill”: Arab *aqab-at-*.

WCh *kab- < *kab- “polishing stone”: DB *kabu*.
Shift of emphatization.

*a- may be a prefix. Semantically dubious.

1058 *akid- “bind, spin”

Sem *Vkid- “bind”¹, “knot”²: Hbr *qd*¹, Arab *qd* [-i-]².
CCh *kiyad- < *kiHad- “plait”: Bnn *kiyedu*.

Metathesis.

ECh *kVd- “untie”: Ndam *kədə*.
From *kVHVd- as in CCH?

An alternative reconstruction is *ki^cad-.

1059 *al- “leaf”

Sem *al- “leaf, foliage”: Hbr *āle*, Aram *elw-* (Syr).
WCh *al- “leaf”: Pero *alaw*, Jmb *alu-hu*.

1060 *al- “rise”

Sem *VlVj- “rise, climb”: Hbr *bj*.

Based on biconsonantal *Vl-.

Berb *^dal- “be suspended”: Ahg *ali*.

CCh *^dal- “jump”: Masa *halla*.

Irregular Masa *h-*.

ECh *^dal- “climb”: Kwn *ale*, Kera *li*.

Related to *al- “top”.

1061 *al- “top”

Sem *al- “top, height, upper part”: Hbr *āl*, Arab *al-*.
SA *^dal- “mountain”: Saho *ḍal*.

LEC *^cal- “mountain”: Som *al-*, Rnd *hal-*.
Note Rnd *h-*.

1062 *alak- “tie, untie”

Sem *^cVlak- “be attached”¹, “hang, be suspended”: Arab *lq* [-a-]¹, Hss *ayleg*².

WCh *lak- “untie”: Dera lake.

*a- may be a prefix.

1063 *alal- “drink, chew”

Sem *^cVlVl- “drink for the second time”: Arab *ll*.
LEC 2*^calal- “chew”: Som *alaal-*, Kns *alal-*, Gid *alal-*.

Reduplication?

1064 *am- “eat”

Eg *m* “swallow” (n).

Rift *^dam- “chew”: Kwz *am-*.

Cf. Irg *ayim* id.

Descriptive stem.

1065 *am- “relative, friend”

Sem *amm- “relative”¹, “uncle”², “ancestor”³: Hbr *am*¹,
Arab *amm-*², Hss *ḍom*³, Mhr *ḍom*³, Shh *om*³.

CCh *^dwam- < *^damu- “guest”: Bch *ḍomey*, Nz *wome*.

Dhl *ḍame* “uncle”.

1066 *am- “people”

Sem *amm- “people”¹, “crowd”²; Akk *ummānu*¹, Hbr *am*¹,
Arab *amm-*².

Derivative in Akk.

Rift *^dVm- “people, crowd”: Irg *imi*, Alg *imi*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Connected with *^cam- “relative, friend”?

1067 *‘amVw- “plant”

Sem *‘amVw- “kind of plant”: Akk *amū*.

Cf. Arab ‘am-at- id.

Eg ‘mw.t “field plant” (XVIII).

-^b- stands for *-a-.

1068 *‘an- “be tired, be ill”

Sem *‘Vna^b-/*‘Vnay- “be tired”: Arab ‘n, ‘ny [-a-].

Based on *‘an-.

WCh *‘an- “ache” (v.): Bks *han*.

ECh *‘ani- “illness”: Mkk ‘eni.

Mkk -e- < *-a- under the influence of -i.

Related to *‘Vnaw-/*‘Vnay- “work, make”??

1069 *‘an-/*‘in- “exist”

Sem *‘in-/*‘un- “appear”: Arab ‘nn [-i-, -u-].

Agaw *‘an-/*‘in- “be”: Bil *en-*, *in-*, Xmr *an-*, Kwr *en-*.

Bed ‘an- “be”.

SA *‘an-/*‘in- “be”: Saho *in(n)-*, *-an-*.

HEC *‘yon- “be”: Had *yon-*, Kmb *yon-*.

Phonetically not quite clear. Probably, from *‘i-^bon-?.

1070 *‘anaʒ- “goat, ram”

Sem *‘anz- “she-goat”: Akk *enzu*, Ug ‘z, Hbr ‘ēz, Aram (Syr) ‘ezzā, Arab ‘anz-.

WCh *‘azan- “ram”: Bks ‘azan.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *‘azan-.

1071 *‘anduk- “navel, nipple”

WCh *HVnduk- “heart”: Fyer ‘duk.

CCh *bu-^binduk- “heart, chest”: Lame vəinduku, vunḍuku.

Prefix *bu-. The root vowel *-i- is not clear.

SA *hondub- “navel”: Saho *hondub*, Afar *hondub*.

Unexpected *-b and irregular h-. A loanword?

HEC *mudukk- < *mu-^bVdu(n)k-, *handur- “navel”: Sid *mudukko*, Bmb *handura*.

Prefix *mu- in Sid. Bmb looks like a loanword (from SA?). Wrz *‘adunk- “nipple, breast”: War *aadunku*, Gaw ‘adunko, Cam *adunku*.

*d > ^bd is influenced by *c-.

Rift *mudung- < *mu-^bVdung- “navel”: Gor *murungu*, Alg *murungu*.

In Cush the prototype is reconstructed as *‘adunk- which may be also an alternative HS reconstruction. At least, some of the Cush forms were borrowed and reborrowed. A very irregular and problematic root.

1072 *‘anon- “breast, chest”

Eg ‘nn.t “part of the body” (pyr).

The meaning is not definite.

WCh *‘nwan- “breast”: Hs *nōno*.

From *HVnwan-.

HEC *‘anon- “breast”: Sid *ununa*, *unuuna*, Dar *unuuna*, Had *anoona*, Ala *onoona*, Bmb *ununa*, Kmb *anuuna*.

Various assimilations of vowels in individual languages.

1073 *‘ar- “stone, rock”

Eg ‘r “small stone” (n).

Cf. also ‘.t “precious stone” (a).

ECh *‘ar- “rock”: Kbl *arra*.

1074 *‘arek- “see, understand”

Eg ‘rk “understand” (XVIII).

Agaw *‘arik- “understand, know”: Xmr *arek-*, Xmt *arek*, *aarq^w*.

LEC *‘are[k]- “see”: Som *ark-*, *areg-*, Or *arga*, Boni *ark-*, Gel *argiyē*.

Unexpected reflexes of *k.

1075 *‘ariw- “tree”

Eg ‘rw “tree” (med).

WCh *‘ariway- “tree”: Bol *rewe*, Tng *riya*, Ngm *roya*, Siri *aruwai*,

Kry *riwai*.

Derivative in -ay-.

CCh **ariway-* “tamarind”: Gava *riwe*, Zgh *arwe*, Nak *iriwēy*.
Derivative in -ay-. Assimilation of vowels in Nak.

1076 *atuw- “give, pay”

Sem **VtVw-* “give (a present)": Arab ‘*tw*.
ECh **atuw-* “pay”: Ndm *atuwe*.

1077 *aw- “goat, bull”

Eg ‘*w.t* “sheep and goats” (OK).
CCh **aw-* “she-goat”: Gis ‘*aw*, Bld ‘*awa*.
Rift **aw-* “bull”: Irq *aw*, Alg *aw*, Bur *aw*.

1078 *awag- “roast”

Eg ‘*wg* “roast” (BD).
ECh **waHag-* “roast, burn”: Ndam *woga*, Kwn *wage*, Ndam *wuga*, Dng *ogye*, Tum *waag*.
Metathesis.
**V-* may be a prefix. Cf. also Dhl *hagw-* “boil” < **HagVw-*.

1079 *awan- “palm tree”

Sem **awān-* “big palm”: Arab ‘*awān-at*.
CCh **hawan-H-* “date palm”: Gis *huway*, Mafa *hawan*.
Unexpected initial **h*. Probably, the original form contained a prefix: **ha-***awan-*? Secondary -*u-* in Gis.

1080 *awar- “give back, return”

Sem **ūr-* “pay debts”: Arab ‘*wr* [-*u*-].
WCh **waHar-* “give back, lend”: Tng *ware*, DB *weer*, Bol ‘*ar*.
Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **wačar-*.

1081 *awar-/‘ayar- “donkey”

Sem **ayr-* “donkey” 1, “young donkey” 2: Ug ‘*r* 1, Hbr ‘*ayir* 2, Aram ‘*ēr* 1, Arab ‘*ayr* 1.

Eg ‘*y* “donkey” (OK).

Sem loanword? In any case, the inlaut sonant is not graphically expressed. -*ʒ-* < *-*r*.

Omot **awar-* “horse”: Kaf *awaro*, Mao *woore*.

Consonantal alternation *-*w-* ~ *-*y-*.

1082 *awil- “genitals”

WCh **yawil-* < **awil-* “testicles” 1, “vulva” 2: Krk ‘*ilaa* 1, Dera *yiwulu* 1, Say *wela* 1, Fyer *wul* 2.

Secondary vocalism in Dera.

Bed ‘*awil* “vagina”.

Agaw **awil-* “vagina”: Bil ‘*awil-too*.

1083 *awur- “hole”

Sem **awr-* “cleft”: Arab ‘*awr-at*.
CCh **wur-* “hole”: HInk *wuře*.
**HV-* lost.

**a-* may be a prefix. Cf. WCh **wur-* “dig (a hole)": Tng *wure*.

1084 *ayvn- “eye”

Sem **ayn-* “eye”: Akk ‘*inu*, Ug ‘*n*, Hbr ‘*ayin*, Aram (Syr) ‘*aynō*, Arab ‘*ayn-*, Gz ‘*ayn*.
Eg ‘*n*, ‘*yn* “eye” (a).

Borrowing from Sem?

Omot **an-* “eye”: Gim *an*.

Regular development from **ayn-?*

1085 *až- “fish”

Eg ‘*d*, ‘*dw* “kind of fish” (BD).

ECh **ac-* < **až-* “sardine”: Kera ‘*acō*.

Irregular unvoicing of the affricate.

Agaw *c_{aʒ-} “fish”: Bil c_{aʒaa}, Xmr xazaa, Kwr azaa, Kem azaa, asaa,
Aun asi, Dmt asii.
SA *c_{aʒ-} “fish”: Saho c_{aazaa}.
Note SA *-ʒ- < HS *-ʒ-.

1086 *c_{aʒ-} “sun”

Eg c_d “sun” (gr).
CCh *c_{aʒ-} “sun”: Bud aʒi.
LEC *c_{aʒ-} “sun”: Or aduu.
Note LEC *-ʒ- < HS *-ʒ-.
Dhl ɔado “sun”.

1087 *c_{aʒ-}/*c_{iʒ-} “river”

Eg c_d “waters” (BD).
WCh *c_{aʒ-} “rivulet”: Klr ɔəʒi.
CCh *c_{iʒ-} “river”: Lame iže.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

1088 *c_{eb-} “bird”

Eg c_{bw} “kind of bird” (MK).
Suffix -w.
WCh *Hyabi- “hen” ¹, “chicken” ²: Bol yawi ¹, Dera yāwe ¹, Tng
yabe ¹, Pero yabe ¹, Ngm yabi ¹, Krf yibbi ², Gera yibi ², Glm
yīwu ², Grm ibbi ².

1089 *c_{el-} “see”

Berb *c_{Vl-} “see”: Izzy ačlu.
Unexpectedly preserved HS *c-.
WCh *yal- “see”: Zar yel, Dwot yeliy, Wnd yele.
From *Hyal-.
ECh *Hyal- “look”: Brg heelī.
Brg h- < *c- is not regular. The form may continue a prefixal
pattern *HV-²yal-.
LEC *ɔil- “look!” (imper.): Or ilaa.
Dhl ɔelej- “know”.

1090 *c_{elal-} “look”

ECh *ɔyalVl-/*ɔwalVl- “look”: Mig ɔello, Mkk woll- .
Agaw *c_{alal-} “look”: Bil c_{aläl}.

Assimilation of vowels.

SA *ɔilal- “wait” ¹, “look” ²: Saho ilaal- ¹, Afar ilal- ².
LEC *ɔilal- “watch” ¹, “look” ²: Som ilaali- ¹, Or ilala- ².

Partial reduplication of *c_{el-} “see”. It is quite possible that
some of the Cush forms result from cross-borrowings.

1091 *c_{en-} “vessel”

Berb *yVn- < *HVyVn- “plate”: Ghd ta-yyin-t.
Loss of *H-.
Eg c_n “vessel” (OK).
CCh *ɔyani- “pot”: Hwn ɔina, Daba yen.

1092 *c_{en-}c_{en-} “monkey”

Eg c_{n̩n} “baboon” (pyr).
WCh *yamyan- “monkey”: Fyer yamēn, Sha amen, Klr rimen.
Probably, goes back to *yan-yan- with dissimilation of nasals.
Reduplication. A descriptive stem?

1093 *c_{eray-} “river”

Eg c_{rj} “waters” (gr).
CCh *ɔparay- “river”: Mba re, Msg erē.

1094 *c_{ib-}/*c_{ub-} “breast, bosom”

Berb *ab- “breast”: Ghat abbui.
Secondary *a before a labial?
CCh *ub- “breast”: Dgh uba, Mnd ube, Glv uba, Gdf uba.
LEC *c_{ib-} “nipple”: Som c_{ib}.

Alternation *i ~ *u. Descriptive stem?

1095 *‘i-cir- “bird”

Sem *‘i^sur- “bird”: Akk ʔi^suru, Ug ‘^sr.

Secondary *-u-? Cf. *gepur-.

Rift *cira^c- “bird”: Irq tsir^ci, Alg cira^ca, Bur cira^ca, Asa ŋira^ca.

Metathesis.

Derived from *cir- “bird”.

1096 *‘icVd- “harvest” (v.)

Sem *‘V^sVd- “harvest” (v.): Akk eṣēdu, Gz ‘^sd.

ECh *siHVd- “harvest” (v.): Dng side.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *ci^cVd-.

1097 *‘ic- “do, make”

Sem *‘V^sVy- “do, make”: Ug ‘^sy, Hbr ‘^sy, SAr ‘^sy.

ECh *‘i^se- “do, work”: Mkk ɔise.

Agaw *‘i^s- “do, make”: Bil es-, is-, Xmr ieš-, Kwr iš-, Dmb es-.

SA *‘is- “do, make”: Saho is-, iš-, Afar is-.

HEC *‘is- “do”: Bmb iss-.

Rift *‘es-im- “do, act”: Alg ‘isim-, Bur ‘esim-.

Irregular *-s-. Rift may be borrowed from one of Cush branches.

1098 *‘idar-/‘yadar- “flock, herd”

Sem *‘Vdr- “flock, herd”: Hbr ‘ēder.

Eg idr “flock, herd” (OK).

Borrowed from Sem?

SA *wadar- “cattle”: Afar wadar.

An ancient alternation *y- ~ *w- in the anlaut or an irregular development of *y- > *w- in SA?

All correspondences in the anlaut are irregular. Cf. also WCh *nV-dur- “ram”: Sha “dur, DB “duur, Bks ɔⁿdur.

1099 *‘ig- “fat, grease”

Eg ‘^d “fat, grease” (OK).

Progressive palatalization of *g.

CCh *‘ig- “fat”: Bud ma-ige.

Prefix ma-.

ECh *‘yag-ay- “fat, grease”: Mkk ɔegey.

From *‘ig-ay-.

1100 *‘igal- “cow, calf”

Sem *‘igl- “calf” ¹, “young of animals” ²: Ug ‘gl ¹, Hbr ‘ēgel ¹, Aram (Syr) ‘egl- ¹, Arab ‘igl- ¹, Gz ‘agʷəl ², Tgr ɔgal ¹.

CCh *‘yal- “cow”: Bura gyel.

Probably, from *gi^cal-.

Agaw *gall- “calf”: Bil gär, Kwr gär, Kem gär, Aun gara.

Omot *gal- “calf”: Ome gallua.

*‘i- may be a prefix unattested in Cush. Cf. HEC *gal- “camel” (Bmb gaale)?

1101 *‘il- “eye”

CCh *‘il- “eye”: Bud yel, yil, Gul el, Lmn ili.

Agaw *‘il- “eye”: Bil ‘il, ‘el, Xmr el, iel, Xmt əl, Kwr el, yel, Dmb il, yil, Kem yil, Aun el, ell, ill.

LEC *‘il- “eye”: Som il, Or ila, Bay il, ili, Arb ille, Gel iil, Kon il-da, Bus il-ča, Gdl il-ta.

HEC *‘ill- “eye”: Sid ille, Dar ille, Had illi, Ala ille, Bmb ille, Kmb ille.

Dhl ɔila “eye”.

Mgg ila “eyes”.

Rift *‘il- “eye”: Irq ila, Alg ila, Bur ila, Asa, ɔilat, Kwz ilito.

1102 *‘ilay- “rise”

Sem *‘Vlaw-/‘Vlay- “be high” ¹, “rise” ², “cross” ³: Akk elū ¹, Ug ‘lw, ‘ly ¹, Hbr ‘lw, ‘ly ¹, Aram ‘lw, ‘ly ¹, Arab ‘ly [-a-] ^{1,2}, SAr ‘ly ³, Gz ‘lw ².

Eg i^cr “ascend” (I).

Metathesis.

WCh *yi^cal-/‘ilay- “stand up”: Sura yayal, Ang yal, Tng ɔil, Geji hilya.

Metathesis.

Derived from *‘al- “rise”.

1103 *‘im- “know, see”

Eg ‘m “know” (n), Copt *‘imi id.: Fym *imi*, Boh *emi*, Shd *eime*.
WCh *‘im- “think”: Tng *yim-*, Pero *yim*.
CCh *‘um- “teach”: LPe *wum*.
ECh *‘um- “see”: Mubi *‘um*.

Secondary *u in CCh and ECh.

1104 *‘iw-/*‘iy- “cry”

Sem *‘iy- “cry”: Arab ‘iy, Jib ‘wy.

Based on *‘Vw-.

LEC *‘iy- “cry”: Som ‘iyy-, Bay iy-, Or iyy-.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1105 *‘iʒ- “man, child”

Berb *‘iʒ- “men” (pl.): Zng iʒ.

Eg ‘dd “young one” (n).

The cluster *dd* stands for an affricate *ʒ.

1106 *‘og- “dig, cut”

Eg ‘d “hoe” (v.) (pyr).

Palatalization of *-g- after a middle vowel.

ECh *yuwag- “hoe” (v.)¹, “plough” (v.)²: Smr yīgə², Tum yəg¹, Ndm yə:gə:¹, Lele yagi¹, Kbl yuwege².

ECh *yuwag- may go back to *ywag- < *Hwag-.

1107 *‘og- “shout, call”

Sem *‘Vg-‘Vg- “shout”: Arab ‘g̡g̡.

Reduplication.

ECh *wag-/*‘wak- “call”: Smr wōgo, Sbn waga, Tum wəg, Kwn oge.

Irregular consonantism. Two different roots?

1108 *‘okab- “vulture”

Sem *‘ukāb- “vulture”: Arab ‘uqāb-, Hss əqāb, Mhr əqāb, Shh egsb.

CCh *kwab- < *kwab- “kite”: Boka kobi.

Shift of emphatization. The original source was *Hu-kab-.

Cf. ECh *kwamb- “eagle”: Kera kombe.

1109 *‘ol- “be ill”

Sem *‘Vl- “be ill”: Arab ‘ll.

CCh *wal- < *Hwal- “ache” (v.): Bud wel.

Cf. WCh *la- “ache” (v. and n.): Sura laa, Ang le.

1110 *‘ol- “snake, leech”

CCh *‘wal- “snake”: Msg wala.

ECh *‘yala- “snake”: Brg ɿeli, Jegu ɿillo, Dng ɿaalo, Bid ɿaalo.

From *‘wala-?

LEC *‘ola-‘ol- “leech”: Som ‘olaa‘ol.

Reduplication.

Omot *‘ul- “leech”: Ome ulo.

1111 *‘or- “grain, corn”

Eg ‘wɔɔ “bread” (NK).

Vocalic -w-.

ECh *‘war- “corn”: Mubi wār.

Mubi may also reflect *waHVR-.

1112 *‘or- “goat”

Eg ‘r “she-goat” (med).

WCh *‘waru- “he-goat”: Mnt ur, Grk ur, Klr war.

ECh *‘war- “goats” (pl.): Lele ərē.

1113 *‘oreb- “mix”

Sem *‘VrVb- “mix”: Hbr ‘rb.

WCh *ryab- “mix”: Fyer rəb.

*-b- > -p in the auslaut.

ECh *HwarVb- “mix”: Kera *horbe*.

Irregular h-, cf. ECh s.v. *c_el- “see” and *c_oruk- “rub”.

*o and *e are generally incompatible within one root.

1114 *c_oruk- “rub”

Sem *c_Vruk- “rub”: Arab c_rk [-u-].

ECh *HwarV_k- “rub”: Kera *horke*.

Irregular h-.

1115 *c_otis- “sneeze”

Sem *c_Vt_is- “sneeze”: Hbr c_ts, Arab c_ts [-i-, -u-], Gz c_ts, Jib c_təs.

WCh *c_{at}us-/*c_wa_tus- “sneeze”: Hs atušāwa, Ngz waatəši.

Unclear *-u-.

CCh *w_atis- “sneeze”: Dgh wdisa, Log d_isa, Bud wattisi.

ECh *Hwatis- “sneeze”: Mig haddiso, Mubi attaša, Brg waddase, Mkk waddiso.

Assimilation of vowels in Mubi and Brg.

LEC *ha_tis- “sneezing”: Or ha_tissoo.

Omot *ha_tis- “sneeze”: Mch hättissi(ye).

Cush forms go back to *ha_tis-. Dhl haadið- id. is a loanword from LEC or Omot.

1116 *c_ub- “dirt”

Sem *c_Vb- “dung”: Gz c_əbā, Tgr c_iba, Amh əbāt.

Eg c_bw “dirt” (sarc).

-w reflects a rounded vowel of the root.

CCh *ub*i*- “faeces”: Mrg ubi, Kl_b ibi, Hld ²ubī, Kap uvye.

1117 *c_ubub- “fish”

Eg c_wbbw “kind of fish” (reg).

In both cases, w is a vocalic sign.

WCh *c_Vbub- “fish”: Ang bup.

Reduplication in Sura p_upwap id. Fyer p_upwap id. may be borrowed from Sura.

1118 *c_učan- “burn”

Sem *c_Vlun- “smoke (of fire)” (v.): Arab c_{ln} [-u-].

WCh *čan- “burn”: Sura čan, Chip šan, Mp_n čān.

No traces of the anlaut laryngeal.

A denominative verb in Sem?

1119 *c_ud- “count”

Sem *c_{ud}- “count”: Arab c_{dd} [-u-], Hss ²adōd, Mhr ²ed, Shh c_{ed}.

ECh *²Vd- “count”: Brg ²eddi.

Brg -e- is secondary.

1120 *c_uf- “heal, cure”

Sem *c_VpVw- “heal, cure”: Arab c_{fw}.

Based on *c_Vp-.

CCh *²uf- “heal, care”: Gava ²ufa, Nak wufa.

1121 *c_ufan- “vessel”

Sem *c_{up}un- “vessel”: Akk uppu_{nu}.

Secondary *u after a labial.

Eg c_fn “vessel” (gr).

WCh *fVn- “calabash”: Ngz funa, fəna.

Ngz -u- < -ə-.

CCh *fan- “pot, calabash”: Mba fanay.

Suffix *-ay-.

1122 *c_um-_cam- “animal”

Sem *c_{umām}- “animals”: Akk umāmu.

From *c_{um}-_cam-?

Eg c_mm.w “animal” (med).

Reduplication.

1123 *c_upel- “hill, stone”

Sem *c_{up}(V)l- “bulge, hill”: Hbr c_{op}el.

Cf. Akk p̄ilu “limestone”?

CCh **pyal-* “hill” ¹, “stone” ²: Bura *pyela* ¹, Mofu *pəlay* ².
Suffix *-ay* in Mofu.

*^cu- may be a prefix.

1124 *‘^cupVl- “insect”

Sem *^cupl- “louse”: Akk *uplu*.

Eg ‘^cpnn.t “worm” (med).

Cluster *-nn* seems to reflect *-l-.

1125 *‘urag- “be lame”

Sem *^cVrag- “be lame”: Arab ‘rg [-a-].

Assimilation of vowels

WCh *^curVg- “lame person”: Hs *gurgu*.

Deveritative formation with different vocalism.

1126 *‘üç- “tree”

Sem *^ciş- “tree”: Akk *işu*, *işsu*, Ug ‘ş, Hbr ‘eş, Gz ‘ed.

Cf. Arab ‘id-at- “kind of acacia”.

ECh *^cuç- “fig tree”: Sok *ussē*.

1127 *‘^cVbar-/*^cVbir- “run, walk”

Sem *^cVbur- “cross over”: Akk *ebēru*, Hbr ‘br, Arab ‘br [-u-], SAr ‘br.
*-u- < *-a- after a labial.

CCh **bar-* “run”: FJ *varu*.

ECH **bir-* “go”: Dng *bire*.

Dhl *bary-* “go out, depart”.

þ- < *b- after a laryngeal?

*^cV- may be a prefix.

1128 *‘^cVbo²- “light, shine”

Eg ‘^cbɔ “light” (gr).

WCh **bway-* < **bwaH-* “sun, day”: Bks *bwe*, DB *bwe*.

CCh **bij-* < **biH-* “shine”: Dgh *biya*.

Secondary -i- before *y?

*^cV- may be a prefix.

1129 *‘^cVf- “give”

Sem *^cVpVw- “give”: Arab ‘fw.

Based on *^cVp-.

WCh **fa-* “give”: Fyer *fa*, Bks *fa*.

CCh **fa-/*HVfa-* “give”: Gul *fā-re*, Log *va*, Mafa *va*, Bud *we*.

1130 *‘^cVgaz- “be weak”

Sem *^cVgaz-/*^cVgiz- “be unable, be weak” ¹, “be lazy” ²: Arab ‘gz [-a-, -i-] ¹, Hss ‘āgōz ², Mhr ‘āgōz ¹, Shh ‘agoz ².

WCh **gazi-* “be tired”: Hs *gaži*.

No traces of the original laryngeal.

1131 *‘^cVha^cay- “maid”

Eg ‘^chay.t “maid” (MK).

WCh **hayay-* < **ha^cay-* “maid”: Cagu *hayai*, Mbu *yaya*, Jmb *yaya*.

*^cV- may be a prefix. Note an unusual morphonological structure of this word. Is it an old compound?

1132 *‘^cVkaw-/*^cVkay- “tie, bind”

Sem *^cVkVw- “make a knot (on the horse tail)": Arab ‘kw [-u-].

ECh **kay-* “weave”: Kwn *ke*, Kera *ke*.

*^cV- may be a prefix. Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1133 *‘^cVküs- “turn”

Sem *^cVkiş- “turn upside down”: Arab ‘ks [-i-].

ECh **kus-* “turn”: Kbl *kusu*.

*^cV- may be a prefix.

1134 *‘V_kal-/‘V_kil- “teach, be clever”

Sem *‘V_kil- “be clever”: Arab *ql* [-i-].

ECh *HV_kal- “teach”: Smr *gəl*, Tum *kəl*, Kbl *gəla*, Kwn *gal*.
g- < **k* in the originally intervocalic position?

The root may be connected with or derived from *‘V_ke²- “be right, be true”. *‘V- may be a prefix.

1135 *‘V_ke²- “be right, be true”

Eg *kɔ* “right, true” (MK).

CCh **kya*²- “correct”: Boka *ke²ke²*, Gaa *ke²ke²*.
 Reduplication.

*‘V- may be a prefix. The correspondence is valid only if Eg -ɔ continues HS *-ɔ-. Otherwise, if -ɔ- reflects HS *-l-, Eg *kɔ* should be placed together with cognates grouped under *‘V_kal-/‘V_kil- “teach, be clever”.

1136 *‘V_küp- “weave, sew”

Sem *‘V_kip- “twist”: Arab *qf* [-i-].

WCh **kup*- “weave”: Zar *kup*.

CCh **kap*- “sew”: Lame *kap*.

Secondary vocalism?

ECh **kup*- “sew”: Tum *kup*.

*‘V- may be a prefix.

1137 *‘V_lal- “do, build”

Sem *‘V_lV_l- “do, act (severely)": Hbr *ll*.

WCh **lal*- “build”: Tng *lal*.

Reduplication of *‘al-/‘il- preserved in CCh *²il- “build” (Dgh ²ila) and ECh *²al- “make” (Smr ²al).

1138 *‘Vlič- “mix”

Sem *‘V_lit- “mix”: Arab *lt* [-i-].

ECh **lič*- “mix”: Kwn *lise*, Ngm *lise*.

*‘V- may be a prefix.

1139 *‘Vn- “turn”

Sem *‘Vn- “displace”: Akk *enû*, Arab *nn*.

Eg *n* “turn” (MK).

1140 *‘Vnaw-/‘Vnay- “work, make”

Sem *‘VnVw- “produce (of land)": Arab *nw* [-u-].

WCh **nVy*- “work”: Fyer *nyi*.

CCh **nah*- < **nay*- “do, make”: Tera *nna*, Bud *na*.

ECh **nay*- “work”: Lele *ne*.

*‘V- may be a prefix. May be derived from *‘an- “be tired, be ill”, cf., from the semantic point of view, cf. the history of Fr *travail*.

1141 *‘VnVžaw- “day, sunshine”

Eg *ndw* “sunshine” (pyr).

CCh **nVžaH*- < **nVžaw*- “day”: Mba *nžā*.

ECh **nVžaH*- < **nVžaw*- “day”: Tum *nžā*, Ndm *žā*, Kbl *že*.

*‘V- may be a prefix.

1142 *‘Vru- “near”

Eg *rw* “closeness” (MK).

WCh **ru-ru*- “near, close”: Krk *ruru*.

Reduplication.

*‘V- may be a prefix.

1143 *‘Vtuk- “go”

Sem *‘VtVk- “cross”: Akk *etēqu*.

WCh **tuk*- “go away”: Hs *tuka*.

No traces of *HV-.

*‘V- may be a prefix.

1144 *‘Vtun- “push”

Sem *‘Vtun- “push”: Arab *tn* [-u-].

WCh **tVHun-* “push”: Mpn *tūn*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **tV^xun-*.

1145 **Vt̪i³*- “be dark”

Sem **Vt̪iV³*- “be dark”: Akk *eṭū*.

LEC **t̪i³*- “become evening”: Or *d̪a*.

**V-* may be a prefix.

1146 **Vžimb-* “be sweet”

Sem **Vdub-* “be sweet”: Arab *db* [-u-].

**u* < **i* before a labial. **b* seems to be a regular Sem reflex of HS cluster *-mb-.

ECh **Vžimb-* “honey, bee”: Mig *žimbe*.

Deverbal noun. Note the cluster *-mb-.

*h

1147 *ha³-/*hay- “take”

Eg *hɔy* “capture” (MK).

-*ɔ-* stands for HS *-a-.

WCh **ha³*- “catch”: Bks *ha³*.

ECh **hay-* “take”: Kera *he*.

Consonantal alternation *-*ɔ-* ~ *-y-.

1148 *ha³-/*haw-//*hay- “be, exist”

Sem **hūy-* “be, become”: Akk *ewā*, Amor *hwā*, Hbr *hwā*, Aram *hwā*.

Based on **hVw-*.

Berb **hV³*- “be, stay”: Ahg *iħā*, Ayr *iħa*.

CCh **hay-* “live”: Bud *aiyu*.

ECh **hay-* “be”: Mig *ħay*.

Bed *haay-* “live”.

SA **hay-* “live”: Saho *hay*, Afar *hay*.

LEC **a-hay-* “be”: Som *ahay*.

Consonantal alternation *-*ɔ-* ~ *-w- ~ *-y-.

1149 *ha³ad- “be weak”

Eg *ʒhd* “weak” (med).

Metathesis.

ECh **ha³ad-*/**hawad-* “weak” ¹, “sick” ²: Tum *hād*¹, Mubi *huwade*².

An alternative reconstruction is **ahad-*.

1150 *ha³em-/*ha³om- “tent, room”

WCh **ahwam-* “room”: Bks *ahom-*.

Metathesis.

Rift **hem-* < **ha³em-* “tent”: Irq *heema*.

Assimilation of vowels.

An alternative reconstruction is **ahem-*/**ahom-*.

1151 *hab- “cut, split”

Sem **hub-* “cut”: Arab *hbb* [-u-].

Secondary *-u-?

Dhl *haβ-* “split firewood”.

1152 *habit- “fall”

Sem **hVbit-*/**hVbut-* “fall”: Arab *hbṭ* [-i-, -u-].

WCh **habit-* “fall”: Hs *gabta*, Bol *bid-*, Krk *bid-*, Krf *bito*, Gera *bad*, Glm *bəz-*.

1153 *had- “take”

Sem **hīd-* “rob, take by force” ¹, “be taken away” ²: Gz *hyd*¹, Amh *hedā*².

Secondary formation based on biconsonantal **hVd-*.

Eg *hd* “grasp, seize” (MK).

WCh **had-* “take” ¹, “carry” ²: Tng *adi*¹², Fyer *ħat*¹.

1154 *had- “thorn”

Eg *hd.t* “thorn” (med).
CCh *had- “thorn”: Gis *had-aw*.

Related to *had- “cut”.

1155 *had- “cut”

ECh *hVd- “cut with a sickle”: Kera *hede*.

Secondary emphatization of *-d-.

Agaw *ad- “divide”: Xmr *ad-ey*.

LEC *had- “cut, shave”: Or *haada*.

HEC *had- “shave”: Bmb *haad-*, *haad-*.

1156 *ham- “water”

Sem *hVmVw-/*hVmVy- “pour”: Arab *hmw*, *hmy* [-i-, -u-].

Denominative verb based on *hVm-.

WCh *ham- “water”: Sura *am*, Ang *am*, Mnt *ham*, Ank *ham*, Grk *gam*, Bol *amma*, Krk *amo*, Ngm *ham*, Maha *amma*, Bele *amma*, Krf *amma*, Gera *hama*, Glm *ama*, Grm *amma*, Fyer *ham*, Bks *ham*, Sha *ham*, Klr *aam*, Ngz *am*, Bade *am-*.

ECh *ham- “water”¹, “rain”²: Dng *ammi*¹, Jegu *am*¹, Mubi *aame*², Brg *aame*¹.

1157 *ham- “eat”

Sem *nVham- “be insatiable”: Arab *nhm* [-a-].

Prefix *nV-.

WCh *hVm- “eat”: Paa *mma*.

CCh *ham- “eat”¹, “chew”²: Bud *ham*¹, Daba *hemu*¹, Mus *ham*².

ECh *ham- “eat”: Kera *hame*, Smr *əm-*.

Dhl *ham-* “toss a portion of food in the mouth”.

Descriptive stem.

1158 *ham-/*him- “go, walk”

WCh *yim- < *Him- “return”: Krk *yim*.

ECh *him- “go in”¹, “go out”²: Tum *him*¹, Mig *ə:mo*².

HEC *ham- “go, walk”: Sid *ham-*.

Omot *ham- “go, walk”: Ome *ham-*, *haam-*, Yam *ham-*, Kaf *ham-*, *hamm-*, Mch *hammi*, Anf *ham-*, Bwo *haam-*, *aam-*, Gim *hamu*, Shk *ham*, *am*.

Rift *hi²im- “walk”: Irl *-hi²im-it-*.

Secondary intervocalic laryngeal.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

1159 *har- “back”

Sem *harVw- “back”: Akk *erūtu*, *arūtu*.

WCh *har- “back”: Cagu *āri*.

ECh *har- “back”: Mubi *har*, Brg *ara*.

1160 *haram- “river”

Eg *hnmt* “spring, source” (med), Copt *halme id.: Lyc *halme*.

According to Copt data, Eg *-n-* < *-l-.

WCh *haram- “river”: Klr *haram*.

Irregular correspondence of *liquida*.

1161 *haraw-/*haray- “wild boar”

Berb *rVy- “wild boar”: Rif *a-ruy*.

From *HVrVy- or *HVrVwVy-?

Bed *harawya* “wild boar”.

Agaw *ərəw- “wild animal”: Bil *arwee*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1162 *haw- “want”

Sem *hVw- “wish” (n.)¹, “want”²: Ug *hwt*¹, Arab *hw̥y*².

Represented as triliteral *hVwVy- in Arab.

LEC *haw- “wish” (n.)¹, “want”²: Som *hawo*¹, Or *haw-*².

1163 *haw-/*hay- “fall”

Sem *hVw-/*hVy- “fall (upon)": Arab *hw̥y* [-i-], Jib *hē*, Hss *hewō*.

Berb *hVy- “fall (upon)": Ahg *ihi*.

Eg *hɔy* “descend, fall, return” (OK), Copt **hey* id.: Boh *hey*, Shd *hey*.

Vocalic -j-.

WCh **hay-* “fall”: DB *hay*.

CCh **hay-* “descend”: Bud *hai*.

Rift **hu²-* < **hVw-* “fall”: Irq *hu-*, Alg *hu-*, Bur *hu-*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-. If Eg *hɔy* “return” is a separate word (only homonymic with Eg *hɔy* “descend, fall”), it should be compared with CCh **hway-* “return” (Mba *hoy*), both Eg and CCh being reflexes of HS **hoy-* “return”.

1164 *hawag-/*hayag- “lift”

Sem **hīg-* “be lifted”: Arab *hyg* [-i-].

ECh **hawag-* “climb”¹, “lift”²: Smr *hage*¹, Tum *ag-*¹, Ndam *aga*¹, Tob *hoge*².

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1165 *haway- “blow”

Sem **hūy-* “blow”: Arab *hwy* [-i-].

CCh **haway-* “wind”: Bch *haway*, Bata *haye*.

Deverbal noun.

1166 *hay- “building, town”

Eg *thy* “building” (sait).

Orthographic representation of **hVy-*.

WCh **hay-* “town”: Bade *he*.

CCh **ha²-*/**hay-* “town, place”¹, “compound”²: Tera *he*¹, Gude *xa*¹, Gudu *hā-čü*¹, Bch *ha*¹, Gis *hay*².

Rift **ay-* “neighborhood”¹, “dwelling”²: Irq *aya*¹, Bur *aya*¹, Asa *ayo*², Kwz *ayo*².

Irregular *²-.

1167 *hay- “cereal”

Eg *thy* “cereal” (OK).

Orthographic representation of **hVy-*.

WCh **hay-* “corn”¹, “kind of millet”²: Ang *he*¹, Fyer *hay*², Bks *hay*².

Cf. CCh **xay-* “corn, guinea corn” (Zgh *xiya*, Glv *xiya*, Gudu *xei*, HNk *xa*, Kap *xa*, FK *xa*, Gdr *hay*) with a different laryngeal **h*.

1168 *hay- “give birth”

Eg *hɔy* “be born” (MK).

Vocalic -j-.

CCh **hay-/*hiy-* “give birth”: Klb *aya*, Mrg *ya*, HNk *ye*, HGh *i²yā*, FKi *ya*, Kap *ya*, Tera *hya*.

ECh **hVy-* “birth”: Mkk *e²yo*.

1169 *hay- “speak”

Eg *thy* “shout” (pyr).

Orthographic representation of **hVy-*.

Bed *hay-* “say”.

LEC **hay-* “say”: Som *hay-*.

HEC **hay-/*hiy-* “say”: Dar *hiyy-*, Bmb *hay-en-*.

Omot **hi²-* < **hVy-* “say”: Ome *hi-*.

Cf. also Dhl *haaw-* “name” (v.).

1170 *hažin- “heart, intestine”

WCh **hanž-* < **hažin-* “guts”: Hs *hanžī*, Bol *azin*, Krk *azi*, Ngm *hazi*, Krf *ažžo*, Gera *haza*, Glm *ašiⁿ*, Sha *aži*.

Cf. the development of the root structure in HS **cakin-* “knife” and **čakin-* “net”.

Agaw **Vžin-* “heart”: Xmt *əzən*.

1171 *her- “feline”

Sem **hīr-* “cat”: Arab *hīr-*.

CCh **a-hyar-* “leopard”: Msg *aharau*, *axerau*.

Prefix **a-*.

1172 *her- “sheep, goat”

Berb **hVr-* “ram”¹, “sheep”², “sheep and goats”³: Ayr *e-hərə*¹, Ahg *e-hərə*³, Twl *e-hərə*¹, Sml *a- hru*¹, Gua *hara*². Dhl *heeri* “goat, sheep”.

1173 *heraw-/*heray- “day”

Eg *hrw* “day” (pyr), Copt **hrew*: Akh *hreu*. CCh **hyaraw-* “day”: Bud *yīrow*. Bud *-ow-* < **-aw-*. ECh **hyariy-* “noon”: Dng *periyo*. Secondary **-i-* before **y*. Consonantal alternation **-w-* ~ **-y-*.

1174 *hey- “man”

Eg *hɔy* “husband, nobleman” (pyr), Copt **hay* id.: Boh *hai*, Shd *hai*. *-ɔ-* stands for a vowel. Bed *hiyo* “man, husband”. SA **hey-* “man”: Saho *heyoo*, Afar *heyoo*. Rift **he-* “man”: Irq *hee*, Gor *hee*. The root may be related to HS **hay-* “give birth”.

1175 *hi‘ir- “excrement”

Eg *h'yr.t* “excrement”. Vocalic *ɔ-*. ECh **hi‘ir-* “faeces”: Mkk *'iiri* (pl.). Cf. Rift **hor-* “dung”: Bur *hori*.

1176 *hilal- “moon”

Sem **hilāl-* “new moon”: Ug *hll*, Arab *hilāl*, Gz *helāl*. Berb **HalVl-* “moon”: Ahg *t-alli-t*. Assimilation of vowels.

1177 *himal- “tear” (n.)

Sem **hVmVl-* “shed tears”: Arab *hml* [-i-, -u-]. Denominative verb with a new vocalic pattern. CCh **himal-* “tear” (n.): Bud *himālo*.

Cf. metathetic HEC **Hil(V)m-* “tear” (Bmb *ilma*)?

1178 *himis- “go”

Sem **hVmīš-* “walk day and night”: Arab *hms* [-i-]. CCh **yimVs-* < **Himis-* “enter”: Tera *ayimsi*, Boka *yimsi*. Derived from **ham-/him-* “go, walk”.

1179 *hin- “head”

Eg *hn* “head” (gr). CCh **hin-* “head”: Tera *yin*, Gudu *yin*, FJ *yin*, Mwu *hone-gi*, Msm *yano*, Gbn *in-da*, Gaa *in-da*, Bch *nne*. *y-* < **h-* in individual languages.

1180 *hinVn-/*hinVN- “child”

Eg *nhn* “child” (pyr). Metathesis. WCh **hinVn-* “child”: Cagu *hīnən*.

Irregular correspondence of laryngeals.

1181 *hiw- “enclosure”

Eg *thw* “enclosure” (n), Copt **ohi* id.: Fym *ahi*, Akh *ohe*, Boh *ohi*, Shd *ohe*. ECh **hiw-* “enclosure”: Kera *hiw*.

Eg and Copt may indicate a different prototype **Vhiw-* (with a prefix?), also possible for ECh.

1182 *hiʒ-/huʒ- “child”

CCh **huʒ-* “child”: Lmn *uuza*, Zgh *uzza*, Gis *za*. HEC **hiʒ-* “brother”: Kmb *hizo*, Tmb *izo*.

Alternation *i ~ *u.

1183 *hob- “give, send”

Sem *wVhVb- “give”: Aram *yhb*, Arab *whb*, SAr *whb*, Gz *whb*.
Prefix *wV-.

Eg *hɔb* “send”.

The function of -ɔ- is not clear.

WCh *hwab- “lend, borrow”: Sura *hwɔb*.

Cf. Berb *hub- “drag, pull along” (Ahg *hub-ət*, Ayr *hub-ət*)?

1184 *hoh- “burn; heat”

Eg *hh* “heat” (med).

WCh *hwah- “burn”: Sha *hwoh*.

Possible reduplication of *ha²-/*haw- “fry”, cf. in CCh: Msm *haou*, LPe *hao*.

1185 *hor- “rest” (n.)

Eg *hr.t* “rest, peace” (OK).

ECh *hwar- “rest”: Tum *hōr*, Sbn *wara*.

1186 *hos- “grind”

Sem *huš- “break into small fragments”: Arab *hss* [-u-].

WCh *Hyas-/Hwos- “grind”: Sura *ʔe:s*, Chip *ʔees*, Ank *es*, Bol *ɔoss*, Krf *ɔasu*, Gera *yaso*, Grm *es-*.

1187 *hot- “fire”

Eg *hwt* “fire” (sarc).

Vocalic -w-.

WCh *Hwatu- “fire”: Hs *wutā*, Tng *wəti*, Geji *wutu*, *wuti*, Brw *wut*, *wutu*, Brm *wut*, Say *wut*, Dwot *ʔutu*, Kir *wut*, Tala *wudi*.

CCh *hwat- “fire”: Gbn *wəte*, Boka *χwətə*, Gaa *wəta*, Tera *wəti*.

1188 *hot- “fence, enclosure”

CCh *hwad- < *hwał- “compound”: Gudu *hwod-očü*, Nza *hwade*, Bch *wədiy*.

HEC *hut- “fence, enclosure”: Sid *huła*.

1189 *hotə²- “go”

Sem *hVta^c- “go ahead in awe”: Arab *hṭ* [-a-].

WCh *hwała- “come”¹, “enter”², “go”³: Tng *wato*¹, Pero *wat*¹, Zem *wutə¹, Say *wət*², Kir *wad*², DB *hat*³.*

Connected with Rift *hV²Vt- “march, go” (Irq *hi²it-*, Alg *ha²ut-*) and Dhl *hut’-* “follow”?

1190 *hotar- “fortified site”

Berb *hu[ʃ]jar- “fortified site”: Gua *a-xodar*, *a-jodar*.

Is Gua *d* a reflex of Berb *t?

HEC *hotor- < *hotar- “yard”: Had *oołoro*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from *hot- “fence, enclosure”.

1191 *hoʒ- “sleep”

Sem *hVd- “sleep”¹, “be delirious”²: Hbr *hzy*¹, Arab *hdy* [-i-]².

ECh *hwaž- “sleep”: Mig *ɔödyo*, Bid *ɔödy*, Brg *ɔödyi*, Dng *wedye*, Ndam *ɔɔža*.

Cf. Dhl *haduura* “sleep”?

1192 *hubag-/*hubig- “strike”

Sem *hVbag- “strike”: Arab *hbg* [-a-].

WCh *hubag- “beat”: Hs *buga*, Ang *bak*.

ECh *mV-big- “slap”: Tum *mbig*.

Prefix *mV-.

Bed *bag-* “slap”.

LEC *bog- “slap”: Som *bog*.

Secondary labialization of the vowel.

1193 *hud- “break”

Sem **hud-* “break”: Arab *hdd* [-*u*-].
 Eg *hd* “break” (MK).
 CCh **hVd-* “break”: Msg *hada*.

WCh **hya/dj-* “strike” (Ank *het*) also may belong to this HS root. Berb **hVd-* “destroy” (Kby *hudd*) may be borrowed from Arab.

1194 *hu-dam- “utter”

CCh **hu-dVm-* “swear”: Gis *hudom*, *hudum*.
Gis -o- < *-a- before a labial.
 LEC **dam-* < **HV-dam-* “communicate”: Or *daam-*.
**hu-* is a prefix. The word is derived from **dVm-* “utter”.

1195 *hulim- “child, man”

ECh **hulum-* “man, person”: Kera *hulum*.
 Assimilation of vowels.
 Rift **holim-* “child”: Alg *holimo*, Bur *xwaylimo*.
 Unexpected *-ay* in Bur.

1196 *hulüb- “soak”

Sem **hVlib-* “soak, be wet”: Arab *hlb* [-*i*-].
 WCh **lub-* < **luHub-* “sogginess”: Hs *lu_blu_b_ū*.
 Reduplication.
 CCh **lub-* < **luHub-* “wet” (v.): Hld *lūbu-ri*, Kl^b *ālub-tū*, Chb *lup-ti*, WM *ləb-di*, Wmd *lub-ta*, FGl *lu_bwi-ti*, Kap *lubi-ke*, Gava *lub-*, Daba *lub*.
 ECh **lub-* “soak”: Kera *lubi*.

The alternative reconstruction reflected by all Chadic branches is **luhub-*.

1197 *humac- “grass, straw”

Sem **humṣ-* “tough grass”: Akk *umṣatu*.
 CCh **humac-* “straw”: Mofu *humas*.

1198 *hunay- “(be) small”

Sem **hunay-* “a little”: Arab *hunayy-at-*.
 ECh **hVnay-* “small”: Smr *hnye*.

1199 *hur- “pierce”

ECh **hVr-* “pierce”: Tum *hər*.
 LEC **hur-* “pierce”: Or *hura*.

1200 *hur- “be pregnant”

Sem **hVrVy-* “be pregnant”: Akk *arû*, Ug *hry*, Hbr *hry*.
 Based on biconsonantal **hVr-*.
 ECh **hur-* “be pregnant”: Ndam *əra*, Tum *urər*.
 Reduplication in Tum.

1201 hut- “dig”

Eg *hht* “dig” (BD).
 CCh **hwa-hut-* “dig”: Mofu *hwuhut*.
 Different types of reduplication.

1202 *hüw- “snake”

Eg *hyw* “snake” (pyr).
 Vocalic *-y-*.
 CCh **hu/w/-* “snake”: Zime *huu*.

1203 *hVban- “gazelle”

Eg *hbn* “gazelle” (MK).
 WCh **ban-* “gazelle”: Dwot *bani*.
 The anlaut laryngeal is lost.
**hV-* may be a prefix.

1204 *hVbat-/*hVbit- “throw down”

Sem **hVbit-* “throw down, beat, destroy”: Akk *abātu*, Arab *hbt* [-*i*-].

WCh *HVbat- “push, throw down”: Ang *bat*, Sura *bet*.

Cf. LEC *HVbot-: Or *aboota* “give a blow”.

1205 *hVben- “vessel”

Eg *hbn.t* “big mug” (OK).

WCh *HVbyan- “gourd, gourd bottle”: Sura *been*, Mpn *been*.

Voiced anlaut in Sura reflects the lost laryngeal.

ECh *byanu- “pumpkin”: Kbl *tə-bəni*, Gbr *ti-bini*, Kwn *bone*.

1206 *hVdag- “go”

Sem *hVdig- “go trembling”: Arab *hdg* [-i-].

The source of the vowel in the second syllable is not clear. The meaning is questionable.

WCh *dag- < *HVdag- “go away” ¹, “follow” ²: Hs *daga* ¹, Ngz *dəgu* ².

Derived from *dag-/dig- “go”. Cf. also ECh *HVdug- “enter” (Ndm *duge*) with a metathesis of vowels.

1207 *hVlak- “go, drive”

Sem *hVlVk- “go”: Akk *alāku*, Hbr *hlk*.

CCh *lakwa- “enter” ¹, “drive” ²: Bura *lukwa* ¹, Chb *lukwa* ¹, Glv *lagwa* ², Gvo *lakwə-la* ².

*hV- may be a prefix.

*h

1208 *ha²- “head”

Eg *hɔ̃* “occiput” (pyr).

WCh *ha(²)- “head”: Geji *ga*, Buli *ga*, Wrj *ya-may*, Kry *ya-m*, Diri *a-ma*, Paa *ha-ma*.

Forms in -m- may go back to possessives.

1209 *ha²-/*haw- “vessel”

Eg *hw.t* “vessel” (OK).

CCh *χa- < *χa²- “pot”: Mrg *χa*, Hld *χa*.

Consonantal alternation *-χ- ~ *-w-.

1210 *hab- “cereal”

Sem *habb- “grain, corn”: Arab *habb*-.

CCh *ma-χab- “sorghum”: Mba *mahab*.

Prefix *ma-. Note the emphatization of *-b-.

1211 *habu²- “fish”

Sem *habu²- “fish”: Akk *abūtu*.

Dialectal development of a vowel after *h- in Akk.

Eg *hb̥* “fish” (OK).

1212 *haça²-/*haçay- “count”

Sem *hasy- “number”: Arab *hasy*-.

Deverbative noun.

ECh *asay- “count”: Smr *ʔāsē*, Sbn *ʔāsā*.

Consonantal alternation *-χ- ~ *-y-.

1213 *haçir- “press, squeeze”

Sem *hVṣir- “press, squeeze”: Arab *ḥṣr* [-i-, -u-].

ECh *asir- “press, squeeze”: Kbl *sər*, Dng *assire*.

1214 *haçar- “fence, enclosure”

Sem *haçar- “enclosure” ¹, “camp” ², “yard” ³, “area” ⁴: Akk *haṣāru* ¹, Phn *ḥṣr* ³, Hbr *ḥāṣer* ²³, Aram (Syr) *ḥeṣārā* ³, Arab *ḥaṣar* ⁴, SAr *ḥṣwr* ⁴, Gz *ḥaṣur* ¹.

Irregular h- in Akk.

WCh *hVr- “fence”: DB *siri*.

Assimilation of vowels. Cf. DB *saar* “fence” (v.).

CCh *haçar- “fence”: Mofu *žažar*, Mafa *gəžar*.

Partial reduplication in Mofu.

Bed *eser* “enclosure”.

Assimilation of vowels. *-ee-* seems to reflect **-aHa-*.

Any connection with LEC **araž-* “dwelling” (Or *aredaa*)?

1215 *hadur- “go down”

Sem **hVdir-/hVdur-* “descend”: Arab *hdr* [-i-, -u-].

WCh **dwar-* < **daHur-* “descend”: DB *dor*, Bks *dōr*, Klr *doro*.

Metathesis.

1216 *haf- “bank”

Sem **hāpp-* “bank”: Hbr *ḥop*, Arab *ḥaff-at-*.

WCh **ha-haf-* “bank”: Hs *gaggāfā*.

Partial reduplication.

1217 *hafal-/hafil- “be full”

Sem **hVbil-* “rise (of water)": Arab *ḥfl* [-i-].

WCh **fal-* < **HVfal-* “full (of vessel)": Hs *fal*.

**ha-* may be a prefix.

1218 *ha^c- “child”

Eg *ḥc* “child, boy” (pyr).

Cf. “y “child” (l). -y is a vocalic sign.

CCh **χwa²-/χway-* “boy, son”: Bokā *χwuya*, Gbn *wa*, Gaa *wa*, Tera *wi*.

Cf. **χway-* “give birth”: Log *ywe*, Chb *ya*, Klb *aya*, Tera *hya*, HNk *ye*, FKi *ya*, HGH *i'ya*.

Rift **ha²-/haw-* “children”: Alg *ha²ay*, Bur *ya²ay*, Asa *hawa*, Kwz *yawa*.

1219 *ha^c-/hu^c- “move upwards”

Eg *ḥc* “stand up” (pyr).

^c- may be a prefix.

WCh **ha^c-* “raise”: Bks *ha²*.

CCh **χu-* “lift”: Klb *hü*, Mrg *xu*.

ECh **ɔu-* “lift”: Smr *ɔu*.

Alternation **a* ~ **u*.

1220 *hak- “stone”

Eg *ht* “stone” (n).

**k* > *t*, presumably, before **o*, cf. CCh **χakwa-*.

WCh **hVk-* “stone”: Sura *rək*, Ang *rük*, rk.

CCh **χakwa-* “stone”: FG *hakwu*.

1221 *hakam-/hakum- “rope”

Sem **hakam-* “martingale”: Arab *hakam-at-*.

Rift **hagum-* “trap” ¹, “rope” ²: Alg *hagumo* ¹, Bur *haguum* ².

Unexpected **-g-*.

Irregular correspondence of vowels in the second syllable.

1222 *hakVl- “earth, field”

Sem **hakl-* “field”: Akk *eqlu*, Aram (Syr) *haqlā*, Arab *haql-*, Gz *haql*.

ECh **kVl-* “earth”: Tum *kələ*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

1223 *hakür- “be angry”

Sem **hVkir-* “despise”: Arab *hqr* [-i-], Gz *hqr*.

WCh **Hakur-* “be angry”: Paa *akwar*, Siri *akur*, Jmb *ḳwar*.

1224 *hakVw- “hip, thigh”

Sem **hakw-* “loins, hip”: Hbr *heq*, Arab *haqw-*, Gz *haq^we*.

LEC **hVwVg-* “hip, thigh”: Som *hoog*.

Note HS **-k-* > LEC **-g-*. Metathesis.

Omot **hakVw-* “hip”: Kaf *hakkoo*.

Note HS **k* > Omot **k*. Cluster **-aw-* > *-oo-* in Kaf.

1225 *hal- “be sweet”

Sem **hVlaw-*/**hVlaw-* “be sweet”: Arab *hlw* [-a-].

Based on biconsonantal **hal-*.

WCh **hal-* “sweet juice sucked from the abdomen of a hornet”: Hs *galla*.

Deverbative noun.

CCh **xal-* “sweet”: Bud *alli*.

Rift **hal-* “sweet”: Kwz *hal-am-*.

1226 **hal-* “wash”

Sem **hVl-* “clean (adj.)”¹, “wash, clean”²: Akk *ellu*¹, Aram (Syr) *hll*².

LEC **hal-* “wash”: Som *hal-*.

1227 **hal-* “spleen, liver”

ECh **Vl-* “spleen”: Mkk *ell-esō*.

Secondary root vowel influenced by *-e-* of the suffix.

LEC **hal-* “liver”: Rnd *hal-esi*.

1228 **hal-/hil-* “go”

Eg *hn* “go” (n).

Cf. also *hry* “move away” (pyr)? Note *-n* < **-l-*.

CCh **xal-/xil-* “go”: Mba *hili*, Msg *hala*.

SA **hal-* “enter”: Saho *hal*, Afar *hal*.

LEC **hil-* “enter”: Arb *hil-*.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

1229 **halak-* “be smooth”

Sem **halak-* “smooth”: Hbr *hālāq*.

WCh **halak-* “smooth”: Tng *halak-halak*.

Reduplication.

1230 **halib-* “milk”

Sem **halib-* “milk”¹, “fresh milk”²: Akk *hilpu*¹, Hbr *hālāb*¹, Ug *hlb*¹, Aram (Syr) *halbā*¹, Arab *halib-*¹, *halab-*², Gz *halib*¹. Irregular *h* in Akk.

Rift **ilib-* “milk”: Irl *ilwa*, Ala *iliba*, Bur *iliba*, Asa *liba*.

Assimilation of vowels. Unexpected **o-*, see Rift s.v. **hanVā-* “tooth”.

1231 **ham-* “salt”

Eg *hm̥t* “salt” (med).

Vocalic *-ɔ-*.

WCh **ham-* “salt”: Fyer *ama*.

CCh **xwam-* < **xam-* “salt”: Msg *hom*.

Secondary vowel before a labial.

1232 **ham-/him-* “be black”

Sem **ham-* “become black”: Arab *hmm* [-*a-*].

HEC **hem-* “be black”: Had *heem-*.

Dhl *himm-ate* “black”.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

1233 **han-* “tumor”

Eg *hnhn.t* “tumor” (med).

Reduplication.

ECh **an-* “tumor”: Tum *ān*.

1234 **hankar-* “throat”

Sem **hangar-* “larynx”: Arab *hangar-at-*.

Is the development of HS *-nk- into *-ng- regular?

Bed *hankar* “throat”.

SA **ankar-* “throat”: Saho *ankar*, Afar *enkaraa*.

Afar *e-* and emphatic *k* may be traces of the lost **h*.

Dhl *hank'ara* “hard palate”.

As well as SA, Dhl reflects emphatic *-k-.

1235 **hanVā-* “tooth”

Eg *nhd* “tooth, fang” (OK).

Metathesis.

Rift **anč-* “tooth”: Irl *anč-amo*, Bur *adč-imō*.

Unexpected *h- > *ɔ-.

Related to Dhl *hunč-* “chew”.

1236 *hap- “plant, grass”

Eg *hp* “kind of plant” (gr).

CCh *χap- “grass”: Bud *hāpu*.

1237 *hap- “close, cover”

Eg *hp* “cover” (MK).

Vocalic -ɔ-.

WCh **Hap-* “close”: Tng *ope*.

Tng *o* is a regular reflex of *a.

ECh *²*Vp-* “close, cover”: Mkk ²*ipp-*.

1238 *hapat- “arm, wing”

Eg *hpt* “arm, wing” (MK).

WCh **hap Vt-* “arm, wing”: Ngz *gapt-a*, Bade *gapt-on*.

CCh **pVt-* “wing”: Bud *fefeto*, Daba *pete*.

Partial reduplication in Bud. Assimilation of vowels.

ECh **pat-* “arm”: Sok *patu*, Jegu *poto*.

Secondary -o- in Jegu.

1239 *hapur- “pit”

Sem **hapr-* “big well” ¹, “hole, cavity” ²: Arab *hafr-* ¹, Jib *hfər-et* ².

WCh **pur-* “tomb”: Tng *pure*, Pero *pure*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

1240 *hapüd- “go”

Sem **hVpid-* “hurry, take pains”: Arab *hfd* [-i-].

WCh **pVd-* < **pVHVd-* “go”: Dera *pod-owu*, Ngm *pod-owu*.

Metathesis.

CCh **paHud-* “go” ¹, “return” ²: Gaa *pudi* ¹, Gbn *pədi* ¹, Daba *pād* ².

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **pahüd-*. Cf. **hupet-* “go”.

1241 *har- “sky”

Eg *hr.t* “sky” (pyr).

WCh **har-* “sky”: Hs *gārī*, Sha ²*are* id.

Irregular ²- in Sha.

Cf. LEC **haror-* “cloudy weather” (Or *hororessa*).

1242 *har- “arm”

CCh **χar-* “arm”: Tera *χar*, Gaa *heṛa*, Hwn *hara*, Gis *har*.

Cf. also Log *y'ar-zeni* “wrist”.

Bed *har-ka* “arm”.

SA **har-* “arm”: Saho *haraa*.

LEC **har-k-* “arm, hand”: Or *harkka*, Kns *harga*.

Wrz **χar-k-* “hand”: War *harko*, Gaw *harko*.

1243 *har- “intestines”

Sem **hVrr-* “gut”: Akk *erru*.

CCh **χar(wa)-* “intestines”: Gis *hor*, HNk *χə̃ni*, Kap *χãni*, FG *χãr*,

Bura *χyel*, Klb *hali*, Mrg *yali*, Hil *χali*.

-l- in Bura and other languages is regular.

Cf. Eg *hrr* “part of the body” (NK)?

1244 *has- “roast”

Sem **hVš-hVš-* “roast”: Arab *hshs*.

Reduplication.

WCh **has-* “roast, bake”: Hs *gasa*.

1245 *has- “seek, look for”

CCh **χas-* “look for, search”: Mafa *has*.

HEC **has-* “seek, look for”: Sid *haas-*, Dar *has-*, Had *hass-*, Ala *has-*, Kmb *has-*.

1246 *hasar- “hand, arm”

Eg *hsr* “arm” (gr).

WCh *saHar- “hand, arm”: Sura *sar*, Ang *sār*, Chip *saar*, Mnt *sai*, Ank *sar*, Bol *sara*, Krk *sara*, Ngm *sara*, Maha *sara*, Krf *šara*, Gera *šara*, Glm *šara*, Grm *saray*.

Metathesis.

1247 *hasek- “cereal”

Sem *hašīk- “barley”: Arab *hašīk-at-*.

CCh *syak- “millet”: Gaa *šek-ita*, Gbn *sek-ete*, Boka *šek-ta³a*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

*ha- may be a prefix.

1248 *haš-/*huš- “cut”

Sem *hus- “cut”: Arab *ħss* [-u-]

Rift *haš- “carve wood”: Irg *haš-*.

Dhl *hat’-* “butcher meat”.

1249 *hat-/*ħut- “rub off, sweep”

Sem *ħut- “rub off”: Arab *ħt* [-u-].

LEC *ħat- “sweep”¹, “rub”²: Som *ħaad-*¹, Or *ħaad-*².

*-t- < *-t- under the influence of *ħ-.

1250 *ħaw-/*ħaway- “return, go”

Eg *ħwy* “go” (MK).

CCh *ħway- < *ħaway- “return”: HGH *ħwe*, Mba *ħoy*.

Dhl *ħa^c-* “come, arrive”.

Irregular -^c-.

Rift *ħaw- “come”: Irg *ħaw-*, Alg *ħaw-*, Bur *ħaw-*.

Irregular *ħ-.

No traces of *-ay- in Cush forms.

1251 *ħaw-/*ħay- “stomach”

Sem *ħawīy- “intestines”: Arab *ħawīy-at-*.

WCh *ħaw-/*ħay- “belly”: Bol *awo*, Ngm *ħawo*, Gera *ħawi*, Krf *awo*, Glm *awa*, Fyer *ħye*, Bks *ħihye*.

Partial reduplication in Bks.

CCh *ħwa-/*ħay- “stomach”: Wmd *ħay*, Chb *ħey*, HF *ħwi*, Kap *ħwu*, Masa *ħaya*.

*ħwa- goes back to *ħaw-.

ECh *ħy- “breast”: Jegu *ħyo*.

Secondary vocalism.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1252 *ħaw-/*ħay- “food”

Eg *ħw* “food” (pyr).

ECh *ħay- “food”: Smr *ħaye*, Ndam *a:y*.

Rift *ħay- “food”: Asa *ħay-uk*.

Irregular laryngeal.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-. Cf. verbal derivative in ECh *ħay- “eat” (Lele *ai*).

1253 *ħaw-/*ħay- “man”

WCh *ħaw- “chief”: Gera *ħawi*.

CCh *ħuy- < *ħawVy- “husband”: Log *ħuy*.

Dhl *ħaayo*, pl. *ħaa^ci* “man, husband”.

-^c- in pl. is not clear.

Rift *ħaw- “man, husband”: Irg *ħaw-ata*, Alg *ħaw-ata*, Bur *ħawata*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-. Cf. also Rift *ħiy- “brother” (Irg *ħiya*).

1254 *ħawar-/*ħayar- “breed, multiply”

Sem *ħayar- “having many cattle and a big family”: Arab *ħay-ar-*, *ħiyar-*.

LEC *ħor- < *ħawar- “multiply (domestic animals)”: Gid *ħor*.

Cf. Or *ħorii* “cattle”, Kns *ħor-eeta* “wealth, livestock”.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1255 *hawil- “year”

Sem **hawl-* “year”: Arab *hawl-*.

WCh **hawil-* “year”: Fyer *wel*, Sha *wul*, Klr *ʔawul*, DB *wil*.

ECh *²*alyi-* < **hayil-* “year”: Smr *ʔaliya*, Kwn *oleye*, Tum *əlay*, Ndam *lawa*, Gbr *ille*, Mig *ʔila*.

Metathesis and change *-w- > *-y- before a front vowel.

1256 *hayaw- “family, people”

Eg *why* “family” (MK).

Metathesis.

SA **hayaw-* “people”: Saho *heaw*.

Rift **hay-* “kinsfolk, clan”: Irg *hay*.

The original biconsonantal root?

Derived from **haw-/*hay-* “man”.

1257 *hayaw- “animal”

Sem **hay(aw)-* “animal”: Ug *hwat*, Hbr *hayyā*, Aram (Syr) *hayūtō*, Arab *hayaw-ān-*.

CCh **χiw-* < **χVw-* “animal”: Mnd *χiwa*.

Contraction in Mnd.

ECh *²*ayVw-* “animal”: Jegu *ʔaiwo*, Bid *ʔawyo*.

Metathesis in Bid.

1258 *hažar- “beast of prey”

Sem **hadar-* “swamp lynx”: Akk *azaru*.

Irregular Akk *a* of the first syllable.

Eg *h̥dr* “hyaena” (OK).

1259 *he²- “seek, find”

Eg *h̥s* “seek” (pyr).

WCh **hya-* “find”: Paa *hya*.

ECh *²*yaw-* “find”: Smr *yo*.

Reflects **hew-*, a morphonological variant of the original root.

1260 *hed- “fly” (v.)

Eg *hdy* “fly” (v.) (n).

Infinitive in -y.

WCh **hyad-* “fly” (v.): Gwn *gede*.

1261 *hedV²- “bird”

Sem **hid-* “kite”: Arab *hid-at-*.

ECh **hyad-hyad-* “ostrich”: Kera *hedhedi*.

Irregular **h-*. Reduplication. Emphatic *d* < **d* under the influence of the laryngeal.

1262 *henin- “penis, testicles”

Eg *hnn* “penis” (pyr).

LEC **henin-* “testicles”: Som *heeniin*.

1263 *henV^c- “fill”

Eg *hn̥c* “fill” (gr).

WCh **hyan-H-* “fill”: Wrj *yan*, Paa *hyangu*.

CCh **χyan-* “fill”: Lame *yen*, Misme *hen*.

ECh *²*wan-* < *²*inwa-* “fill”: Smr *ɔon*, Ndam *ɔena*, Tum *an*, Kbl *wənə*, Mig *ɔunaw*, Brg *ɔuni*, Bid *ween*, Mkk *ɔuune*.

1264 *her- “star”

Eg *hry.w* “stars” (pyr).

Vocalic *y*.

ECh **hyar-* “star”: Tum *heru*.

Irregular **h-*. Tum *h-* may also go back to **s-*.

LEC **hir-* “light of sun or moon”: Arb *hiiro*.

1265 *her- “be dry”

Sem **hVr-* “be dried up”: Gz *hrr*.

ECh *²*yar-* “dry” (v.): Tum *yo:r*.

1266 *herač-/heruč- “sow”

Sem **hVrūt-* “sow, till”: Akk *erēšu*, Ug *hrt*, Hbr *ḥrš*, Arab *ḥrt* [-u-], Gz *hrs*.

WCh **rač-* “sow”: DB *ras*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal or contraction of **ryaHač-*.

ECh **ryaHVs-* “sow”: Dng *rēse*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **rehač-*.

1267 *hibVr- “harvest”

Sem **hibūr-* “harvest”: Akk *ebūru*.

Derived from **hVbVr-* “gather”.

WCh **hirVb-* “harvest, reap”: Hs *girbā*.

Metathesis.

1268 *hical- “lizard”

Sem **hisl-* “small lizard”: Arab *hisl-*.

CCh **cal-* “lizard”: Hwn *ta-sala*, Gis *me-selesele*.

Various prefixes in individual languages. Assimilation of vowels in Gis.

Any connection with Berb **asVl-* “snake, viper” (Ayr *aššel*, Ahg *āššel*, Twl *aššol*) or Berb **hažVr-* “lizard” (Izy *hažžəλ*)?

1269 *hidab- “bend”

Sem **hVdab-* “be curved”: Arab *hdb* [-a-].

Cf. also Hss *hedeb* “hunch-backed”, Mhr *hedēb* id., Shh *hidesb* id.

CCh **diHVb-* “bend”: Daba *dīb*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **dihab-*.

1270 *hig- “plant”

Sem **hig-* “thorny plant”: Akk *egu*, *igu*.

LEC **hig-* “kind of aloe”: Som *hig-*.

1271 *hin- “grow”

Berb **hVn-* “be inflated”: Kby *ehnenni*.

Eg *hn* “grow” (gr).

ECh **hin-* “increase”: Lele *hin*.

Irregular **h-*.

1272 *hint- “cereal”

Sem **hint-* “barley, grain”: Akk *uṭutu*, Ug *hīt*, Hbr *hiṭṭā*, Aram *hint-ət-*, Arab *hint-at-*, Soq *hinteh*.

HEC **hint-/hanṭ-* “grass”: Had *hiṭe*, Kmb *hīte*, Bmb *hanṭe*.
*-nt- > -t- in Had and Kmb.

Cf. **hund-* “cereal”.

1273 *hir- “snake”

Eg *hrr.t* “kind of snake, worm” (reg).

ECh **hir-* “snake”: Tum *hīr*.

Irregular ECh **h-*.

1274 *hirba²- “chameleon”

Sem **hirbā²-* “chameleon”: Arab *hirbā²-*.

ECh **hir(V)b-* “chameleon”: Mubi *hirbe*.

Irregular ECh **h-*. Sem loanword?

Derived from **hir-* “snake”. An ancient composite?

1275 *his- “faeces”

Eg *hs* “faeces” (pyr).

WCh **hisa-* “faeces”: Sura *ȝyes*, Chip *ȝes*, Ank *ȝyes*, Geji *iši*, Say *nyis*, Buli *ȝiš*.

ECh **is-i-* “faeces”: Smr *ȝiši-ny*, Ndam *ȝisi-n*, Jegu *ȝis*, Sok *isši*.

1276 *hogil- “go, cross”

Sem **hVgil-/hVgul-* “skip along”: Arab *hgl* [-i-, -u-].

ECh **wagil-* “cross”¹, “jump”²: Mobu *ogole*¹, Mkk *ȝigila*².

1277 *ho^C- “medicine, poison”

Eg *wħ^C.t* “poison” (n.).

Vocalic *w*.

CCh *χwaH- > *χway- “medicine”: HNk *wiye*, FKi *wey*, Kap *rwe*, FG¹ *ywo³yi*.

Cf. Asa *ho^C* “cure” (v.).

1278 *hok- “scratch”

Sem *huk- “scratch, rub, scrape”: Akk *ekēku*, MHbr *ḥkk*, Aram (Syr) *ḥkk*, Arab *ḥkk* [-u-], Gz *ḥkk*, Hss *hek*.

SA *hakuk- “scratch”: Saho *ḥakuk*, Afar *ḥakuk*.

Partial reduplication.

LEC *hek-/*hok- “scratch”: Som *hoq-*, Or *hooq-*, Rnd *ox-*, Gid *heq-*, Arb *heeq-*.

Any connection with *hak- “stone” (“stone” as a scraping tool)?

1279 *hol- “jump”

Sem *hūl- “jump (on horse back)": Arab *hw̠l* [-u-].

ECh *w^ol- “jump”: Tum *wal*.

1280 *honbal- “bean”

Sem *hunbul- “haricot”: Arab *hunbul-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

WCh *mVbwaHal- “beans”: Sura *mbwaalaa*.

Metathesis. Assimilation of *-nb- > -mb-.

*hon- may be a prefix. Cf. CCh *bul- < *HVbul- “corn, grain”: Mnd *bula*, Gvo *bula*.

1281 *hos- “cold” (n.)

Eg *hsy* “cold” (NK).

Vocalic -y reflecting one of HS front vowels.

CCh *χVs- “cold”: Gaa *ħes*, Gbn *χes*.

ECh *w^owas- “wind”: Mig *ħusṣu*, Jegu *ħos*, Sok *oso*.

1282 *hoy- “break, strike”

Eg *ħwy* “strike” (pyr).

Vocalic -w.

WCh *ħway- “break”: Fyer *hoyo*.

1283 *hul- “bird”

Eg *hn* “kind of bird” (pyr).

Note Eg -n < HS *-l-.

CCh *χuli- “dove”: HNk *χwuli*, HGh *χwuli*, Kap *χwuli*.

Cf. Dhl *hille* “owl”.

1284 *hul- “untie”

Sem *hul- “untie”: Arab *ħll* [-u-].

WCh *hal- < *hula- “loosen”: Bol *ħall-*.

CCh *w^oul- “untie”: Lame *ħulee-*, LPe *ħolai*.

Irregular *^ou- < *h-.

ECh *wul- < *w^oul- “loosen”: Ndam *wule*.

1285 *hum- “be hot”

Sem *hum- “be hot”¹, “warm”²: Akk *emēmu*¹, Hbr *ħām*², Aram (Syr) *ħām*¹, Arab *ħmm* [-u-]¹.

Eg *hm* “be inflamed” (XVIII).

Secondary modification of the laryngeal?

Rift *ham- “heat (v.)”: Iqr *ham-esa*.

Cf. Iqr *hame* “sweat”.

1286 *hum- “drive, move”

Eg *ħmy* “move away” (pyr).

-y is a suffix.

CCh *χum- “drive”: FG *əħam-ti*, Gudu *umsa*, Bch *omo*.

1287 *hun- “son, child”

Eg *ħwn* “boy” (pyr).

WCh *wun- < *hun- “son”: Dwot *wun*, Buli *uni*, Bade *wun*.

Related to *ħenin- “penis, testicles”?

1288 *ḥunah- “be afraid”

Eg *hn̩* “fright” (l).

Deverbative noun.

CCh *χunax- “be afraid”: Msg *xunay*.

Partial reduplication?

1289 *ḥupet- “go”

Eg *hpt* “go” (XVIII).

WCh **Hupyat-/*puHyat-* “go out”: Ank *p̩et*, Sura *put*, Ang *put*, Mpn *pūt*, Bol *pete*.

CCh **put-* “enter”: Gudu *p̩et*, Bch *puro*, Mwl *uputo*, Mus *put*.

Cf. Mofu *pat*, *pet* “go out”. From **puHVt-*, cf. WCh.

Cf. also Akk *habātu* “wander”.

1290 *ḥusam- “weapon”

Sem **husām-* “sabre”: Arab *husām-*.

Related to Arab *hsm* [-i-] “cut”.

ECh **sVm-* “axe”: Smr *suma*, Sok *som*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

**hu-* may be a prefix.

1291 *ḥusem- “mouse”

Sem **/h/uşum-* “reed-mouse”: Akk *ušummu*.

Assimilation of vowels.

CCh **χusyam-* “rat”: Log *uxsemī*.

Initial Log *u-* reflects the vowel of the first syllable.

1292 *ḥVBÜS- “bind, sew”

Sem **ḥVbiš-* “bind” ¹, “envelop” ²: Hbr *ḥbš* ¹, Arab *ḥbs* [-i-] ².

ECh **bVHus-* “sew”: Smr *busə*.

Metathesis.

1293 *ḥVčuk- “knife”

Eg *hsk.t* “knife” (BD).

WCh **čuk-* “knife”: Ang *čuk*, Mpn *čuka*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

**hV-* may be a prefix.

1294 *ḥVdog- “arrow”

Sem **ḥVdig-* “shoot (of an arrow)": Arab *ḥdg* [-i-].

Denominative verb with a modified vocalism.

WCh **dVg-* “arrow”: Ngz *dəga*.

HEC **dog-* “arrow”: Sid *doga*.

**hV-* may be a prefix.

1295 *ḥVkay- “call”

Sem **ḥVkVy-* “tell, inform”: Arab *ḥky* [-i-, -u-].

ECh *³*Vwak-/*Vyak-* “call”: Sbn ³*wag-a*, Tum *wəg*, Ndam *wuga*,

Kwn *e:ke:*, Mkk *wiike*.

Metathesis.

1296 *ḥVmāŷ- “be sour”

Sem **ḥVmāŷ-* “be sour”: Akk *emešu*, Hbr *ḥms*, Arab *ḥmd* [-a-, -u-], Hss *hāmez*.

Secondary *-u- after a labial.

Eg *ḥmd* “vinegar” (n).

Derived from **ham-* “salt”. For this type of semantic evolution cf. OEng *sūr*, Eng *sour* ~ Lith *sūrus* “salt” (adj.).

1297 *ḥVmūs- “roast”

Sem **ḥVmūs-* “roast”: Arab *ḥms* [-u-].

CCh **mVs-* “roast”: Daba *məsa*.

Loss of **HV-*.

**hV-* may be a prefix. On the other hand, cf. HS **ham-* “be hot”.

1298 *ḥVmVr- “be red”

Sem *ḥVmVr- “be red”: Akk *emēru*, Arab *ḥmr*.

Eg *imšw* “red color” (NK).

Irregular laryngeal. Sem loanword?

1299 *ḥVrabib- “cold, wind”

Eg *ḥnbb* “wind” (gr).

Note *-n-* < HS **-r-*.

WCh **raḥib-* < **HVrabib-* “coldness”: Wrj *raḥibya*.

Emphatic *-b-* < **-b-* under the influence of **ḥ-*.

1300 *ḥVsaw-/*ḥVsay- “drink”

Sem **ḥVṣVw-* “drink”: Arab *ḥsw* [-u-].

WCh **swaH-/*say-/*saH-* “drink”: Hs *šā*, Sura *šwā*, Ang *šwē*, Chip *šuu*, Ank *sua*, Grk *ta*, Bol *s, sa*, Krk *s, sa*, Pero *že*, Ngm *sowoo*, Bele *hee*, Krf *see*, Gera *še*, Glm *še-*, Grm *še-*, Wrj *sa*, Kry *sa*, Diri *čā*, Miya *sa*, Paa *sa*, Cagu *šā*, Siri *sa*, Mbu *sa, si*, Jmb *sa, si*, Fyer *šō*, DB *šoh* Ngz *sau*.

**swaH-* goes back to **sVwaH-* (metathesis of the original HS **ḥVsaw-*) or to **saw-*. The original initial cluster **ḥsV-* may be reflected in secondary laterals of Geji *šawi*, Pol *šiju*.

CCh **sa-/*si-* “drink”: Gbn *ši*, Hwn *sa*, Klb *še*, Mrg *s̥i*, FKi *sa*, Mofu *-s-*, Bld *si*, Muk *sa*, Daba *sa*, Gudu *sa*, FJ *se*, FMb *si*, Mwu *usa*, Log *se*, Bud *hi*, Msg *sa*, Gid *sa*.

The original form of the root **saw-/*say-* was modified in CCh.

CCh **saw-/*say-* “drink”: Smr *ša*, Tum *he*, Kbl *suwə*, Kera *se*, Dng *ses*, Brg *saya*, Sok *sa*.

**ḥV-* may be a prefix. Consonantal alternation **-w- ~ *-y-*.

1301 *ḥVsub- “count”

Sem **ḥVṣub-* “count, think”: Hbr *ḥsb*, Aram (Syr) *ḥsb*, Arab *hsb* [-u-], Gz *ḥsb*, Hss *ḥesōb*.

ECh **VṣVb-* “count”: Sbn *ṭasba*.

1302 *ḥVtVr- “pay”

Sem **ḥVtVr-* “pay”: Akk *eṭēru*.

Eg *htr* “pay” (n).

1303 *ḥVw- “rain” (v.)

Eg *hwęy* “rain, flow” (MK).

ECh **Vw-* “rain” (v.): Sbn *ṭwā*.

Note ECh **-*.

1304 *ḥVʒ- “vessel”

Eg *hz.t* “bottle” (OK).

CCh **xVʒ-* “pot”: Tera *həža*.

1305 *ḥVʒim- “sharp object, cut”

Sem **ḥVdim-* “cut”: Arab *ḥdm* [-i-].

CCh **ʒam-* < **ʒyam-* “spear”: Msm *dʒam*.

Semantic connection is dubious.

*ḥ

1306 *ḥa- “be young”

Eg *ḥ* “young” (med).

CCh **ya-ya-* “new”¹, “young”²: Mba *haha*¹, Msg *ḥahai*².

Reduplication.

Note the rare structure of the root **CV-*, cf. also **ḥa-* “speak”.

1307 *ḥa- “speak”

CCh **ya-* “speak”: Chb *ya*.

Dhl *-xa* “answer” (v.).

Unexpected reflex of **ḥ-*.

1308 *ha²-/*haw- “altar, throne”

Sem *ha²- “throne canopy”: Akk *ha²u*.

Eg *h̥w.t* “altar” (pyr).

-² stands for a vowel.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

1309 *ha²-/*haw- “grind, beat”

CCh *ya²- “grind”: Gis *he²e*, Log *xa*.

Assimilation of vowels in Gis.

LEC *haw- “beat”: Som *haawi*.

Rift *ha²- “grind corn”: Kwz *ha²-it*.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

1310 *ha²-/*hu²- “fire”

CCh *yu²- “fire”: Mba *hū*, HNk *ywi*, Kap *ywi*, FG *yo*, FKi *yu*.

Rift *ha²- “fire”: Kwz *ha²o*.

Alternation *a ~ *u. Cf. Eg *h̥r* “roast” (n) if only it is not related to HS *qar-/*qawar- “burn”.

1311 *hab- “charcoal”

CCh *vbu-n- “charcoal”: Lam *uyəvii-ni*, Zgh *uvu-re*, Glv *oyvu-ra*, Nak *oyvə-ra*.

Rhotacism in individual CCh languages is regular.

Rift *hab- “charcoal”: Irq *hawo*, Alg *habi*, Bur *habo*.

Note *-b- > Irq -w-.

1312 *hab- “water flow”

Sem *hVb- “scoop, draw water”: Akk *habū*.

Denominative verb.

WCh *hyab- < *habya- “stream”: Hs *gebe*.

CCh *yab(ya)- “water”: Bch *yabyiy*.

Emphatization of -b- under the influence of the laryngeal.

1313 *hab-/habiy- “vessel”

Sem *habi²-/*habiy- “jug, bowl”: Arab *ħābi²-at*, *ħābiy-at*, Gz *ħəbay*.

Berb *hVb- “big wooden plate”: Izy *ihebbi*.

Eg *hbb* “vessel” (MK).

Partial reduplication.

WCh *habi⁽²⁾- “pot” ¹, “gourd” ²: Bol *gewi* ¹, Krk *gaabi* ¹, Ngm *gabi* ¹, Krf *gibi* ¹, Ngz *gabiya* ².

LEC *habub- “large gourd”: Or *habubbii*.

Partial reduplication.

Eg and LEC may reflect HS *habub-.

1314 *habal- “weakness”

Sem *habal- “lawlessness, oppression” ¹, “ache, pain, sickness” ²: Akk *ħabālu* ¹, Hbr *ħēbel* ², Arab *ħabal-*, *ħabāl-* ².

CCh *bVl- “weakness”: Mofu *bəle*.

The initial syllable is lost.

ECh *vbal- “weaken”: Sbn *ħabal*.

Denominative verb.

1315 *habal- “tie, plait”

Sem *hVbul- “tie (with a rope)": Akk *ħabālu*, Arab *ħbl* [-u-].

Irregular Akk *ħ-* ~ Arab *ħ*.

WCh *baHal- “tie”: Hs *balla*, Sura *ħal*, Geji *ħaliwi*.

Metathesis. Emphatic *ħ-* reflects the inlaut laryngeal.

CCh *baHal- “plait”: Bch *bāla*.

Metathesis. Bch long -ā- results from a contraction of *-aHa-.

An alternative reconstruction is *bahal-.

1316 *habay- “dance” (v.)

Eg *ħby* “dance” (v.).

Bed *ħawaay* “dance”.

From *habay-. Note the development of intervocalic *-b- .

1317 *habur- “wine”

Sem *habur- “kind of wine”: Akk *ħabburu*.

Secondary *-u-?

Eg *hbɔ* “stage in beer fermentation” (med).

Irregular *h-*. -ɔ reflects *-r-.

A cultural loanword?

1318 *haç- “axe”

Sem *ḥaṣṣ- “axe”: Akk *haṣṣ-innu*.

HEC *haç- “chopping tool”: Bmb *haacce*.

Bmb -c- < *-ç-?

Connected with *ḥoç- “break”.

1319 *haç- “leaf, plant”

Sem *ḥūṣ- “leaf”: Aram *ḥūṣ-*, Arab *ḥūṣ-*, Soq *ḥeṣ-*.

Contraction of *ḥVwVṣ-.

Eg *hd.t* “kind of plant” (n.).

Irregular reflex of *ḥ.

Agaw *χaç- “leaf”: Xmr *ḥaṣaa*, *ḥača*, Kwr *ašaa*, Aun *yači*.

1320 *haç- “become dark”

Sem *ḥaṣVw- “become dark”: Akk *hašū*.

WCh *haç- “night”: Geji *gasi*, Buli *ŋgasi*, Tule *gašə*.

Prefix *nV- in Buli.

LEC *as- “evening”: Som *‘ašo*.

Irregular *c-*.

HEC *haṣṣ- “come (of evening)": Dar *haṣṣ-*, Sid *haṣṣ-*.

1321 *haça^C- “be silent”

Sem *ḥVṣa^C- “be humble”¹, “be calm”²: Arab *ḥṣ^C [-a-]*¹, Gz *ḥṣ^C*².

SA *asa^C- “keep silence”: Saho *asaa^C*.

Unexpected reflex of *ḥ.

Rift *ḥaç- “be silent”: Irq *haç-*.

1322 *had- “cheek”

Sem *ḥadd- “cheek”: Arab *ḥadd-*, Jib *ḥad*, Hss *ḥadd*.

ECh *yad- “cheek”: Jegu *gede*, Brg *gađ-ago*.

Emphatization in Brg caused by HS *h-.

1323 *hadar- “darkness”

Sem *ḥadar- “be dark”¹, “darkness”²: Akk *ḥadāru*¹, Arab *ḥadar-*².

Cf. Hss *hedōr* “put up a sunshade”, Mhr *hedōr* id., Shh *hodōr* id. WCh *dar- “night”: Hs *dare*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

*ḥa- may be a prefix. Cf. also CCh *adur- “evening” (Msg *adura*).

1324 *hadir-/ḥadur- “sleep, be benumbed”

Sem *ḥVdVr- “remain and keep to a place, be benumbed”: Arab *ḥdr*.

SA *ḥVdir- “sleep”: Afar *-ihdir-*.

LEC *hudur- “sleep”: Som *hurd-*, Rnd *udur-*, Bay *hudur-*. Assimilation of vowels. Metathesis in Som. Note the reflex of HS *ḥ-.

Dhl *haddura* “sleep”.

1325 *haduč- “fly” (n.)

Sem *ḥadūš- “fly”: Arab *ḥadūš-*.

WCh *HVdič- < *HVduči- “fly”: Sura *ndisi*.

1326 *ḥačay- “house”

Eg *ḥy.y.t* “house” (gr.).

CCh *yad²-/*yay- < *ya²ay- “house”¹, “compound”²: Zgh *yaya*¹, Log *ya²a*¹, Mnd *χa*², FKi *yy*², FG1 *yyi*², HK *ye*².

1327 *halak- “clothes”

WCh *hal(V)k- “leather covering loin”: Hs *galko*.

Irregular *-k-.

Bed *halak* “cloth, kerchief”.

Irregular *-k-.

SA **halag-* “rag, clothes”: Saho *halaga*, Afar *halago*.

Note HS **k* > SA **g*.

Any connection with Sem **hulāk-/*hālūk-* “old or torn clothes” (Akk *hulāqu*, Hbr *hālūq*, Aram *hālūqā*, Arab *hālūq*, Soq *halaq*)? The Sem word may be derived from Sem **hVlVk-* “be torn”. In any case the correspondence of velars is irregular.

1328 **halak-/*haluk-* “give birth, create”

Sem **hVluk-* “create”: Arab *h̥lq* [-u-].

WCh **laHak-* “give birth”: Sura *laak*.

Metathesis and contarction.

An alternative reconstruction is **lahak-/*lahuk-*.

1329 **halat-/*haliṭ-* “mix”

Sem **hVlit-* “mix”: Arab *h̥lt* [-i-], Hss *helōt*, Mhr *helōt*, Shh *holot*.

WCh **lawat-* < **laHat-* “mix”: Bks *lawat*.

Metathesis.

CCh **layat-* “mix”: Mofu *lahad*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **lahat-/*lahiṭ-*.

1330 **ham-* “male relative”

Sem **ham-* “father-in-law”: Akk *emu*, Hbr *hām*, Aram (Syr) *h̥-mō*, Arab *ham(w)-*.

CCh **yam-* “chief”: Bata *home*, Bch *hōme*, *hamey*.

Dhl *hame* “uncle”.

1331 **hama²-* “rebellion”

Sem **hamā²-* “rebellion”: Akk *hammā2u*.

Eg *iym.w* “enemies” (XVIII).

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *²*aham-*. A cultural *Wanderwort*?

1332 **ha(n)ēob-* “tree, wood”

Sem **hašab-* “timber”: Arab *hašab-*.

Delabialized vowel of the second syllable.

WCh **ēaHwab-* “tree”: Bol *šōwi*, Dera *šoobi*.

LEC **hançab-* “kind of tree”: Or *hançabii*.

Inlaut -*ç-* may be a result of secondary emphatization caused by the laryngeal. -*nç-* may go back to a HS prenasalized cluster.

1333 **hansab-* “vessel”

Sem **hanzab-* “kind of pot”: Akk *hanzabu*.

Is Sem *-nz- a regular reflex of the HS cluster *-ns-?

Eg *hn̥b̥s* “vessel” (MK).

Metathesis. Note *h̥-* < **h̥-*. The vowel of the second syllable is marked with -*ɔ-*.

An alternative reconstruction is **hanbas-*. An ancient cultural word.

1334 **har-* “excrements”

Sem **har²-/*hary-* “excrements”: Hbr *harāim*, Aram (Syr) *herāy-*, Arab *hary-*.

SA **har-* “excrements”: Saho *haraa*, Afar *haraa*.

LEC **har-* “excrements”: Som *haar*.

HEC **har-* “mud”: Had *hara*, Kmb *haro*.

Related to **yar-* “defecate”.

1335 **har-* “river”

Sem **harr-* “watercourse”: Akk *harru*.

LEC **har-* “lake”¹, “river”²: Som *haro*¹, Arb *haru*², Or *haroo*¹.

1336 **har-* “defecate”

Eg *w̥b̥* “defecate” (OK).

Initial *w-* reflects a prefix.

LEC **har-* “defecate”: Som *haar-*.

1337 **has-* “grass”

WCh **hasu-* “grass”: Zar *gwas*.

ECh **was-* “grass”: Bid *awso*.

Secondary *-*wa-?*

LEC **haš-* “leaf”: Kns *haša*.

1338 **hasay-* “grass”

Sem **hašVy-* “thymian”: Akk *hašū*.

Eg *ħsy.t* “medicinal herb” (med).

-*ʒ-* is a vocalic sign.

WCh **hasay-* “grass”: Hs *gāsayā*.

Derived from **has-* “grass”.

1339 **has-/hus-* “rub, pound”

Sem **ħVṣ-* “crush, pound”: Akk *hašū*.

CCh **yus-* “crush, rub”: Mafa *hus-*.

Bed -*hasi-* “rub”.

SA **hes-* “rub, pound”: Saho *hesi-*.

e < **a* after a laryngeal?

HEC **has-* “rub”: Bmb *haas-iy-*.

Alternation **a* ~ **u*.

1340 **hatVm-* “face, nose”

Sem **hatm-/hatm-* “nose, beak”: Hbr *hotem*, Arab *hatm-*.

Secondary emphatic in Hbr.

Eg *ħnt* “face” (pyr).

Metathesis and regressive assimilation of *-*mt-* > -*nt-*.

1341 **haṭ-* “dig”

ECh **yat-* “dig”: Brg *gatt-*.

LEC **had-* “dig”: Or *haada*.

HEC **had-* “dig”: Kmb *haad-*.

1342 **hawVy-* “evening”

Eg *ħyw* “evening” (pyr).

Vocalic -*ʒ-*.

CCh **yaw Vy-* “yesterday”: Mnd *ħawəya*.

A regular reflex of **y-* in Mnd, cf. s.v. **hay-* “voice”.

1343 **hay-* “voice”

CCh **yay-* “voice”: Gava *yaya*, Mnd *ħye*.

Secondary -*i-* in Mnd before -*y-*.

Dhl *ħwayu* “voice, sound, noise”.

Sources of Dhl -*wa-* are unknown.

Related to **ha-* “speak”.

1344 **ħaʒod-* “rot, be rotten”

Eg *ħzd* “rot” (n.) (l).

ECh **ʒaHwad-* “rotten”: Dng *zōde*, Bid *zood*.

Metathesis. Note emphatic -*d-* reflecting the lost laryngeal.

An alternative reconstruction is **ʒaħod-*.

1345 **hef-* “be light”

Sem **ħip-* “be light”: Arab *ħif* [-i-], Hss *ħef*, Mhr *ħef*, Shh *ħef*.

WCh **fifya-* “light” (adj.): Fyer *fifyo*.

From reduplicated **HVifif?*

ECh **ħyaf-* “light” (adj.): Sok *ħfi*.

LEC **ħa[f]-* “thin, light”: Or *ħappi*.

Secondary Or -*f-* may go back to *-*f-* in contact with a laryngeal. The vocalism is irregular.

1346 **hek-* “wait”

Sem **ħVkVy-* “wait”: Hbr *ħky*.

Based on biconsonantal **ħVk-*.

WCh **ħyak-* “wait”: DB *ħyok*, Fyer *kwek*.

1347 *hil- “pierce”

Sem **hVlVy-* “cut”: Arab *hly* [-i-].

Based on biconsonantal **hVl-*.

ECh **yil-* “pierce”: Sok *gile*.

Alternation **i* ~ **u*.

1348 *hilVp- “field”

Sem **hilVp-* “meadow”: Akk *hilēpu*.

Eg *hnp.t* “field” (XVIII).

Note *-n-* < HS **-l-*.

1349 *hiṣ- “peel”

Sem **nVhas-* “peel off (bark)": Arab *nḥš* [-a-].

Prefix **nV-* with modified vocalism.

Dhl *hitl-* “scrape scales off fish”.

Rift **hiṣ-* “peel”: Irq *hiṣ-it-*.

1350 *hiyal- “be clever”

Sem **hūl-* “imagine”¹, “think”²: Arab *hyl* [-a-]¹, Gz *hly*².

LEC **hil-* “clever”: Or *hilluu*, Boni *hilluu*.

Contraction of **hiyVl-*.

1351 *hoç- “break”

Sem **hVṣ-* “break off”: Akk *haṣāṣu*.

CCh **ywac-* “break”: Mafa *hwac-*.

1352 *hol- “cut”

Sem **hul-* “pierce”: Hbr *hll*, Arab *hll* [-u-].

ECh **ywal-* “cut (animal) into pieces”: Kera *hole*.

1353 *hom- “be sick, be ill”

Sem **hVmVy-* “be paralysed”: Akk *hamū*.

Based on biconsonantal **hVm-*.

Eg *hm* “illness (of stomach)” (med).

ECh **ywam-* “be sick, be ill”: Lele *homya*, Kbl *hum-ja*.

1354 *hon- “sack”

Eg *hn* “sack” (XXII).

ECh **ywan-H-* “sack”: Kera *hoŋ*.

Secondary **-H-* in the auslaut.

1355 *hon- “do, make”

Eg *hn* “do, make” (n).

CCh **ywan-* “do, make”: Log *yən*, Bud *wan*.

1356 *hor- “dry up”

Sem **nVbVr-* “dry” (adj.): Akk *nahru*.

Prefix **nV-*.

CCh **ywar-* “dry up”: Tera *ywari*, Hwn *xwar*, Boka *xweri*, FG *ywoli*, HF *ywelo*, FJ *xweru*, FMch *xuri*, Nza *hore*, Mafa *gwar*.

1357 *hor- “snore”

Sem **hir-/yhir-* “snore”: Arab *hrr* [-i-, -u-].

WCh **ha-hwar-* “snore”: Fyer *gogor*, Bks *hagor*, Sha *ahagar*, DB *hagar*.

Partial reduplication. Assimilation of vowels in individual languages.

CCh **yur-* “snore” (n.): Mafa *ghur-ghur*.

Reduplication.

1358 *horas- “mountain”

Sem **hurš-* “rock, mountain”: Akk *huršu*, Hbr *hōres̄*.

Eg *hɔs.t* “mountainous region, desert” (pyr).

-ɔ- < **-r-*.

WCh **rwaHas-* “mountain”: Tala *ro:si*.

Metathesis.

1359 *horug- “move”

Sem **hVrug-* “go out, drive out”: Hbr *hrg*, Arab *hrg* [-u-], Hss *herōg*.
 WCh **Hwarug-* “drive away”¹, “enter”², “migrate”³: Hs
*rūga*¹, Jim *orogo*², Buli *wərgu*², Tala *rəga*², Ngz *rəgu*³.

CCh **rug-* “run”: Gude *rug-*.

The initial laryngeal is lost.

1360 *horVç- “receptacle”

Sem **hirs-* “basket”¹, “water-jar”²: Arab *hirs-*¹, Hss *harṣ*,
*herōṣ*².

Irregular vocalism.

CCh **ywarVc-* “small pot”: HF *ywɔrče*.

LEC **horoç-* “pot”: Or *horoçoo*.

Assimilation of vowels.

1361 *hotam- “bird”

Sem **hutm-* “bird”: Akk *hutmu*.

ECh **yatVm-* < **ywatam-* “vulture”: Kera *atəeme*.

Assimilation of vowels.

1362 *hot- “go”

Sem **hVtVw-* “march, go”: Arab *ħtw* [-u-].

Based on biconsonantal **hVt-*.

CCh **ywat-* “return”: Masa *hota*.

1363 *hub- “hole, pit”

Sem **habb-* “pit”: Akk *habbu*.

With secondary *-a- before a labial.

Berb **hVb-* “hole”: Izy *ahβu*.

CCh **yub-* “hole”: Lmn *oghuβu*.

Emphatization of -b- under the influence of the laryngeal.

1364 *hubuʒ- “cereal”

Sem **hubz-* “bread”: Arab *hubz-*, Gz *ħebəst*, Hss *ħabz*, Mhr *ħabz*,
 Shh *ħobz*.

CCh **buʒ-* “millet”: Daba *vuži*.

Loss of the initial laryngeal.

ECh **bus-* “seed”: Mkk *buzu*.

Loss of the initial laryngeal.

**ḥu-* may be a prefix.

1365 *ḥubV²- “hoe, till” (v.)

Sem **habV²-* “hoe”: Akk *habūtu*.

*-a- < *-u- before the labial.

Eg *ħbɔ* “dig, till” (pyr).

Denominative formation.

WCh **ḥubV²-* “hoe, hoe-handle”: Krf *gufe*, Gera *guba*, Glm *giba*,
 Bks *hub-eq*.

-b- reflects the lost auslaut *-²-.

1366 *ḥubVs- “vessel”

Sem **ḥubs-* “clay vessel”: Akk *hubšašū*.

The root is preserved only in a form of a derivative.

Eg *ħbs* “vessel for myrrha” (gr).

Cf. **ḥansab-* “vessel”.

1367 *ḥucig- “stone”

Sem **husīg-* “stone”: Akk *husīgu*.

Eg *ħsg* “stone” (XVIII).

Irregular ḥ- < *ḥ-.

1368 *ḥud- “cut”

Sem **hud-* “cut”¹, “dig, till”²: Akk *hadādu*¹, Arab *ħdd* [-u-]².

CCh **yud-* “cut”: Glv *yud-*, Nak *wiyyda*.

Prefix **wi-* in Nak.

Cf. ECh **yad-* < **ywada-* “split”: Tum *gād*, Ndm *gəda*.

1369 *ḥu^c- “put”

Eg *ħj^c* “put, lay” (MK).

Traces of the *a*-grade?

CCh *χuy- < *γuⁱ- “put, throw”: HNk χuye, Log hi.

Irregular development of the initial laryngeal under the influence of the inlaut laryngeal.

1370 *hun- “voice, speech”

Eg hn “speech” (MK).

WCh *hun- “sound or murmur of voices”: Hs gūnī.

CCh *yun- “voice”: HGh χuna.

1371 *hun- “tomb, grave”

Eg hnw “tomb, burial place” (XVIII).

Vocalic -w.

ECh *gun- “grave”: Tum mu-gən, Ndm mu-gun, Dng ma-gine, Kbl čato-gun.

Prefix *ma- in most forms. Connected with *gwan- “bury”: Jegu gon-t-.

1372 *hund- “cereal”

Eg hnd “kind of cereals”.

WCh *hund- “Pennisetum typhoidaeum”: Hs gundū.

Note emphatic -d- influenced by the anlaut laryngeal.

1373 *hund- “go”

Eg hnd “go” (gr).

WCh *wund- < *Hund- “enter”: Zar wundi.

The reconstruction of *h- follows from the emphatic reflecting a lost anlaut laryngeal. On the other hand, *h normally yields to Zar g-.

1374 *hunz-/*hunz-ir- “pig”

Sem *hunzir- “pig”: Akk huzīru, Ug hn̥zr, Hbr h^azīr, Aram (Syr) h^ezira, Arab hinzīr-.

Note the development of HS cluster *-nʒ- preserved only in Ug and Arab.

WCh *hunz- “wild boar”: Hs gunzū.

CCh *yinzi- “pig”: Ktk hinzir.

Assimilation of vowels. Sem loan-word?

ECh *yunzir- “pig”¹, “porcupine”²: Dng kinzir¹, Kbl kunžu².

The reflex of HS *h in Dng is irregular. Assimilation of vowels in Dng.

Note LEC *gol(V)ž- “boar” (Or golžaa), HEC *gol(V)ž- “boar” (Sid golja), Omot *gudin- “boar” (Ome gudunça, Kaf gudino), a *Wanderwort* of considerable resemblance to *hunz(ir)-. *-nʒ- seems to be a HS cluster. *hunz-ir- is a HS derivative. The original root is preserved only in the archaic WCh *hunz-.

1375 *hur- “dig”

Sem *hVr- “dig”: Akk heru, Ug hr, Gz hrw.

WCh *hur- “enlarge (hole, well)”¹, “dig”²: Hs gūre¹, Bol gur².

LEC *hur- “make hole”: Or hura.

1376 *hur- “hole, pit”

Sem *hurr- “hole”¹, “grave”²: Akk hurru¹, Ug hr², Hbr hōr¹, Arab hurr¹, Hss herryat¹.

Eg hr “tomb” (n).

WCh *hir- “pit, hole”: Wrj gir-na, Kry gir, Miya agir, Paa ngir, Siri yeri, Jmb yira, Brm čir, Say gir, Buli yir, Pol gir.

From *huri-?

LEC *hur- “hole”: Or huraa.

Derived from *hur- “dig”.

1377 *huray- “palm tree”

Sem *harVy- “palm sprout”: Akk harū.

Assimilation of vowels.

CCh *yuray- “Deleb palm”: Msg hūrai, horai.

Rift *huray- “Borassus palm”: Iрq hūray.

1378 *huru^C- “steal”

Eg hwr^C “steal” (n).

Irregular laryngeal in late Eg. Vocalic -w-.

CCh *yur- “steal”: Chb *xul*, Bura *xula*, HBaza *yuli*, HNk *yuli*, FGl *yuli*, HGh *xuri*, FKi *yuři*, Gude *xuř-n*, FJ *xuř*, Mwu *uhuro*, Lame *hūra*.

The second syllable is lost in CCH.

1379 *hurVb- “bend”

Eg *ḥjb* “crooked” (med).

CCh *yurVb- “bend (down)": Mafa *hurv-*.

1380 *hut- “dig, scratch”

Sem *hut- “dig”¹, “make signs on the ground”²: Akk *haṭātu*¹ [-u-], Hss *ḥṭāt*², Mhr *ḥet*², Shh *ḥet*².

Dhl *hud-* “dig”.

Connected with *hat- “dig”.

1381 *hüdad- “stream, river”

Sem *hidVd- “narrow river-bed”: Jib *hided*.

Based on *had(d)- “rivulet” (Arab *ḥadd-*)?

WCh *hudad- “stream, flow”: Hs *gudāda*.

1382 *hVbuč- “be angry”

Sem *hVbuč- “be angry, be malicious”: Arab *ḥbūt* [-u-].

WCh *HVbuči- “angry, bad”: Sura *bīš*, Ang *bīs*.

Voiced *b-* in Sura and Ang point out to a preceding syllable.

1383 *hVčun- “be hard”

Sem *hVčun- “be hard”: Arab *ḥṣn* [-u-].

Assimilation of vowels in *hačan-.

CCh *fVn-H- “hardness”: Masa *šege*.

Metathesis of the laryngeal. Note the development of *-n-H- into -ŋ-.

1384 *hVčar- “be green”

Sem *hVčar- “be green”: Arab *ḥdr* [-a-].

WCh *ḥVr- “green, unripe”: Ngz *šər-ət*.

Complete loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

*hV- may be a prefix. Any connection with *hVčeb- “be green”?

1385 *hVčeb- “be green”

Sem *hVčib- “be green”¹, “paint” (v.)²: Akk *haṣābu*¹, Arab *ḥdb* [-i-]².

CCh *(HV)žyab- “green”: Log *žebara*.

Auslaut -ā in Log may reflect metathesis of the laryngeal and further lengthening of the vowel.

1386 *hVf- “break”

Sem *hVpVj- “break”: Akk *heplū*.

Based on biconsonantal *hVp-.

Eg *ḥfhy* “break (a statue)” (sait).

Reduplication.

1387 *hVl- “close, lock”

Sem *hVl- “lock” (v.): Akk *halālu*.

Eg *hn* “close” (XXII).

Irregular *h-* resulting from *h- in late Eg.

1388 *hVlVy- “shine”

Sem *hVlVj- “be light”: Akk *heļlū*.

Eg *ḥsy* “shine” (XVIII).

Irregular *h-*.

1389 *hVn- “preserve, keep”

Sem *han- “storage place”: Jib *han*.

Deverbative?

CCh *γVn- “preserve, keep, store”: Mafa *hən*.

1390 *hVpač- “calf” (anat.)

Eg *ḥpš* “calf” (pyr).

WCh *pVhač- “calf”: Mnt poyas.
Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *pVhač-.

1391 *hVsik- “cut, pierce”

Sem *hVšik- “pierce”: Arab h̥sq [-i-].
ECh *sik- “cut”: Brg sikki.
Rift *sik- “cut”: Irlq siq-.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal in ECh and Rift.

1392 *hVtik- “cut, divide”

Sem *hVtVk- “cut off”: Akk hatāku, Hbr h̥tk.
WCh *tik- “divide”: Bol tikk-.
Cf. *tik- “half” (Bol tika, Dera tik, Tng tik-t).
CCh *tik- “divide”: FM tik, Mrg tikiya.
The anlaut laryngeal is lost.
*hV- may be a prefix.

1393 *hVtVm- “close”

Sem *hVtVm- “stop up”: Akk haṭamu.
Eg h̥tm “close” (pyr).
Cf. a metathesized deverbal in CCh *tVrum- “dam”: Log txum.

1394 *hVwar-/*hVyar- “be good”

Sem *h̥ir- “be favorable”: Arab h̥yr [-i-].
CCh *χwar- < *γVwar- “good”: Gava χwara.
Irregular laryngeal.
Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1395 *hVwit-/hVyit- “sew, tie”

Sem *h̥üt-/h̥yt- “sew”: Aram h̥wt, Arab h̥yt [-i-], Hss ḥeyōt, Mhr ḥetō,
Shh hate.

WCh *hVwit- “untie”: Bks hwet.
SA *hid- “attach camels in Indian file”: Afar hid- .
Contraction.

LEC *hit- “tie”: Som hed-, hid-, Or hid- , Rnd hid-, Kon hid-, Gid hid-, Arb hid-.
HEC *hit- “tie”: Bmb hid-.
Rift *hed- “tie”: Alg heed-.
Irregular *-d-.

Dhl hud- “sew”.
Contraction. Irregular -d-.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-. Irregular auslaut stops in Rift and Dhl may be indications of their being loanwords from other Cush branches.

1396 *hVwVk-/*hVyVk- “go”

Sem *hūk- “go”: Akk h̥uqu.
HEC *hik- < *hVyVk- “approach”: Bmb hiik-.
Contraction.
Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1397 *hVyVt- “see, watch”

Sem *hit- “observe”: Akk h̥atu.
Eg h̥ty “see” (BD).
Metathesis. -t- < *-t- is regular.
An alternative reconstruction is *hVtVy-.

* k

1398 *ka²- “game”

Eg t̥.w “game” (sait).
Note the palatalization of *k-.
WCh *ka²aw- “game”: Ngz kāwa.
Suffix *-aw-.

1399 *ka³-/*kaw- “bull”

Eg *kɔ* “bull” (pyr), Copt *ko id.: OCopt *ko*.
CCh *kaw- “bull”: Glv *kawa*, Gava *kawa*, Mnd *kawa*.

Consonantal alternation *-³- ~ *-w-.

1400 *ka³- “say, shout”

Eg *kɔ* “say” (NK).
CCh *ka³- “say, call”: Log *ka*, Bud *ka žu*, HNk *ka-*, HF *ka-*, Tera *ga*.
ECh *ka³-/*kaw- “say”: Tum *kā*, Dng *kāwe*, Mubi *kā*.
Dhl *kaa^c* “shout”.
-^c- reflecting *-³-?
Rift *kaw- “tell”: Bur *kaw-*.

1401 *ka³oc- “vessel”

Sem *ka³s- “vessel for beer”¹, “bowl”²: Akk *kāsu*¹, Arab *ka³s-*²,
Hbr *kōs*².
Eg *kɔs* “vessel” (I).
WCh *kwac- “kind of a drum”: Hs *kōčō*.
Contraction from *ka³wac-.
CCh *kwac- “quiver”: Hwn *kwasa-ra*, Gbn *kwic̥i-te*, Boka *kwes-tə*,
Wmd *kwaza*, Chb *kwaza*, Mrg *kwaza*, Gude *kwaza*, Mwl *koso-ro*,
Bch *kwoso-to*, FJ *kwəza*, Gudu *kwāza*.
Contraction from *ka³wac-?

1402 *ka³up- “cover, close”

Eg *skɔp* “cover” (caus.), Dem *kp* “cover”, Copt *kōp “hide”: Boh *kōp*, Shd *kōp*.
Cf. reduplicated *kɔpɔp* “cover (with butter, oil)” (sarc.).
WCh *kV²up- “cover, thatch”¹, “wrap”²: Sura *kup*¹, Ang *kūp*¹,
Mpn *kūp*².
CCh *kap- “cover (with cloth)": Mafa *kap*.
Contraction fro *kaHup-.
Wrz *kup- “close”: Gaw *kup*.
Dhl *kupi-* “cover”.
Rift *kuf- “close, shut”: Kwz *kuf-um-*.

Semantic syncretism of “close”, “shut” and “cover” as in Slav **kryti*.

1403 *ka³Vn- “be true”

Sem *kV²Vn- “be true”: Akk *kānu*.
CCh *kan- “true”¹, “truth”²: Bch *kana*¹, Bud *kani*².
From *kaHVn-.

1404 *kab- “burn, roast”

Sem *kVb- “burn”¹, “smoulder”²: Akk *kabābu*¹, Hbr *kby*²,
Arab *kbw*².
Various formations based on biconsonantal *kVb-.
CCh *kab- “roast”: Bud *kabē*.

Cf. Eg *kb* “warm up” (gr) with an unexpected emphatic in the
anlaut.

1405 *kab- “go, follow”

WCh *kwab- < *kab- “go”: Mnt *kop*, Bol *kob-*.
*a > *wa under the influence of the following labial.
Mgg *khabi* “follow”.

1406 *kab- “shoe, sandal”

Eg *tb.t*, *tbw* “sandal” (pyr).
Note the palatalization of *k-.
WCh *kab- “shoes”: Ang *kāp*.
LEC *kab-/*kob- “shoe, sandal”: Som *kab*, Or *kobe*, Boni *kob*, Rnd *kob*, Arb *kobo*, Kon *xop-to*.
Secondary -o- before a labial.
Wrz *xop- “shoe, sandal”: Gaw *xope*.
Borrowed from LEC?

An old *Wanderwort*. Any relation to *kab- “go, follow”?

1407 *kab-/*kib- “(gourd) vessel”

Eg *kb* “vessel” (n).

WCh **kab-* “small calabash”: Hs *kābō*.
Dhl *kiþo* “gourd”.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

1408 *kabel-/kaber- “shoe, sandal”

ECh **kVb-Vr-* “shoes”: Gbr *kob-oro*, Kbl *kob-ro*.
SA **kab-el-* “shoe, sandal”: Afar *kabel*.

Derived from **kab-* “shoe, sandal”.

1409 *kaber- “bull, buffalo”

CCh **kabyar-* “bull”: Bud *käber*.
HEC **kobir-* “buffalo”: Had *kobira*.

Secondary **o* < **a* before a labial.

1410 *kabVr- “be thick”

Sem **kVbur-* “be big, be thick”: Akk *kabāru*, Arab *kbr [-u-]*.
Secondary **u-?*
WCh **kabVr-* “thickness”: Hs *kabī*.

1411 *kac- “cut, tear”

Sem **kVsVh-* “cut”: Hbr *ksh*, Arab *ksh*.
Based on the original biconsonantal **kVs-?*
WCh **kac-* “snap (thread, rope)": Hs *kaça*.
Rift **ka³as-* “split”: Bur *ka³as-*.

Typical development of the inner vowel into a cluster with a middle laryngeal in Rift.

1412 *kacaf- “metal”

Sem **kasp-* “silver”: Akk *kaspu*, Hbr *kesep*.
CCh **kVcaf-* “iron”¹, “sand containing iron”²: Log *xsāf*¹, Gis *mu-ksaf*².
Prefix **mu-* in Gis.

Names of metals are subject to semantic changes motivated by the history of the material culture, cf., e.g., Hitt *harašu*-

“bronze” borrowed from Akk *hurāsu* “gold” or Finn *vaski* “copper” borrowed from one of IE words for gold (cf. Arm *oski*, Tokh A *wäs*). Such fluctuations may be observed even within one language, cf. Skt *loha-* “copper” and “iron”.

1413 *kaf- “descendants, clan”

WCh **kwaf-* < **kafwa-* “inheritance”: Mpn *kōp*.
Wrz **kaf-* “clan”: Gaw *kaf-ko*.

Cf. Ir *sliocht* “descendants, race, family” ~ MIr *slicht* “trace, track” and, on the other hand, Russ *nasledstvo* “inheritance, heritage” < *sled* “trace”.

1414 *kahVp- “hole”

Sem **kahp-* “cavern”: Arab *kahf-*.
Copt **kēpi* “vault, cave”: Boh *k'ēpi*, Shd *kēpe*.
Not attested in Eg.
WCh **kap-* < **kaHVp-* “hole”: Hs *kafā*.
Contraction.
Wrz **kap-* “irrigation ditch”: Gaw *kap-ko*.
A loanword?

Cf. Eg *tph.t* “hole” (pyr) with a different laryngeal and palatalized *t* < **k*. Metathesis of the original **kahep-* or **kahop-*?

1415 *kah- “house”

Sem **kah-/*kuh-* “hut”: Arab *kah-*, *kuh-*.
Secondary variant in *kuh-*.
WCh **kah-* “house (with clay walls)": Hs *kago*, Gwn *kago*.
SA **keH-* “place”: Afar *kee*.
From **kaHe-*.

1416 *kakar- “circle, ring”

Sem **kakkar-/*kikkar-* “round bread, disk”: Akk *kakkaru*, Hbr *kikkār*.
ECh **kakVr-* “arm-ring, bracelet”: Kera *kaakəray*.

Partial reduplication.

1417 *ka-kul- “basket”

Sem **kul-kul*- “basket”: Akk *kukkullu*.

Assimilation of vowels.

CCh **kV̥kVl*-/**kulV̥k*- “basket”: Dgh *kwulge*, Nak *klogo*, Gava *kwulekha*, Mus *kekele*.

Some forms underwent metathesis.

Rift **kakul*- “half-calabash”: Kwz *kakul-eto*.

Derived from **kol*- “gourd, calabash”.

1418 *kal- “go”

Berb **kVl*- “go, march”: Siwa *u-kel*, Ntf *ā-kəl*, Mns *xel*.

CCh **kal*- “run, go (quickly)”: Mba *kal*, Mafa *kəl*, Gis *kal*.

ECh **kVl*- “enter”: Kera *kele*.

Cf. Dhl *kihl*- “run”?

1419 *kal- “female in-law”

Sem **kall*- “daughter-in-law”¹, “bride”²; Akk *kallātu*¹, Ug *kl-t*², Hbr *kallā*¹, Aram (Syr) *kallatō*¹.

WCh **kalya*- “woman”: Zem *kal*, Zar *kəl*, Zak *kyel*, Buu *kəli*, Dok *kəli*.

Cf. Hs *kōlō* “daughters”.

Rift **kwala*³- “widow” (Irq *kwala*³*o*, Alg *kwa³al*- *ito*³*o*, Bur *kwa³al-ito*³*o*, Asa *kala³ayi*) may also belong to this root and reflect **kol*- together with Hs.

1420 *kalah- “go”

CCh **ka-kV̥Vh*- “return, retire, go slowly”: Mofu *kakəlh*.

Partial reduplication.

SA **kalah*- “travel”: Saho *kalaah*, *kalaah*.

Derived from **kal*- “go”.

1421 *kalem-/*kulem- “charcoal”

CCh **kimyal*- “charcoal”: Bnn *kimela*, BM *kimil-na*.

Metathesis.

ECh **kulim*- “charcoal”: Dng *kulmo*, Mig *kolmo*, Bid *kilmo*, Br̥g *kilmo*, Mubi *kilim*.

Rift **kalem*- “charcoal”: Kwz *kalem-uko*.

Alternation **a* ~ **u*.

1422 *kalim- “insect”

Sem **kalm*- “insect”¹, “louse”²; Akk *kalmatu*¹, Aram *kalmatā*².

SA **kilim*- “tick”: Saho *kilim*, Afar *kilim*.

Assimilation of vowels.

1423 *kalVy- “vessel”

Sem **kalVy*- “vessel”: Akk *kalū*, Hbr *k'lī*.

WCh **kyal*- < **kayal*- “pot”: Dera *kile*, Ngm *kyelle*, Kr *keli*.
Metathesis.

CCh **kalway*- “pot”: Bud *kaloē*.

LEC **kill*- “small bowl”: Or *killa*.

Contraction of a metathetic form.

An alternative reconstruction may be **kaVyl*- . Any relation to **kol*- “gourd, calabash”?

1424 *kama³-/*kamay- “food”

Eg *kny* “food” (gr).

WCh **kamam*- “snack”: Hs *kāmāmā*.

Partial reduplication of metathetic **kām*- < **kaHam*-.

ECh **ka³am*- “mush”: Tum *kām*.

Metathesis. Cf. **kwam*- “eat”: Smr *kwam*, Mkk *koome*.

An alternative reconstruction is **ka³am*-/**kayam*-.

1425 *kan- “dog”

ECh **kanya*- “dog”: Dng *kanya*, Jegu *kany-*.

Omot **kan*- “dog”: Ome *kana*, *kanaa*, Mao *kano*.

A morphonological variant of **kun*- id., **küHen*- id.

1426 *kanap- “wing”

Sem **kanap*- “wing”: Akk *kappu*, Ug *kn̪*, Hbr *kānāp*, Aram (Syr) *ken̪pō*, Arab *kanaf*, Gz *kənf*.

Agaw **kan(V)p*-/**kin(V)p*- “wing”: Bil *kanfi*, Xmt *kenfaa*, Kwr *kamb*, Kem *kāmbi*, Aun *kenfii*.

Traces of *i*-grade in Xmt and Aun.

1427 *kanpar-/*kanpur- “lip, muzzle”

Berb **kVnfur*- “lip, muzzle”: Ntf *a-kenfur*, Snus *a- kenfur*. WCh *kapur*- “mouth”: Mnt *kapur*.

Agaw **kanpar*- “lip”: Bil *kanfər*, Kwr *kanpər*, Kem *kəmbər*, Aun *kanfar*.

SA **kamfer*- “muzzle”: Saho *kamfer*.

Assimilation of *-np- > *-mf-.

LEC **gafur*- “muzzle”: Som *gafuur*.

Irregular *g- < *k- and loss of inlaut *-n-. An expressive form with irregular phonetic changes or a loanword?

1428 *kap- “hand”

Sem **kapp*- “hand”: Akk *kappu*, Ug *kp*, Hbr *kap*, Aram (Syr) *kappō*, Arab *kaff*, Hss *kef*, Mhr *kef*.

Eg *kp* “enemy’s hands separated from his arms; cut off hand” (n).

1429 *kap- “earth”

WCh **kapu*- “red sorrel”: Mpn *kupu*.

Wrz **kap*- “earth”: Gaw *kappe*.

1430 *kap- “house”

Sem **kupp*- “building”: Akk *kuppātu*.

Note *u.

Eg *kʒp* “house” (MK).

Vocalic -ʒ-.

WCh **kap*- “hut”: Hs *kafē*.

CCh **kVp*- “house”: Tera *kipi*.

Connected with **kaup*- “cover, close”?

1431 *kapa²- “move, go”

Sem **kVpa²*- “go away”: Arab *kf²* [-a-].

WCh **kap*- “come”: Mnt *kop*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

1432 *kar- “lamb”

Sem **karr*- “lamb”¹, “fattened lamb, ram”²: Akk *karru*¹, Ug *kr*¹, Hbr *kar*².

Berb **kVrVw*-/**kVrVy*- “lamb”¹, “young ram”²: Ayr *a-kərwa*¹, Twl *a-kərwa*¹, Sml *i-kru*², Kby *i-kərri*¹.

Derivative in *-w-/*-y-. Cf. WCh?

WCh **karwa*- “sheep”¹, “lamb, bull”²: Wnd *karo*¹, Tng *karwa*².

LEC **kar*- “heifer goats” (coll.): Arb *kaarij*.

1433 *kar- “sun”

Sem **karar*- “day heat”: Akk *kararū*.

Partial reduplication.

WCh **kar*- “sun”: Bele *kaara*.

1434 *kar-/*kayar- “dog”

WCh **kar*-/**kayar*- “dog”: Hs *karē*, Brw *kəra*, Say *kara*, Bks *kyara*, Klr *gyara*, DB *čira*.

CCh **kīr*- < **kVyVr*- “dog”: Lmn *kīrre*, Mnd *kəre*, Suk *kīrra*, Gid *kəre*.

SA **kar*- “dog”: Saho *kare*.

LEC **kaʃyjir*- “dog”: Arb *kair*, *ker*.

Secondary *-i- after *-y-.

Wrz **xaʃyjar*- “dog”: War *χero*, Gaw *haaro*, Gob *heero*, Cam *karo*.

**kayar*- seems to be a secondary formation based on **kar*- preserved in SA and, to some extent, in WCh.

1435 *karić- “belly”

Sem **kariš*- “belly”: Akk *karšu*, Hbr *kārēš*, Aram (Syr) *karsō*, Arab *kariš*, Gz *karš*, Hss *kērēš*, Mhr *kēres*, Shh *šurs*.

Wrz *korVs- “meat”: Gaw *korse*.

Vocalism is not clear.

Semantically, the connection between “meat” and various words for inner organs may be corroborated by such IE correspondences as ON *kjöt* “meat” ~ Skt *guda-* “intestines”.

1436 *kas- “fall”

Sem *nVkuš- “turn over”¹, “fall”²: Arab *nks* [-u-]¹, Jib *nkos*².

Prefix *nV- with modified root vocalism.

CCh *kas- “fall”: Msg *kasa*.

1437 *kat- “back”

ECh *kat- “back”: Bid *kate*.

Rift *kat- “cow’s hump”: Alg *kata*, Bur *kata-ŋ*.

1438 *kat- “be small”

Sem *kVl- “weak”: Akk *katū*.

Eg *kt* “small” (MK).

WCh *kat- “small”: Sura *kat*, Mpn *kat*.

Cf. WCh *kwati- “small, narrow” (Ang *kwit*) and CCh *kwati- “small” (Mafa *kwite’e*) reflecting a different root vowel.

1439 *kat- “move, go”

Eg *ktkt* “move” (Amar).

Reduplication.

ECh *kat- “go, go out”¹, “follow”²: Mubi *kāt*¹, Brg *kaati*¹, Bid *kaat*¹, Kwn *kote*².

LEC *kat- “run”: Or *kaat-*.

Omot *kat- “hurry, hasten”: Kaf *kaat-*, Mch *kaata-*, Bwo *kat-*.

ECh, LEC and Omot may reflect a prototype with an inlaut laryngeal *kaHat-/*kawat-. Cf. also in WCh: Hs *katākatā* “first efforts of a child to walk”.

1440 *katum- “metal”

Sem *kVtm- “gold”: Hbr *ketem*.

WCh *katum- “pig of iron”: Hs *katūmā*.

See our notes to *kacaf- “metal”.

1441 *kaw- “set fire”

Sem *kūy- “burn”¹, “kindle fire”²: Akk *kawū*¹, Hbr *kwy*¹, Arab *kwy* [-i-]².

Based on *kVw-.

WCh *kaw-/kawVy- “roast”: Tng *kawe*, Wrj *kaw*, Jmb *kaw*, Miya *kaw*, Kry *kaw*, Paa *ku*, Cagu *kuwa*, Siri *ku*, Ngz *kayu*.

Cf. a similar structure with final *-y- in Sem.

CCh *ku/w/- “be hot”: Log *kku*.

Cf. *kuw- “fire, hotness” (LPe *kwu*, Suk *khu*, Bnn *kuwa*, Zime *ku*).

ECh *kVwiy- “set fire, fry, burn”: Lele *kūy*, Mubi *kewī*, Tbn *kūyē*, Kera *ki*.

Cf. Sem and WCh forms in *-y-.

There are indications of a parallel variant that may be reconstructed as *kawVy-.

1442 *ke^cVc- “be angry”

Sem *kVVs- “be ill-tempered”: Hbr *k̥s*.

Eg *khs* “anger” (XVIII).

Irregular laryngeal.

ECh *kyas- < *kyahVs- “angry”: Sok *kesi kesi*.

1443 *ken- “cereal”

Sem *kin- “cereal”: Akk *kinītu*.

WCh *kyan- “seed”: Ang *kēn*.

1444 *ken- “know, learn”

Eg *tny* “learn” (MK).

Palatalized *k- before a middle vowel.

ECh *kwan- < *kyanu- “knowledge”: Mkk *konya*.

Bed *kan-* “know”.

Unclear *-a-*.

Agaw **kan-t-/*kin-t-* “learn”¹, “see”²: Bil *kən-t-*¹, Xmr *kin-t-*¹, Kwr *kin-t-*¹, Aun *kan-t-*².

HEC **ken-* “know”: Had *ken-*.

Cf. Sem **kVhan-/*kVhun-* “foretell, predict”: Arab *khn* [-*a-*, -*u-*].

1445 *kenah- “darkness”

Eg *knh.w* “darkness” (BD).

No traces of palatalization!

ECh **kyanaH-* “night”: Nch *kenā*.

1446 *kenum- “darkness”

Eg *km̥.t* “darkness” (BD).

No traces of palatalization!

CCh **kyanum-* “night”: Bud *kenum*.

ECh **kyalVm-* “shadow”: Mig *kelmo*, Mkk *kelēmo*, Sok *kilmio*.
*-*l*- < HS *-*n*- dissimilated before *-*m*-.

Related to **kenah-* “darkness”.

1447 *ket- “tie”

Eg *tt* “untie, disengage” (n).

Palatalization of **k*-.

ECh **kyat-* “tie”: Mkk *kette*, g̥itte.

1448 *kew-/*key- “wind”

Eg *t̥w* “wind, air” (pyr), Copt **t'ēw* “wind, air”: Boh *t'ēou*, Shd *tēu*.

Vocalic -*y*-.

WCh **kyay-* “wind”: Paa *key*.

Consonantal alternation *-*w*- ~ *-*y*-.

1449 *ki- “leg”

Eg *tyly* “leg” (BD).

Reduplication. Palatalization of **k*-.

WCh **ki-* “hip, thigh”: Sura *či*, Ang *či*, Chip *ši*.

Palatalization of **k*- before *-*i*-.

1450 *ki²- “man, child”

Eg *t̥y* “man” (pyr).

Vocalic -*y*. Note the palatalization of **k*-.

ECh **ki²*- “child”: Gbr *kie*.

1451 *ki²- “put on (clothes)”

Eg *t̥y* “put on (clothes)” (NK).

Note the palatalization of **k*-.

CCh **ka²-/*ki²-* “put on (clothes)": Gis *ki*, Gudu *kā*, Nza *ka²a*, Bch *kā*.

**ka²*- goes back to **ki²a*-.

Cf. LEC **ka²-/*kaw-* “place, put, lay” (Or *kaaya*, Arb *kaw-*).

1452 *ki²Vd- “earth, ground”

Sem **kīd-* “outside region”: Akk *kīdu*.

ECh **kid-* < **kiHVd-* “earth, ground”: Mig *kida*, Brg *kidō*, Mubi *kiđi*, Dng *kiđa*.

Emphatization of *-*d*- under the influence of the laryngeal.

1453 *kič- “bite”

Sem **nVkVl-* “bite”: Aram (Syr) *nkt*, Gz *nks*.

Prefix **nV-*.

Berb **kVs-* “bite”: Ahg *əks*.

HEC **kis-* “bite”: Sid *kis-*.

Irregular -*s*-.

1454 *kič- “basket, container”

WCh **kuč-* “basket”: Fyer *kučči*, Ank *ta-kuči*, Mpn *kači*.

-u- from HS *ū?

Agaw *kič- “basket”: Xmr *kizaa*, Kem *kišaa*.
LEC *kiš- “sack”: Som *kiš*, Or *keesaa*.

1455 *kil- “fence”

WCh *kil- “fence”: Hs *killā*.

Cf. Brm *kwal* “house”, Bks *kyel* “place”, DB *kil* id., Buli *kila* id.

LEC *kel- “compound, fence”: Or *kellaa*.

Cf. also ECh *kul- “hut, town” (Lele *kul*, Kera *kuli*, Smr *kūlū*, Kwn *kūlū*).

1456 *kilam- “ivory”

Sem *kilām- “ivory”: Akk *kilāmu*, *gilāmu*.

Eg *kmry* “ivory” (n).

Metathesis.

Ancient *Wanderwort*? The alternative reconstruction is *kimal-.

1457 *kilbab-/*kirbab- “insect”

Sem *kulbāb- “ant”: Akk *kulbābu*.

*u < *i under the influence of *b.

CCh *kirbab- “flea”: Bud *kirbābo*.

Irregular alternation of liquids. Partial reduplication?

1458 *kin- “egg”

Sem *mV-kan- “lay eggs”: Arab *mkn* [-a-].

Derivative with a prefix *mV- and modified vocalism.

WCh *kin- “egg”: Diri *akin*.

LEC *u-kun- “egg”: Som (dial.) *ukun*, *ukkun*, Rnd *ukun*.

Prefix *u-. Assimilation from *u-kin-. This word was obviously influenced by another LEC word for “egg” (cf. Som *ugah* and the like).

Relation to Rift *kan- “egg” (Irq *qanhi*, Alg *qana'i*, Bur *qanaya*) doubtful in view of the initial *k-.

1459 *kin- “count”

Eg *tñw* “count” (pyr).

Suffix -w?

WCh *kinu- “count”: Mnt *kūn*, Wrj *kin-*, Kry *kin-*, Miya *kēn-*, Paa *kēn-*, Cagu *kēn-*, Siri *kēnu*, Mbu *kēn*, Jmb *kēn*.

Secondary emphatic?

Irregular alternation *k ~ *k.

1460 *kir- “steal”

WCh *kir- “steal”: Wrj *kir-ai*, Kry *kir*, Mbu *kir*, Paa *kēra*, Jmb *kēra*, Miya *akir*, Siri *kēri*, Ngz *kēru*, Bade *kēlu*.

Wrz *kere^c- “steal”: Gaw *kere^c-*.

Secondary -e^c-?

1461 *kirim- “genitals”

Sem *kirim- “womb”: Akk *kirimu*.

Eg *t̪m* “foreskin” (MK).

Note -j- < *-r-.

Semantic development may be problematic.

1462 *kir-kar- “camel”

Sem *kir-kār- “she-camel”: Hbr *kirkārā*.

Berb *kVr-kar- “camels” (pl.): Ayr *i-kərkər*, Twl *i-kərkər*.

Reduplication. Related to Dhl *kiri* “giraffe”?

1463 *kiz- “container”

Eg *tz.t* “box” (OK).

Palatalization of *k-.

Agaw *kiz- “basket”: Xmr *kizaa*, *kižaa*.

1464 *ko-ko- “vessel”

Eg *tt* “vessel” (n).

Palatalization of *k-.

WCh **kwak*- “pot”: Gera *kwaka*.

From **kwakwa*-?

CCh **kwakway*- “calabash”: Mtk *kokway*.

Stem **kwakwa*- with a suffix *-ay-.

Reduplication. The original root may be preserved in ECh **kay*- “pot”: Mkk *keyye*.

1465 **ko³af*- “door, gate”

WCh **kwa³af*- “doorway, gateway”: Hs *kōfa*.

Rift **ka³af*- “door, gate”: Bur *ka³afu*, Kwz *ka³af-uko*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from **af*- “mouth” with a prefix **ko*-?

1466 **kob*- “bend”

Sem **nVkub*- “incline, bend”: Arab *nkb* [-u-].

Prefix **nV*- Cf. Arab *kbb* [-u-] “upturn”.

CCh **kwab-ay*- “bend”: Bud *kobei-hi*.

1467 **koč*- “be big”

Sem **kVl*- “be massive”: Akk *kaššu*.

WCh **kvac*- “high, long”: Fyer *koos*.

CCh **kvac*- “many, much”: Mba *kočo*.

1468 **koča³*- “peel, tear”

Sem **kVsa³*- “peel”: Arab *ks³* [-a-].

WCh **kwal*- “tear”: Bul *kwəšu*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

1469 **kod*- “work, be tired”

Sem **kud*- “work (hard), be tired”: Arab *kdd* [-u-].

ECh **kad*- “be tired”¹, “be tired (of feet)”²: Sok *kadi*¹, Mkk *gidde*.

Secondary emphatization in Mkk (reflecting **kadyaH*-?).

Vocalism *-a- of a stative.

Wrz **kod*- “work”: Gaw *koðað*.

Partial reduplication.

1470 **ko³ar*- “drive away”

Sem **kVar*- “drive, push”: Arab *k³r* [-a-].

WCh **kwaHar*- “drive away”: Hs *kōrā*, Buli *karu*.

Cf. CCh **kar-uw*- “hunt” (FKi *karuwa*).

1471 **koh*- “egg”

WCh **kwah*- < **kwah*- “egg”: Hs *kwai*, Grk *nkie*.

Shift of the emphatization. Prefix in Grk.

Bed *kwahi* “egg”.

Wrz **u-kah*- “egg”: Gaw *ukāhe*.

Probably, Wrz does not belong here if it is related to Som *ugah* id. and the like.

1472 **kohan*- “shine; light”

Eg *thn* “shine” (pyr).

Palatalization of **k*-.

WCh **kwan-H*- “light, day”: Tng *kəŋ*, DB *ma-kon*.

Metathesis. Prefix **ma*- in DB.

Wrz **kan*- < **kVHan*- “day”: Gaw *kane*.

1473 **kol*- “gourd, calabash”

Eg *tɔ.t* “vessel” (OK).

Palatalization of **k*- Note -ɔ- < *-l-.

WCh **kwal*- “calabash”: Hs *kullu*, Bol *kula*, Tng *kwali*, Pero *kwali*.

Cf. Hs *kwala* “metal water-bottle” and, with partial reduplication *kōlōlō* “kind of bottle-gourd”.

CCh **kwal*- “calabash, pot”: Gvo *kwəla*, HGh *kuli*.

ECh **kwal*- “jug”¹, “pot”²: Bid *kolle*¹, Mubi *kōlī*², Sok *kō-kolo*².

Reduplication in Sok. Cf. Mig *kolo-ngane* “clay mug”.

LEC **V-kol*- “skin bucket”: Or *okolee*.

Prefix **V*-.

1474 *kol- “return, go around”

WCh **kwal-* “return”: Bele *kolu-*.

LEC **koll-* “go around, run here and there”: Or *kolla-a*.

Related to **kal-* “go”?

1475 *kolab- “container”

Sem **kVlūb-* “basket”: Hbr *k'lūb*.

Secondary vocalism?

Eg *lrb* “vessel” (n), *l'b* (XVIII).

Loanword from Sem?

WCh **kwalab-* “glass bottle”: Hs *kwalabā*.

CCh **kwalab-* “bottle”: Mafa *kwalaba*.

Hs loanword?

Derived from **kol-* “gourd, calabash”.

1476 *kom- “vessel”

Eg *km.ty* “vessel” (XVIII).

No traces of palatalization.

WCh **kwam-* “kind of calabash or gourd”: Hs *kōmō*.

CCh **kwam-* “calabash”: Bud *komo*.

1477 *kom- “cereal”

Eg *k3m.wt.t* “barley” (BD).

No traces of palatalization.

WCh **kwam-* “peanut”¹, “maize”²: Sura *kom*¹, Pero *koomo*².

CCh **kwam-* “guinea corn”: Nza *k'wəmə*.

Cf. WCh **kima-* “grain”: Mnt *siem*, Brm *kim*?

1478 *kom- “fowl”

Sem **kumVy-* “waterfowl”: Akk *kumū*.

WCh **kwam-* “old hen or guinea-fowl”¹, “hen”²: Hs *kwamma*¹, Tng *kom*², Bol *kom*².

1479 *kom- “cattle”

WCh **kwam-* “cow”¹, “bull”²: Bol *kwəm*¹, Krk *kwam*¹, Ngm *kwəm*¹, Ngz *kwam*², Bade *kwam*².

CCh **kum-* < **kwamu-* “meat”: Brm *kum*, Chb *kum*, Mrg *kum*, Klb *kum*, Wmd *kumu*.

ECh **kwama-* “buffalo”¹, “meat”²: Sok *kām*¹, Dng *kuma*², Mubi *kome*².

Agaw **kim-* “cattle, cow”: Bil *kim*, Xmr *kim*, Kwr *kim*, Dmb *kim*, Kem *kemaa*, Aun *kemii*.

Innovative *-i-?

1480 *kor- “ass, donkey”

Sem **kurr-* “young of an ass, foal”: Arab *kurr-*.

WCh **kwar-* “ass, donkey”: Bol *koro*, Krk *kwaro*, Ngm *koro*, Ngz *kwara*, Bade *kōro-n*.

CCh **kwar-* “ass, donkey”: Tera *koro*, Gaa *kwari*, Gbn *kwari*, Hwn *kwara*, Klb *kwara*, Gude *kwara*, Gudu *kwara*, Bch *kwarey-to*, Bud *koro*, Msg *kurek*, Gid *koro*, Lame *karo*, LPe *koro*, Masa *koro-ta*, Bnn *kwara*.

Cf. also Nza *kərə* “horse”.

ECh **kwar-* “ass, donkey”: Smr *kora*, Tum *kora*, Ndm *kurō*, Nch *kora*, Kbl *kura*, Dor *kura*, Kwn *kurā*.

Omot **kur-* “ass, donkey”: Ome *kuraa*, Kaf *kuuroo*, Mch *kuro*, Gim *kur*.

1481 *kor- “(be) round”

Sem **kur-* “ball”: Arab *kur-at-*.

Cf. Arab *krw* [-u-] “give spherical form to smth.”.

Note the anomalous morphological structure of the noun.

WCh **kwar-kwar-* “round”: Maha *korkor*.

Reduplication.

Cf. Dhl *kiir-oos-* “make in a ball”.

1482 *kor- “be angry”

Sem **kVrVh-* “be unhappy, be disgusted”¹, “hate”²: Arab *krh*, Hss *kerōh*, Mhr *kerōh*, Shh *kereh*.

Based on biconsonantal *kVr-?

WCh *kwar- “hate, disgust”: Sura *kwar*.

Any relation to *kar- “punish”: Ang *kār*, Sura *kar*, Fyer *kar*? Agaw *kwar- “be angry”: Xmr *kwar-*, Kwr *kwar-*, Dmb *kwar-*, Aun *kwal-*.

SA *kur- “anger, wrath”: Saho *kuraa*.

Omot *kar- “be angry”: Kaf *kaar*.

The source of *-a- is not clear.

Dhl *kor-* “be in trouble”.

1483 *kora^c- “field”

Eg *tr*^c “field” (gr).

Palatalization of *k-.

WCh *kwaHar- “farm”: Bol *koori*, Ngm *kori*, Pero *kuuri*.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is *ko^car-.

1484 *kos- “tooth”

Eg *ts* “tooth” (MK).

Palatalization of *k-.

Bed *koos* “tooth”.

Rift *ko³os- “molar”: Kwz *ko³os-iko*.

Cf. Irg *goso* “incisor”? Note the inlaut laryngeal in *- o³o- developed from *-o-.

Connected with *kos- “pierce, cut”?

1485 *kos- “pierce, cut”

WCh *kVs- “cut (with a knife)": Paa *kos*.

ECh *kyas- < *kwasi- “pierce”: Kwn *kesi*.

Omot *koš- “pierce”: Mch *kossi*, Bwo *koš-*.

1486 *ko₃- “knot, unite”

Sem *kuz- “unite, collect”: Arab *kwz* [-a-].

Based on *kVz-.

Eg *tz* “knot (v.)” (a), “unite” (n).

Palatalization of *k- > t- may be caused by a rounded vowel.

1487 *ko₃- “be dry”

Sem *kuz- “be dry”: Arab *kzz* [-u-].

CCh *kaž- “dry up”: Bud *kažu*.

Unexpected *-a-.

ECh *kV₃- “dry up”: Mkk *kođe*, *gudđe*.

1488 *kub- “house”

Sem *kūb- “building”: Akk *kūbu*.

ECh *kub- “straw hut”: Smr *kubi*.

1489 *kuc- “clothes”

Sem *kus- “kind of clothes”: Akk *kusītu*, Ug *ks-t*.

Eg *kɔ̃s* “kind of clothes” (I).

-ɔ̃- may reflect a vowel.

Cf. WCh *kic- “plait” (Hs *kiçē*), ECh *kwas- “spin” (Tum *kɔ̃z*).

1490 *kučer- “fat, grease”

Sem *kučr- “suet”: Arab *kużr-*.

WCh *kučyar- “fat, grease”: Hs *kiče*, Bol *šidor*, Dera *šudot*, Ngm *šidár*.

1491 *kuf- “river”

Sem *kupp- “water spring”: Akk *kuppu*.

CCh *kuf- “river”¹, “lake”²: Gaa *kufa*¹, Gbn *kufa*², Chb *kufa*², Hwn *kufa-rā*¹.

1492 *kuha²- “speak, shout”

Eg *khɔ̃* “utter a cry” (MK).

Vocalic -ɔ̃.

WCh *kuh- “shout”: Dera *kui*, *kuhi*.

CCh *kV²ah- “speak”: Log *kāha*.

Metathesis.

1493 *kul- “kidney”

Sem **kuly-* “kidney”: Akk *kalītu*, Ug *klyt*, Hbr *k'lāyōt* (pl.), *kilyā*, Aram (Syr) *kulitō*, Arab *kuly-at-*, Gz *kʷəlīt*, Hss *kelīt*, Mhr *kelyūt*. CCh **kul-kul-* “kidney”: Gaa *kulkul-ara*.

Reduplication.

LEC **kal-/kulal-* “kidney”: Som *kalli*, Or *kalee*, *kulali-ti* (pl.), Kon *xalla*.

Cf. Arb *kal-anō* id.

Dhl *kalle* “kidney”.

From **kulal-*?

In Cush there exists a parallel formation **kel-*, cf. LEC **kel-* (Som *kellii*) and Omot **kel-* (Ome *kellawa*).

1494 *kulum- “fish”

WCh **kulVm-* “large fish”: Hs *kulmā*.

SA **kullum-* “fish”: Afar *kullum*, *kulluum*.

LEC **kullum-* “fish”: Som *kallumo* (pl.), Bay *kunnumi*.

Som *-a-* is secondary. Assimilation of sonants in Bay.

Any connection with Sem **kall-* “fish, whale” (Shh *kāl*, Mhr *kell*)?

1495 *kulup- “worm, crocodile”

Sem **kulup-* “worm”: Akk *kuluppu*.

Eg *kɔp.w* “crocodile” (MK).

-ɔ- goes back to **-l-*.

Related to **kulum-* “fish”?

1496 *kum- “be black”

Eg *km* “black” (pyr), Copt **kame* “black”: Boh *k'ame*, Shd *kame*.

Wrz **kum-* “black”: Gaw *kumma*.

Cf. Agaw **kVm-* “be evening”: Aun *kəm-əŋ*.

1497 *kum- “take, get”

Sem **hVcum-* “take”: Akk *ekēmu*, Arab *ḥkm [-u-]*.

Prefix **hV-*.

CCh **kum-* “obtain”: FK *kum-anu*³, FG *kum-vvi*.

Rift **kom-* “have”¹, “grip”²: Irl *kom-*¹, Bur *kom-*¹, Asa *kom-*¹, Kzw *kom-os-*².

Dhl *kam-* “hold”.

Unexpected vocalism.

1498 *kun- “dog”

Berb **kun-* “dog”: Gua *cuna*.

Omot **kunan-* “dog”: Kaf *kunano*, Mch *kunano*.

Partial reduplication.

Related to **kan-*, **küHen-* id.

1499 *kunač- “cereal”

Sem **kunat-* “emmer”: Akk *kunāsu*, Aram (Syr) *kunnātā*.

CCh **kanVč-* “sorghum”: Log *kansē*.

Assimilation of vowels from **kanas-* < **kunas-*?

Derived from **ken-* “cereal”?

1500 *kunak- “tree”

Sem **kanak-* “kind of tree”: Akk *kanaktu*.

Assimilation of vowels.

WCh **kunak-* “sheanut tree”: Kry *kunnaku*.

1501 *kur- “boat”

Eg *kr* “boat” (n).

ECh **kur-ay-* “boat”: Smr *kuroi*.

1502 *kur- “river, lake”

WCh **kur-* “pond”: Ang *kur*.

ECh **kur-* “river”¹, “pond”², “lake”³: Smr *kuri*¹, Sok *korō*², Jegu *kürāye*³.

Agaw **kur-* “river”: Bil *kuraa*, Dmb *kuraa*, Kwr *kuraa*, Kem *kuraa*.

LEC **kur-* “rivulet”: Or *kuree*.

1503 *kur- “knife”

Eg *krkr* “knife” (gr).

Reduplication.

ECh **kur-* “knife”: Smr *kura*.

Rift **kirar-* “axe”: Bur *kirara*.

Partial reduplication with modified vocalism.

1504 *kur- “mountain”

WCh **kir-* < **kuri-* “hill”: Grk *kir*.

CCh **kur-* “mountain”: Ksr *kuř*, Log *kurr*.

LEC **kur-* “mountain”: Som *kur*.

1505 *kurak- “bird”

Sem **kurk-* “crane”: Akk *kurku*, Aram (Syr) *kurkayî*, Arab *kurk-îy-*, Gz *kwäräki*.

CCh **kurak-* “dove, francolin”: Mba *kurakay*, Gudu *kurku-to*, Nza *kurkute*, Lame *kuruk*, LPe *koroku*.

Secondary *-u-/o-* of the second syllable in Lame and LPe.

Descriptive stem.

1506 *kus- “be small”

Sem **wV_kVš-/*yV_kVš-* “become small”: Arab *wks*, *yks*.
Prefix **wV-/*yV-*.

WCh **kus-* “short”: Ank *kuss*.

CCh **kus-* “small”: Chb *ŋkusu*, Klb *kušu*, Mrg *kewušu*.
Prefix **nV-* in Chb.

1507 *kus- “rub, pound”

Sem **kuš-* “pound”: Arab *kss* [-*u-*].

WCh **kus-* “rub”: Mpn *kus*.

CCh **kwas-* “rub”: Tera *kwəš-ara*, Zgh *kas-duwe*.

Related to **kos-* “tooth”? Any connection with **kus-* “be small” (cf. ON *smār* “little” < IE **smē-* “rub”)?

1508 *kus- “meat, bull”

Berb **kus-* “meat”: Lib *kusu*.

WCh **kus-* “bull”: Sura *kus*, Ang *kus*, Mnt *kūs*.

Cf. ECh **kas-* “bull”: Bid *kas-kō*. Semantically, cf. an exact parallel in Av *gav-* “ox, cow” and also “meat”.

1509 *kuw- “be dark”

Eg *kkw* “dark” (pyr).

Partial reduplication.

WCh **kuw-* “dark”: Ang *pi-kwi*, Chip *pe-kowo*, Sura *koo*, Mpn *kūo*.
Prefix **pi-* in Ang and Chip.

1510 *kuw-/*kuy- “shout”

WCh **kuw-* “shout” (n.): Hs *kūwa*.

Agaw **kuy-* “emit sounds”: Aun *kay-ŋ*.

Consonantal alternation **-w-* ~ **-y-*.

1511 *küHen- “dog”

WCh **kuHen-* “dog”: Fyer *kweeg*.

Fyer *-ŋ* goes back to **-n-H-*.

Mgg *kwehen* “dog”.

Omot **keHen-* “dog”: Dime *keenu*.

Related to **kan-*, **kun-* id.

1512 *kün- “rise, raise”

Eg *try* “raise high” (pyr).

Note the palatalization of **k-*.

WCh **kunwa-* “rise” ¹, “lift” ²: Bol *kon* ¹ ², Dwot *kun* ².

1513 *kün- “woman, co-wife”

Sem **kann-/kinn-* “co-wife” ¹, “female in-law” ²: Akk *kinitu* ¹, Arab *kann-at-* ².

Secondary variant with **-a?*

Berb **kVn-* “co-wife”: Izy *iken*, Snus *ta-kna*, Kby *ta-kna*.

WCh **kin-* “co-wife”¹, “sister”²: Tng *kin*², Wrj *kinai*¹, Kry *kin*¹, Miya *kin*¹, Cagu *kine*¹, Mbu *kina*¹, Jmb *kina*¹, Sha *čin*², Klr *kin*².

Irregular development of *-ü-.

Agaw **kwin-* “woman”: Bil *ɔyiinaa*, Xmr *iuunaa*, Xmt *eqʷen*, Kwr *iewiina*, Dmb *kiuunaa*, Kem *yiwiinaa*, Aun *χuonaa*.

Cf. numerous Cush forms with a voiced stop in the anlaut:

Agaw **gan-* “mother” (Bil *ganaa*, Kwr *ganaa*, Kem *gänaa*), Omot **gen-* “woman, lady” (Ome *gennee*, Kaf *gennee*, Mch *gänne*), Dhl *gaana* “woman”.

1514 *küsan- “beans”

Sem **kišan-* “bean”: Akk *kiššānu*.

CCh **gusan-H-* “kind of beans”: Mofu *gusaj*.

Irregular voiced **g* < **k*.

1515 *küʒ- “slave”

Sem **kizVy-* “servant”: Akk *kizū*.

CCh **kuʒ-* “slave”: Bch *kusa*, Gudu *kuza*.

1516 *kVcVm- “beat, break”

Sem **kVsim-* “beat, break into pieces”: Akk *kasāmu*, Hbr *ksm*, Arab *ksm* [-i-].

Eg *ksm* “strike” (MK).

1517 *kVč- “dig”

Sem **nVkiš-/nVkuš-* “empty, dig”: Arab *nkš* [-i-, -u-].

Prefix **nV-*.

ECh **kač-* “dig, bury”: Kwn *kasi*, *kesi*.

Cf. CCh **kVč-* “dig”: Mofu *kəč?*

1518 *kVmV²- “bind”

Sem **kVmV²-* “bind”: Akk *kamū*.

Eg *tšm* “binding” (XVIII).

Metathesis. Note the palatalization of **k*.

The alternative reconstruction is **kV²Vm-*.

1519 *kVnVy- “call”

Sem **kVnVy-* “call (by name)": Hbr *kny*, Arab *kny* [-i-].

Eg *kny* “call” (reg).

1520 *kVrVb- “ask”

Sem **kVrVb-* “ask, request”: Akk *karābu*.

Eg *iškb* “complain” (pyr).

Metathesis. Initial *i* may reflect a prefix or a front vowel of the first syllable.

The alternative reconstruction is **rVkVb-*.

1521 *kVwVl-/*kVyVl- “dog, wolf”

Berb **kVwVl-* “wolf, jackal”: Tua *akūlen*.

CCh **kyal-* < **kVyal-* “dog”: Ksr *kele*, Log *kale*, Bud *kelī*.

Sem **kalb-* “dog” may also belong here as a reflex of **kal-* with the suffix of harmful animals *-b-. Note the consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *y-.

*k

1522 *ka²- “see”

Eg *kɔkɔ* “look” (n).

Reduplication.

WCh **ka-* “see”: Maha *kai*, Bgh *kwa*, Kir *kwē*, Ngz *ika*.

Bgh and Kir go back to **kwa²-* < **kaw-*.

ECh **ka²-* “see”: Tum *ka*.

1523 *ka²-/*kaw-/*kay- “move upwards, fly”

Eg *kɔ* “be high” (pyr).

WCh *ka²- “rise”: Sura *kaa*, Chip *kaa*.

CCh *kwa²- “raise, lift”: Gudu *kʷo:*.

From *kaw-?

ECh *kaw-/*kay- “fly”¹, “rise”²: Mobi *kaye*¹, Bid *kaaw*².

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w- ~ *-y-.

1524 *ka²-/*kay- “spit”

Sem *kī²- “spit”: Hbr *qy*.

Transformation of the original bilarial root into a *CVyVC- structure. Cf. Akk *gāu*, *kāu* id.?

Eg *kɔ* “spit out” (MK).

Based on the original *kɔ?

ECh *ka²ak- “spit”: Dng *kaake*.

Reduplication.

1525 *ka²-/*kay- “egg”

WCh *kwa²-/*kway- “egg”: Hs *kwai*, Grk *nkie*.

Prefix in Grk.

Omot *kew- “egg”: Yam *keewa*.

1526 *kab- “vessel”

Sem *kab- “goblet”: Akk *qabūtu*.

Eg *kby* “mug” (MK).

Suffix -y?

WCh *kab- < *kab- “basket”: Sha *kaba*, DB *kaba*.

Shift of emphatization.

1527 *kab- “cold”

Eg *kb*, *kkb* “cold”.

LEC *kab- “cold”: Som *qabow*, Rnd *χobo*, Arb *kab-*.

Som and Rnd go back to *kab-aw-.

1528 *kab- “speak, shout”

Sem *kVb- “say”: Akk *qabū*.

WCh *kab- “name” (v.): Tng *ksb-*.

ECh *kVb- “talk”: Ndm *kəba*.

LEC *kab-kab- “shout” (n.): Som *qabqab-*.

Reduplication.

1529 *kabul- “heart, stomach”

Sem *kalb- “heart, soul, middle”: Arab *qalb-*.

Metathesis.

WCh *kabul- “stomach”: Siri *bokule*, Mbu *kubulo*.

Assimilation of vowels. Metathesis in Siri.

CCh *ku²bar- < *kabal- “heart”: Hwn *ku²bar-fara*.

Metathesis.

Alternative reconstructions are *kalub- and *bakul-. Any relation to Afar *qabul* “fat” (n.)?

1530 *kaç- “bone”

Sem *kas²- “breast, sternum”: Arab *qass-*.

Agaw *nV-/k/ac- “bone”: Bil *naaš*, Xmr *ŋac*, Kwr *naaš*, Dmb *naaš*, Kem *ŋaš*, Aun *ŋac*, Dmt *ŋaač*.

Prefix *nV-.

Wrz *mi-keč- “bone”: War *mi-keče*.

Prefix *mV-. The vowel is not regular.

Cf. *kas- “bone”.

1531 *kaç-/*kuç- “cut”

Sem *kuṣ- “cut”: Akk *qaṣāṣu*, Hbr *qṣṣ*, *qsy*, Aram *qṣṣ*, Arab *qṣṣ* [-u-], Shh *qes*, Soq *qes*.

WCh *kaç- < *kaç- “scrape, plane (wood)”: Hs *kāçā*.

Dissimilation of emphatics.

Dhl *k'ats-* “circumcise”.

Omot *kuç- “circumcise”: Maji *kuç-*.

Alternation *a ~ *u. Cf. *kuč- “cut, pierce”.

1532 *kač- “divide”

ECh *kač- “part, divorce”: Bid *kač-*.
Rift *kas- “divide”: Irq *qasis-*.

Cf. WCh *kač- “place in portions”: Hs *kasa* (with deglottalization).

1533 *kad- “skin”

Sem *kadd- “lamb skin”: Arab *qadd-*.
WCh *kad- < *kad- “skin”: Krf *kada*.
Shift of emphatization.

1534 *kad- “vessel”

Sem *kadar- “pot, bowl”: Akk *qadū*, Arab *qadar-*.
Based on the original *kad-?
LEC *kadar- “vessel, gourd”: Or *qadaada*.
Partial reduplication.

Cf. another morphological variant in *kod- “vessel”.

1535 *kad-/*kawad- “strike”

CCh *kad- < *kad- “strike”: Gis *kad*, Mofu *kad-*, Mafa *kad-*.
ECh *kawad- < *kawad- “strike”: Mig *koodo*.
Shift of emphatization.
Bed *kadaw* “strike”.
Metathesis. Note the shift of emphatization similar to Chadic.
The original morphological structure is preserved in CCh.

1536 *kaduh- “fly” (n.)

Sem *kadūh- “fly” (n.): Arab *qadūh-*.
WCh *kud- < *kudaH- “fly” (n.): Hs *kudā*.
Metathesis of vowels.

1537 *kah- “earth, sand”

Eg *kɔh* “earth” (MK).

Vocalic -j-.

CCh *kay-kay- “sand”: Muk *kaykay*, Msg *kaikai*.
Reduplication.

1538 *kahah- “cough” (v.)

CCh *kaxag- “cough”: Bud *kahage*.

Dissimilation from *kaxax-?

ECh *kaHak- “cough”: Bid *kaak*.

Dissimilation from *kahah-?

LEC *kak(V)k- “severe cough”: Or *qakkee*.

Descriptive root. An alternative reconstruction may be *kahak- or *kahak-.

1539 *kak-/*kuk- “cuckoo, hen”

Sem *kak Vy- “bird”: Akk *qaqū*.

Eg *kk* “cuckoo” (NK).

WCh *kukway- “rooster”: Fyer *kukwe*.

CCh *kwak- “hen”: Gul *kwaku*.

ECh *kVkay- “bird”: Bid *keeve*.

Descriptive root. Alternation *a ~ *u.

1540 *kal- “fall”

Sem *kil- “fall”: Akk *qiālu*, Ug *ql*.

Based on *kVl-.

CCh *kal- “fall”: Mafa *kal-*.

ECh *kal- “drop”: Bid *’akal*.

1541 *kal-/*kawal- “speak”

Sem *kūl- “speak”: Arab *qwl* [-u-].

Related to *kāl- “voice” (Hbr *qōl*, Aram *qāl*, Gz *qāl*).

ECh *kawal- “cry, shout”¹, “speak, call”²: Lele *ya-kolo*¹, Kbl *ye-kuwəla*, Dng *kole*², Jegu *kol*², Brg *kole*², Bid *kol*².
Prefix *ya- in Lele and Kbl.

SA *kal- “say, think”: Afar *-kal-*.

The original biconsonantal root structure is preserved in SA.

1542 *kal-/*kil- “be small”

Sem *kil- “be small, be light”: Akk *qallu*, Hbr *qll*, Arab *qll* [-i-], Hss *qel*, Soq *qel*.

WCh *kal- “small”: Dera *kalla*.

ECh *kal- “small”: Kbl *käle*.

LEC *kal- “thin, slender”: Or *qaPaa*, *qallaa*, Kon *qalla²*.

Alternation *a ~ *i. Cf. CCh *kul- “short”: Gudu *kul*.

1543 *kam- “rise, lift”

Sem *kūm- “stand up, get up”: Hbr *qwm*, Arab *qwm* [-u-], SAr *qwm*, Gz *qwm*.

Secondary transformation of a biconsonantal root into a *CVwVC- structure.

WCh *kam- “lift”: Geji *kami*, Buli *kəmu*.

1544 *kamVh- “stick”

Eg *kmh* “twig” (n).

WCh *kam- “stick”: Sura *kam*, Ang *kam*, Mpn *kam*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

1545 *kamVh- “flour”

Sem *kamh- “flour”: Akk *qēmu*, Hbr *qemah*, Aram (Syr) *qemhō*, Arab *qamh-*, Gz *qamh*.

HEC *kam(ay)- “flour”: Bmb *kamay*, Had *kama*, Kmb *kama*.

1546 *kan- “plait”

Berb *kVn- “tie”: Kby *əqqən*.

Eg *kn* “weave” (gr).

Gf. *kny* “weaver” (MK).

WCh *kanu- “tie”: Cagu *kun-*, Bgh *kan*, Buli *kənnu*.

CCh *kanwa- “plait”: Lame *kənwa*, Msm *kan*.

ECh *kwan- < *kanwa- “twist”¹, “plait”²: Tum *koy*¹, Mkk *kini*².

Secondary -i- in Mkk.

1547 *kan- “say, shout”

WCh *kwan- < *kanu- “say”: Say *kwan*, *kwani*.

Omot *kan- “shout”: Ome *kan-*.

1548 *kap- “head, occiput”

Sem *kapafy]- “occiput”: Aram (Syr) *qōpyō*, Arab *qafā-*.

Berb *kaf- “head”: Ghd *iyaʃ*, Kby *ēyaʃ*.

ECh *kwap- < *kapwa- “occiput”: Dng *kopo*, Mig *kupo*, Jegu *kofo*.

1549 *kar- “horn”

Sem *karn- “horn”: Akk *qarnu*, Ug *qrn*, Hbr *qeren*, Aram (Syr) *qarnō*, Arab *qarn-*, Gz *qarn*, Hss *qōn*, Mhr *qōn*, Shh *qun*, Soq *qan*.

Derivative in *-n-.

Eg *kr.ty* “horns” (dual) (NK).

Omot */kjar- “horn”: Kaf *karoo*, Mch *karo*.

1550 *kar- “cloud”

Eg *kr* “cloud” (pyr).

WCh *kar- “cloud”: Bol *koriya*.

1551 *kar- “finish”

Eg *kr* “end (of a book)” (n).

WCh *karya- “finish”: Hs *kare*, Tng *ker*, Buli *kyeru*.

ECh *kar- “finish”: Kwn *kar*, Mobu *kere*.

1552 *kar- “mountain”

Sem *kār- “single mountain, hill”: Arab *qār-at-*.

Berb *kar- “hill”: Shl *iyar*.

Eg *kʒʒ* “hill”.

-ʒʒ < *-r-?

LEC *kar- “high mountain, summit”: Som *qar*, Or *qara*.

1553 *kar- “burn; fire”

Eg *krr* “fire, glaze (pots)” (pyr).

Partial reduplication.

WCh *kar- “burn”: Kr *karu*, Krf *ka²u*, *kaaru*.

CCh *kar- “fire”: Mnd *kara*, Glv *kara*, Zgh *kara*.

Cf. Mofu *kakər* “burn” with partial reduplication.

1554 *kar- “(be) cold”

Sem *karr- “(be) cold”: Hbr *qar*, Arab *qarr-*, Gz *q^wrr*.

WCh *karar- “cold (of water, weather)": Hs *kararā*.

Partial reduplication.

A morphonological variant of *kor- “cold” (n.).

1555 *kar- “call, shout”

Sem *kV_rV²- “call, shout”¹, “read”²: Akk *qerū*¹, Ug *qr²*¹, Hbr *qr²*^{1,2}, Aram *qr²*¹, Arab *qr²* [-a-, -u-]².

Based on biconsonantal *kV_r.

Berb *kV_rVy- “call” (n.): Tua *ta-yeri-t*.

Based on biconsonantal *kV_r-.

WCh *kar- “cry out”: Hs *kārā*.

1556 *kara^c- “cut”

Sem *kV^car- “cut (trees)": Arab *q^cr* [-a-].

Metathesis.

WCh *kar(aH)-/*kir- “cut”: Hs *kira*, Bol *kar*, Krk *karaa*, Dera *kara-*, Ngm *kara-*.

ECh *kV_r- “carve”: Ndm *kəra*.

Agaw *kara^c- “cut”: Bil *kara^cy-*.

LEC *kar- “sharp, point” (v.): Or *qara*.

Cf. also LEC *kor- “cut, carve” (Som *qor-*, Or *qor-*, Arb *qor-*),

*kar- “shave oneself” (Arb *qar-*).

Wrz *kar- “sharp”: Gaw *qaru*.

HEC *kar- “be sharp”: Sid *kar-aa²m-*.

Dhl *k'eer-* “cut”.

Metathesis and contraction.

1557 *kas- “bone”

Berb *kVs- “bone”: Ahg *eyes*, Tua *eyēs*, Snus *īyes*, Kby *īyes*, Siwa *ayes*.

Eg *ks* “bone” (pyr), Copt *kas id.: Boh *kas*, Shd *kas*.

WCh *ha-kas- “bone”: Hs *kašī*, Wrj *kāsū-na*, Kry *kāsu*, Miya *kusi*, Paa *kəsi-ki*, Cagu *kekəsəna*, Mbu *kakasə*, Jmb *kəkəsi*, Bks *kyas*, Sha *gyiš-aw*, Klr *gyiš-aw*, DB *kyas*.

Prefix *ka-.

ECh *kas- “bone”: Kwn *kisi-gi*, Dng *kāso*, Bid *kas-ko*.

Assimilation of vowels in Kwn.

LEC *kas- “bone, leg”: Gel *kas*.

Omot *kas-/*kus- “bone”: Nao *kus*, Dime *kas*, *kus*.

Unexpected *-u-.

1558 *kat-/*kuṭ- “cut”

Sem *kuṭ- “cut”: Arab *q^wṭt* [-u-], Gz *q^wṭt*, Amh *q^wṭt*.

The vocalism *u may be reflected in labialized velars of Gz and Amh.

LEC *kat- < *kuṭ- “circumcise”: Bay *kat-*.

Dissimilation of emphatics.

Omot *kuṭ- “cut”: Kaf *kuṭ-*.

Rift *kat- “circumcise”: Kwz *kat-*.

Dissimilation of emphatics.

Dhl *k'aat'-aaδ-* “divide”.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

1559 *kaw- “nail, claw”

WCh *kaw- “finger-nail”: Wrj *kəwi-na*, Mbu *kawi*, Jmb *kuya*.

ECh *kawak- “finger-nail”: Mkk *kooka*.

Partial reduplication.

Wrz *koy- < *kaway- “claw”: Gaw *qoy-akko*.

1560 *kawas-/*kayas- “bow, arrow”

Sem *kawš- “bow”: Akk *qaštu*, Hbr *qešet*, Arab *qaws-*, Gz *qast*.

CCh *kyas- < *k[ə]jyas- “arrow”¹, “bow”²: Mba *kese*¹, Msg *kise*².

ECh *kyas- < *k[ə]jyas- “bow”: Tum *kēse*, Bid *kēse*, Mig *kese*, Sok *kese* (< Arab?).

Cf. also Rift *kas- “arrow” in Kwz *kasa-mato*. Note the consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1561 *kawat- “food”

Sem *kawt- “food”: Hss *qūt*, Mhr *qawt*, Shh *qit*.
 WCh *kwatu- < *kVwatu- “food, bread”: Tng *kutu*, *kwete*.
 CCh *kwat- < *kVwat- “food”: Lame *kwati*.

1562 *kayaç- “end, finish”

Sem *kīṣ- “end, finish” (n. and v.): Hbr *qēṣ*, Jib *kesi*.
 WCh *kayac- < *kayaç- “end, finish”: Sura *kyes*, Mpñ *kes*.
 Dissimilation of emphatics.

1563 *kayıç- “summer”

Sem *kayıç- “summer”: Hbr *qayıṣ*, Aram (Syr) *qayıṭō*, Jib *qoż*, Hss *qayż*, Mhr *qayż*, Shh *qoż*, Soq *qiyat*.
 WCh *kiç- “summer”: Buli *kis*, Zul *gisi*.
 Contraction of *-ayi- > *-i-.
 Omot *keç- “heat” (n.): Mch *keççi*.
 Related to *keç- “be hot, be warm”: Ome *kiču*, Mch *keççi*.

1564 *ke²- “house”

CCh *kyay- “house”: Pad *kaya*.
 From *kyah-.
 LEC *ke²- “enclosure, compound”: Or *qeə̥ee*.
 Omot *ke²- “house”: Gim *keə̥oo*.

Any connection with Hs *kauye* “village”?

1565 *keç- “break”

Sem *kīṣ- “break, split”: Arab *qyd* [-i-].
 Based on biconsonantal *kVṣ-.
 ECh *kyaç- “break, skin”: Bid *kedy*.

1566 *ken- “kill”

Sem *kVna²- “kill”: Arab *qn* [-a-].
 Based on biliteral *kVn-.
 Eg *kn* “kill” (reg.).

CCh *kyan- “kill, break in pieces”: Mnd *kyen*-.

1567 *kenin- “vessel”

Sem *kinīn- “bottle”: Arab *qinnīn-at*.
 CCh *kyanin-H- “small pot”: Gudu *kēnij*.

Partial reduplication?

1568 *ker- “dwelling”

Sem *kary- “town, village”: Ug *qr-t*, *qry-t*, Hbr *qiryā*, Aram (Syr) *qerī-t*, Arab *qary-at*, SArc *qr*, Jib *sire-t*.
 Secondary vocalism.

ECh *kyar- “house”: Smr *kerī*.
 Omot *ker- “house, dwelling”: Ome *kera*.

A morphonological variant of *kor- “house, place”.

1569 *keran- “monkey”

WCh *kyaran-H- “monkey”: Bks *kyeraj*.
 Suffix *-H-.
 LEC *karan- “vervet monkey”: Arb *kaarran*.
 Assimilation of vowels.

Cf. WCh *kar- “monkey” (Sura *kar*, Ang *ker*) as a possible reflection of the original HS *kar- id. See *kerVd- “monkey”.

1570 *kerVd- “monkey”

Sem *kird- “monkey”: Arab *qird*.
 ECh *mV-kyar(V)d- “green monkey”: Mig *mekerda*.
 Prefix *ma-. Phonetically, *kyar(V)d- > *kyar(V)d-.
 Related to *keran- id. Apparently, there existed HS *ker- “monkey”.

1571 *kih- “moon”

Eg *khy* “moon” (BD).
 Vocalic *y*.

CCh **kiy-* < **kiH-* “moon”: Gis *kiya*, Bld *kiya*, Mtk *kiya*.
 ECh **kway-* < **kwaHi-* “moon”: Dng *kya*, Mig *koyo*, Bid *koya*.
 Unexpected vocalism.

1572 *kiHVd- “set on fire”

Sem **kVHVd-* “set on fire”: Akk *qâdu*.
 WCh **kid-* < **kid-* “burn”: Gera *kid*.

Cf. CCh **kwa-kwad-* “hotness”: KlB *kwakwadu*.

1573 *kilVb- “knee”

Eg *kɔb.t* “knee” (LM).
 Note *-ɔ-* < **-l-*.
 LEC *[*kilVb-* “knee”]: Kon *kilba*, Bus *kilba*, Gat *kilba*, Gdl *kilba*.
 Omot **kelVb-* < **kelVb-*: Gll *keelba*.
 Shift of emphatization.

1574 *kir- “frog”

Sem **kVrr-* “frog”: Arab *qarr-at-*, *qirr-at-*, *qurr-at-*.
 Eg *krr* “frog” (n), Copt **krur* id.: Boh *k'rour*, Shd *krour*.
 Partial reduplication.
 CCh **kir-* “frog”: Daba *kərəŋ*, Mofu *kakəraŋ*, Gava *kiře*, FBw
kuř-min.
 Partial reduplication in Mofu.
 ECh **kir-yan-* “frog”: Mubi *kirēni*, Sok *koriŋge*.

1575 *kirah- “wound” (v.)

Sem **kVrah-* “wound” (v.): Arab *qrḥ* [-a-].
 ECh **kiHVr-* “wound” (v.): Mkk *giira*.
 Metathesis.
 Connected with **kurač-* “strike, break”.

1576 *kirop-/*korip- “bark” (n.)

Sem **kirp-* “bark”: Arab *qif-*.
 Cf. Arab *qif* “peel (bark)”, Gz *grf* id.

WCh **kwarip-* “bark”: Cagu *korōpe*, Brw *kworəp*, Wnd *kworip*.

Metathesis of vowels in Sem or WCh. Cf. **kolif-* id. Any connection with **kur-* “skin, bark”? In Cush, there are several similar forms with a voiced auslaut: Bed *kurbe* “skin”, Agaw **kwarab-* “skin” (Kem *kʷɔrew*), Omot **kurub-* “skin” (Ome *kurubi*).

1577 *kirVb- “breast, belly”

Sem **kirb-* “intestines”¹, “belly”², “side”³: Akk *qirbu*¹, Hbr *qereb*², Arab *qurb-*, *qurub-*³.
 Eg *kɔb* “gut” (med).
 HS *-r- > Eg -ɔ-.
 Wrz **ker(V)b-* “breast”: Gaw *kerpe*.
 Irregular anlaut?
 Cf. SA **gar(V)b-* “belly” (Saho *garbaa*, Afar *garbaa*).

1578 *kobah- “cloud, sky”

Eg *kbh.w* “sky” (pyr).
 WCh **kwaħay-* < **kwabaH-* “cloud”: Bol *kebe*, Krk *kwabo*, Ngm
kebe.

1579 *kod- “vessel”

Eg *kd* “pot” (med).
 Cf. Copt **kot* “basket” (Fym *kat*, Boh *kot* and the like)?
 WCh **kwad-* < **kwad-* “calabash”: Krf *kwado*, Gera *kwada*.
 CCh **nV-kwad-* “bottle”: Log *ŋkōda*.
 Prefix **nV-*.
 ECh **kwad-* < **kwad-* “pot”: Dng *koda*.
 LEC **kod-* “receptacle”: Or *qodaa*.
 Dhl *k'oodo* “kind of calabash”.
 Cf. **kad-* “vessel”.

1580 *kol- “egg”

CCh **kwal-* “egg”: Bata *kwalə*.

Agaw **Vn-kwalal-* “egg”: Kem *ənkular*, Aun *ənkʷlal*.

Prefix **Vn-*. Partial reduplication.

1581 *kol- “look, see”

Sem **mVkul-* “look”: Arab *mql* [-*u*-].

Prefix **mV-*.

Berb **kVl-* “look”: Izy *smuqel*.

ECh **kwal-* “see”: Ndm *kə:la*, Jegu *³akal-*.

Agaw **kwal-* “look, see”: Bil *kʷal*, Xmr *kʷal*, Xmt *kaal-*, Kwr *waał*, Dmb *kʷaal*, Kem *zal*.

LEC **kolal-* “see”: Som *qolali-*.

Partial reduplication.

1582 *kol- “earthenware”

Sem **kull-* “clay mug”¹, “jug”²: Akk *qulli*¹, Arab *qull-at-*².

HEC **kol-* “jar”: Bmb *kole*.

1583 *kol- “head, nape”

Berb **kVl-kul-* “occiput”: Izy *aqelqul*.

Reduplication.

WCh **kwa-kwal-* “brain”: Hs *kwakwalwā*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh **kwa-kVl-* “brain”: Kwan *kokəł*.

Partial reduplication.

LEC **kol-* “nape”: Or *golee*.

HEC **ko³(V)l-* “nape, back of neck”: Had *ko³lo*, Kmb *ko³lu*.

Secondary *-²-.

Quite probably, related to **kol-* “earthenware”. Cf. Lat *testa* “potsherd” > Rom **testa* “head”.

1584 *kol- “be hot, burn”

Sem **kVlw-* “roast”: Akk *qalū*, Arab *qlw* [-*i*-, -*u*-].

Based on **kVl-*.

CCh **kwalu-* “hotness”: Bch *kwul-*.

1585 *kolif- “bark” (n.)

Sem **kulip-* “bark”: Akk *quliptu*, Hbr *q̠lippā*, Arab *qulāf-at-*, Hss *qelfēt*, Mhr *qelēfōt*, Soq *qalifoh*.

Cf. Arab *qlf* “peel” (v.), Gz *qʷlf* id. Secondary vocalism in Arab.

SA **kolof-* “bark”: Saho *kolofo*.

Irregular **k-*. Assimilation of vowels.

LEC **kolof-* “bark”¹, “foreskin”²: Som *qolof*¹, Or *qolofa*², Kon *qolfa*¹.

Assimilation of vowels.

Wrz **kofol-* “bark”: Gaw *qaffol*.

Assimilation of vowels. Metathesis.

1586 *kom- “house, enclosure”

WCh **kwama-* “hut”: Ang *kwam*, Kry *kam*, Miya *kam*, Siri *kami*, Mbu *kam*.

Rift **kwam-* “enclosure”: Bur *qwama*, Kwz *kw'ama*.

1587 *komal- “insect”

Sem **kaml-* “flea”¹, “louse”²: Arab *qaml-*¹, SAr *qmīt*², Gz *qʷemāl*², Tgy *qʷemāl*².

Ethio-Sem forms may reflect an earlier rounded vowel of the root.

CCh **kwamal-* “ant”: Bud *komāli*.

1588 *kop- “container”

Sem **kupp-* “box”¹, “basket”²: Akk *quppu*¹, Arab *quff-at-*², Shh *qefet*², Mhr *qeffer*², Soq *qefet*².

Cf. Akk *qappatu* “basket”, Gz *qafo* id.

CCh **kVp-* “calabash”: Bch *kpa*.

ECh **kwap-* “box”: Mkk *koop*.

LEC **kuf-* “basket”: Som *quffo*.

1589 *kor- “house, place”

Sem **kur-an-* “villages” (pl.): Arab *qur-an-*.

Suffix *-an-*.

WCh **kwar-* “hut”: Krk *kwaro*.

Cf. partial reduplication in DB *kukor* “stone wall”, see CCh.

CCh **kwa-kwar-* “town”: Mtk *kwokwär*.

Partial reduplication (cf. WCh).

ECh **kwaru-* “place”: Lele *kür*, Kbl *korr*.

LEC **kor-* “block”: Or *qoro*.

Rift **kor-* “brick house”: Irg *qoori*.

A morphonological variant of **ker-* “dwelling”.

1590 **kor-* “speak, ask”

CCh **kwar-* “speak”: Zgh *kwaraya*, Gava *kvar-*.

LEC **kor-* “examine, question”: Or *qora*.

Reduplication in Or *qorqoro* “ask”.

HEC **kor-* “ask (in investigation)": Gel *kor-*.

Related to **kar-/kir-* “call, shout”?

1591 **kor-* “cold” (n.)

Sem **kurr-* “cold”: Akk *qirru*, Hbr *qor*, Aram (Syr) *quro*, Arab *qurr-*, *qirr-*, Gz *qwar*.

LEC **kor(r)-* “intense cold”: Or *qorra*.

HEC **kor(r)-* “cold”: Sid *qorre*.

Derived from **kar-* “(be) cold”.

1592 **koreš-* “cut”

Sem **kVris-* “cut into parts”: Akk *qarāšu*, Arab *qrš* [-i-, -u-].

HEC **kores-* “break (bread)": Had *koreš-*, Kmb *koros-*.

Note the unusual vocalic pattern. Cf. **karač-* “cut”?

1593 **kori²-* “bird”

Sem **kari²-* “kind of bird”: Hbr *qore*, Arab *qāriyy-at-*.

Irregular vocalism.

WCh **kyar-* < **kvari-* “hen”: Mnt *kier*.

CCh **kwar(i)-* “duck”: Mofu *kwerekwere*.

Reduplication.

ECh **kwar-* “duck”¹, “chicken, rooster”²: Kera *akorkoro*¹, Dng *kokira², Jegu *kokore*², Mubi *kuri², Mig *kukkira*, *kokiro*².**

Various types of reduplication.

LEC **kor-* “kite”: Arb *qore*.

1594 **korVc-* “shield”

Eg *kr̥.w* “shield” (XIX).

ECh **kwar-* “shield”: Mkk *korko*, Sok *kokere*.

Partial reduplications. Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

1595 **kos-* “strike”

WCh **kwas-* “strike”: Hs *dan-kwasa*, Ang *kwas*.

ECh **kVs-* “break, strike”: Mkk *koss-*, *gusse*.

LEC **kos-* “knock, peck”: Or *qossa'a*.

HEC **kas-* “strike, pierce”: Sid *kas-*, Had *kaass-*, Bmb *kas-*, Kmb *kas-*.

The root vowel is irregular.

1596 **kotir-/*kotur-* “be small”

Sem **kVtir-/*kVtur-* “live modestly, make meager”: Arab *qtr* [-i-, -u-].

CCh **kwatVr-* “small”: Mtk *kwotř*.

1597 **kotič-* “end, finish” (v.)

Sem **kVtVc-* “finish, be finished”¹, “be spent”²: Akk *qatū*¹, Arab *qt̥*².

WCh **kwaṭi-* < **kwaṭi-* “end, finish”: Ang *küt*, Siri *kwata*, Fyer *kit*, Tng *kwade*, Siri *kwata*.

Dissimilation of emphatics.

CCh **kaṭ-* < **kwaṭa-* “end, finish”: Msg *kata*.

1598 **koy-* “bird”

Eg *ky* “bird” (XVIII).

WCh **kway-* “hen”: Sura *kwee*, *kye*, Ang *ki*, Mnt *kiye*.

CCh **kuy-* “hawk”: Mnd *kuye*.

ECh **kway-* “bird”: Kwn *koyō*.
Cf. Mkk *kaawa* “dove”.

1599 *kub- “roof, house”

Sem **kubb-* “cupola”: Arab *qubb-at-*.
CCh **kub-* “hut”: Tera *kəba*, Gude *kuva*, FM *kuvu*.

1600 *kuč- “cut, pierce”

Sem **kVṣ-* “pierce”: Arab *qdd*.
WCh **kVč-* “cut, split”: Jmb *kəf*.
CCh **kVš-* “cut”: Zgh *kšu-naya*.
Rift **kuč-* “cut”: Bur *quuč-*.

Cf. **kač-* “cut”.

1601 *kud- “cut, tear”

Sem **kud-* “cut” ¹, “tear” ²: Hbr *qdd* ¹, Aram *qdd* ¹, Arab *qdd* [-u-] ¹₂, Gz *qdd* ¹, Tgr *qdd* ², Amh *qdd* ², Arg *qdd* ², Hrr *qdd* ², Gur *qdd* ².

CCh **kudi-* “tear, pluck”: Mafa *kwiḍ-*, *ŋgwiḍ-*.
Agaw **kidid-* “tear”: Aun *qeded-əŋ*.

Partial reduplication.

LEC **kod-* “divide”: Or *good-*.

Omot **kad-/kod-* “divide”: Kaf *kodi*, Mch *koodi*.

1602 *kudah- “dig”

Sem **kVdVh-* “make holes”: Arab *qdh*.
ECh **kudaH-* “dig”: Ndm *kudā*.
Wrz **kod-* “dig”: Gaw *qoð-*.

1603 *kuk- “bark” (n.)

Eg *kk.ty* “bark” (gr).
WCh **a-kukwak-* “bark” ¹, “skin” ²: Klr *ak'uk'wəg* ¹, Ang *kuk* ².
Partial reduplication in Klr.

1604 *kul- “lift, rise”

Sem **kVl-* “raise”: Arab *qll*.
Berb **kVwVl-* “rise”: Sml *yuli*, *yli*, Sgh *erly*.
Inlaut *-w- continuing HS *u?
CCh **kul-* “lift”: HNK *kulu*, Kap *kəl-te*, HF *kəli-*, FKi *kəltu*.

1605 *kum- “sweep”

Sem **kVm-* “sweep”: Arab *qmm*.
WCh **kum-* “sweep”: Chip *kum*, Ank *kum*, Grk *kokum*.
Partial reduplication in Grk.

1606 *kum- “be hot, burn”

Sem **kVm-* “burn”: Akk *qamū*.
WCh **kum-* “become hot”: Bol *kum*.

1607 *kur- “go around, follow”

WCh **kur-* “go around”: Bol *kur*.
CCh **kur-* “accompany”: FMch *kuri*.
ECh **kwar-* “go away” ¹, “follow, turn” ²: Kera *koore* ¹, Mkk *guzzə* ².
LEC **kor-* “run back and forth”: Or *qora²a*.

1608 *kur- “skin, bark”

WCh **kur-* “skin, bark”: Bgh *kwar*, Wnd *kur*, Tala *kuur*, Zul *kuuri*, Bot *koore*, Kir *kwär*, Pol *küri*, Geji *kür*, Brw *kuru*.
Omot **kur-* “skin, bark”: Ome *kuuro*, *kurra*.

1609 *kurab- “insect”

Sem **aqrab-* “scorpion”: Hbr *aqrāb*, Aram (Syr) *eqarbo*, Arab *aqrab-*.
Prefix **c-a-*.
WCh **kurVb-* “ant”: Glm *kurba*.

1610 *kura^C- “strike, break”

Sem **kVra*^C- “strike (with a stick)": Arab *qr*^C [-a-].

Based on **kVr*-?

WCh **kir*- “grind”¹, “blow”²: Glm *kir*¹, Ang *kīr*².

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal. Secondary *i.

CCh **kur*- “forge”: FJ *kura*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

LEC **kura*²- “hit, bat”: Or *qura*²a.

1611 *kurom- “cut, bite”

Sem **kVrum*- “cut with teeth”: Arab *qrm* [-u-].

WCh **kurwam*- “cut or bite head off”¹, “cut”²: Hs *kurmē*¹, Ang *karm*².

1612 *kuruc- “rope”

Sem **kurus*- “belt”: Akk *kurussu*.

Irregular reflection of **k*.

Eg *k̪s* “cord” (pyr).

-*s*- continues HS *-r-.

A cultural loanword?

1613 *kut- “beat, break”

Sem **wV̪kVt*-/**yV̪kVt*- “beat (smb.)”: Arab *wqt*, *yqt*.

Prefix **wV*-/**yV*-.

ECh **kut*- “break, pound”: Kwn *kutē*.

Cf. also Rift **ket*- “break in pieces”: Irq *qet-is*-, Bur *qet-is*-.

1614 *kut- “feed, cook”

Sem **kūt*- “feed”: Arab *qwt* [-u-].

Derivative based on **kVt*-.

WCh **kut*- “prepare food, cook”: Tng *kute*.

Related to **kawat*- “food”.

1615 *küṭun- “be small”

Sem **kVtVn*- “be small, be thin”: Hbr *qtn*, Gz *qtn*, Hss *qayṭen*, Mhr *qayṭen*, Shh *qeten*.

CCh **küṭun*- “short, small”: Tera *kutun*.

Related to **kotir*-/**kotur*- “be small”?

1616 *küč- “insect”

ECh **guč*- “termite”: Lele *gusi*.

Agaw **kič*- “worm”: Bil *kešaa*, Xmr *hesaa*, Kwr *xešii*, Dmb *xesee*, Kem *xešaa*.

Dhl *k'utsi* “bee larva”.

1617 *küd- “genitals”

CCh **kud*- < **kud*- “testicles”: Mnd *kuda*, Pad *kuda-ma*, Mtk *kude-eč*.

Shift of emphatization.

Agaw **kwid*- “anus, vulva”: Xmr *xwedaa*.

LEC **kod*- “penis”: Som *qoodo*, *qoođo*.

1618 *küdur- “vessel”

Sem **kidr*- “earthenware”: Hbr *q̪dērā*, Aram *qidrā*, Arab *qidr*-, Hss *qeder*, Mhr *qāder*.

ECh **gudur*- “pot”: Kera *gədərya*, Mubi *gudur*.

1619 *küñ- “(be) white, (be) yellow”

Eg *kny.t* “yellow color” (NK).

Vocalic *y*.

CCh **kun-H*- “white”: Bch *kuj*, Bata *kuge*.

1620 *küṛ- “snake”

Eg *ikr.w* “kind of snake” (pyr).

i- may be a prefix lost in Chadic or a vocalic sign for a front vowel.

WCh **kur*- “snake”: Tng *kurot*, Bol *kureedi*.

CCh **kur-* “snake”: Bnn *kuriya*.

Cf. a denominative formation in Sem **kur-* “hiss (of a snake)": Arab *qrr* [-u-].

1621 *kV̥eb- “cut”

Sem **kV̥eb-* “cut”: Arab *qdb*.

ECh **kV̥yap-* < **kV̥yab-* “cut”: Bid *kedep*.

Note the unvoiced anlaut.

Derived from **kuč-* “cut, pierce”.

1622 *kV̥oh- “shoulder”

Eg *kčh* “shoulder, arm” (MK).

Rift **kwha-* < **kwhah-* “shoulder”: Irq *kwaha*, Alg *kwahu*, Bur *kwaha*.

Dissimilation of emphatics. The inlaut *-c- is not preserved.

1623 *kV̥k- “eat, bite”

Eg *kk* “eat” (XVIII).

WCh **kV̥k-* “bite”: Kry *kəki*.

A nominal reflex of **kV̥k-* may be preserved in Dhl *k'ok'o* “throat”.

1624 *kV̥l- “spin”

Sem **kV̥l- kV̥l-* “brandish, agitate”: Gz *qʷlqʷl*.

Reduplication.

Berb **kV̥l-* “spin”: Tua *eyli*.

1625 *kV̥lVc- “spit”

Sem **kV̥lVs-* “spit”: Arab *qls*.

Eg *kjs* “spit”.

-j- continues HS *-l-.

1626 *kV̥r- “dry” (v.)

Sem **kV̥r-* “drying”: Akk *qarūru*.

Berb **kV̥r-* “be dry”: Tua *iyar*.

1627 *kV̥rVs- “freeze”

Sem **kV̥rVs-* “freeze”; Aram (Syr) *qrš*, Arab *qrs*.

Berb **kV̥rVs-* “freeze”: Tua *yeres*.

Derived from **kar-* “(be) cold”, **kor-* “cold” (n.).

1628 *kV̥w-/*kV̥y- “remain, wait”

Sem **kV̥w-* “remain” ¹, “wait” ²: Akk *qū'u* ², Hbr *qwy* ², Aram (Syr) *qw* ^{1,2}.

CCh **ki-* < **kV̥y-* “remain”: Log *ki*.

Omot **kV̥wVy-* “remain, wait”: Kaf *kee-*, *keey-*, *kway-*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1629 *kV̥yVn- “forge”

Sem **kīn-* “forge”: Arab *qyn* [-i-].

WCh **kyan-un-* < **kV̥yan-un-* “forge”: Hs *kyanuna*.

Partial reduplication.

1630 *kV̥or- “dirt, be dirty”

Sem **kV̥dar-/*kV̥dur-* “be dirty”: Arab *qdr* [-a-, -u-].

Cf. Hbr *qdr* “be dark”.

ECh **gV̥zwar-* “faeces, silt”: Kera *goder*.

*]

1631 *la²- “be tired, be sick”

Sem **IV̥ay-* “be tired” ¹, “be slow” ²: Hbr *l̥y* ¹, Arab *l̥y* [-a-] ².

Cf. also Akk *la²u* “weak (?)” (in context with *šerru* “baby”).

Sem verb is based on biconsonantal **IV̥-*.

WCh *la²⁻ “sickness, pain”: Sura *laa*, Ang *le*.

Nominal derivative.

Cf. ECh *law- “to become weak for lack of water (of plants)": Bid *law*.

1632 *la²⁻/*law- “cattle”

Sem *la²⁻/*ti²⁻ “cow”¹, “heifer”², “wild bull”³: Akk *lū*¹, Hbr *lē²ā*², Arab *la²⁻*³, Jib *le²*³, Soq *ʔelha*¹.

Forms reflecting *-i- may belong to a different ablaut grade.

WCh *la²⁻ “cow”: Dera *la*.

WCh *la²u- “meat” may belong to the same root.

Agaw *law-/*luw- “cattle, cow”: Bil *laaw*, Xmr *luwaa*, Aun *luwaa*.

Secondary *-u- before a labial.

SA *la²⁻/*law- “cattle, herd”: Saho *laa*, Afar *laa*, *low*.

LEC *lo²⁻/*low- “cattle”: Som *loo*², Or *loo-n*, Kon *lowaa*, Gdl *loha*.

Secondary *-o-.

Wrz *lo²⁻ “cow”: Gaw *lo²o*, Cam *lo²oo*, Hrs *lo²o*, Dob *lo²o*, Grr *lo²o*.

Secondary *-o-.

1633 *la²ad- “field”

Eg *ləd.t* “field” (MK).

Initial *l*- goes back to **l*-.

ECh *lawad- < *laHad- “field”: Jegu *lood*.

LEC *lad- “land”: Or *laddaa*.

Contraction.

1634 *lab- “cereal”

Sem *lāb- “roasted corn”: Akk *lābtu*.

Eg *nb* “cereal” (gr).

Note *n*- < HS **l*-.

1635 *lab- “cow, bull”

Eg *nb.t* “cow” (gr).

n- < HS **l*-.

ECh *labi- “cattle”¹, “bull”²: Smr *labei*¹, Ndam *libe*², Lele *ku-lba*.

1636 *labi²⁻/*liba²⁻ “lion”

Sem *labi²⁻ “lion”¹, “lioness”²: Akk *labu*¹, Ug *lbu*¹, Hbr *lābi*², Arab *labu*².

WCh */VbV²⁻-Vr- “wild cat”: Sura *rəbəl*.

Suffix *-r-. Note -*b*- < *-b²-.

CCh *²a-lib-ar- “lion”¹, “hyaena”²: Hwn *lifāri*¹, Mrg *ha-livari*¹, Klb *lēvari*¹, Chb *ʔalvari*¹, Hld *luvari*¹, HF *luveri*¹, HB *livəru*¹, HNk *livəri*¹, Lam *ərvare*¹, Mnd *ʔuruwəri*¹, Glv *ʔarvara*¹, FMch *luvari*¹, Gude *livara*¹, Mtk *laval*².

Note that Mtk reflects the original structure with *-²ar- > -al.

SA *lub-ak- “lion”: Saho *lubaak*, Afar *lubaak*.

Suffix *-ak-. *i > u before a labial.

LEC *lib-ah- “lion”: Som *libah*.

Suffix *-h- or an irregular continuation of the auslaut laryngeal of the original HS form?

Metathesis of root vowels.

1637 *lag- “river”

CCh *lagwa- “river”: Zgh *gu-lagwa*, Bnn *loka*.

Prefix *gu- in Zgh. Unvoiced Bnn -k- seems to be not quite regular.

LEC *lag- “river”: Or *laga*.

HEC *lag- “river”: Sid *laga*.

Borrowed from LEC?

1638 *lag- “speak”

Sem *lag-/*lug- “speak, chat”: Hbr *lc*, Arab *lgw* [-a-, -u-].

WCh *lag- “speak”: Fyer *lak*, Bks *lak*, DB *lak*.

1639 *lag-/lug- “neck, throat”

Sem *lug- “throat”: Hbr *loac*, Arab *lug-at-*.

Dhl *lak'a* “area under chin”.

Alternation *a ~ *u. Cf. WCh *la^c- “neck” (Sha *laha*, DB *la*, Bks *la*) and CCh *lay- id. (Mba *le*).

1640 *lahas- “lick”

Sem **lVhaš-* “lick”: Arab *lhs* [-a-].

Cf. also *lhs* id. [-a-].

WCh **laHVs-* “lick”: Hs *lāsā*.

If the inlaut laryngeal is of secondary origin, the root may be related to **les-* “tongue”.

1641 *lahak-/lahik- “clay”

Sem **lahak-* “clay”: Arab *laħaq-*.

Berb **lak-* “clay”: Ahg *ta-laq*.

Bed *likʷ* “clay”.

Contraction from **lVHik-*?

1642 *laham- “meat, food”

Sem **lahm-* “bread, food”¹, “meat”²: Hbr *lehem*¹, Aram (Syr) *laħmā*¹, Arab *lahm-*, *laham-*².

Cf. Akk *lahāmu* “to eat”, Arab *lhm* [-a-] “feed with meat”.

WCh **laHam-* “meat”: Brm *laamu*, Grn *laam*.

Note Hs *lamai* “tuwo”.

1643 *lah- “sheep, goat”

Berb **laH-* “ram”: Ayr *tele*, Ahg *e-lah-øy*, Sus *tili*, Fgg *tili*.

Eg *nh* “goat” (XIX).

Prefix **V-*. Note -*n-* < **l-*.

Bed *naa²* “sheep”.

Note *n-* < **l-*.

SA **lah-* “she-goat”: Saho *lah*, Afar *laah*.

LEC **lah-* “fat-tailed sheep”: Som *lah*.

Cf. also Arb *leh* “ewe”.

HEC **lah-* “she-goat”: Sid *laah*.

Rift **le²-* “goat”: Irq *le²i*.

Irregular **-⁹-*.

1644 *lah- “knife, axe”

Eg *nh³* “knife” (TS).

Vocalic -*ʒ*.

CCh **lay-* “spear”¹, “axe”²: Log *laya*¹, Bud *lai*¹, Gude *raxa*², FBw *rəx-an*², FMch *raxa*², FJ *laxa*².

1645 *lak- “think”

Eg *nkʒ* “think” (MK).

Vocalic -*ʒ*.

CCh **lak-* “think”: Gis *lak*.

Cf. Or *lakkaawā* “count” (v.), Sid *lakka-* “measure” (v.)?

1646 *lak- “kite”

Sem **lak(w)-* “she-kite, female eagle”: Ug *lqh*, Arab *laqw-at-*.

WCh **lVwVk-* “vulture”: Mpn *look*.

Secondary development of **lak-*.

CCh **la-lak-* “kite”: Msm *lolokoi*, Bnn *larda*.

Partial reduplication. Dissimilation of *liquida* in Bnn.

1647 *lal- “goat, cattle”

Sem **lali²-* “goat”: Akk *lalū*, *lali²u*, Soq *luloh*.

LEC **lal-* “she-goat”¹, “cattle”²: Or *lal-eesa*¹, Rnd *lolyo*².

HEC **lal-* “cattle”: Sid *laalo*, Dar *laalo*, Ala *laalo*, Kmb *laalu*.

Reduplication of **la²-*/*law-* “cattle” or **lah-* “sheep, goat”?

1648 *lam- “speak, shout”

Eg *nmy* “shout, cry” (MK).

Suffix -*y*.

WCh **lam-* “say”: Ank *lem*.

CCh **lam-* “cry”¹, “speak”²: Lame *lam*¹, Mwu *u-lamo*².

ECh **lVm-* “speak”: Mwu *lome*.

1649 *lam- “lie” (v.)

ECh **lam-* “lie”: Sbn *lama*.

Rift **lam-* “lie”: Irq *lama*, Bur *lama*.

1650 *lam- “be soft”

WCh **lwam-* < **lam-* “be soft”: Ang *lōm*.

Vowel change before a labial.

Agaw **lim-* “be tender”: Xmr *lilem*, Xmt *ləmlim*, Kwr *lələm*, Kem *ləməy*.

Secondary vocalism in a reduplicated stem.

1651 *lap- “spleen”

WCh **lap-* “spleen”¹, “liver”²: Sura *llap*¹, Ang *lap*¹, Klr *ma-laf*².

Prefix **ma-* in Klr.

SA *²*a-lef-* “spleen”: Afar *aleefu*.

Prefix *²*a-*. Secondary **e-*.

LEC **lap-* “heart, chest”: Or *lappee*.

Secondary emphatic in Or?

Dhl *λafi* “lungs”.

Note λ- and irregular -f.

1652 *lap- “beans, corn”

Sem **lupp-* “beans”: Akk *luppu*.

Vowel labialized before *-p-.

Eg *nþy* “seed, grain” (n).

Suffix -y, cf. ECh.

ECh **lap-* “millet”: Sok *lap-iya*.

1653 *lap-/lawap- “be wet”

Eg *nþj* “wet” (sarc).

-j is a vocalic sign.

ECh **lawap-* “wet”: Ndam *lwap*, Smr *lawe*.

Secondary extension of **lap-*.

1654 *larVy- “stick”

Sem **larVy-* “twig”: Akk *larū*.

Eg *þy.t* “stick” (MK).

Eg þ- < HS *l-.

Another possibility for Eg is to compare it with ECh *²*war-* “stick”: Jegu *þorra*.

1655 *lat- “skin”

Eg *nint* “skin” (med).

Reduplication. Eg *n-* < **l-*.

WCh **lat-* “skin”: Zar *laat*.

Cf. deveritative **lut-* “skin” (v.): Fyer *lut*.

1656 *lat- “man”

Eg *nty.w* “people, men” (OK).

-y may be a suffix or a reflex of a front vowel.

WCh **lat-* “person”: Maha *latu*.

1657 *lat- “destroy, split, grind”

Sem **lVta²* “split”¹, “strike”²: Akk *letū*¹, Arab *lt²* [-a-]².

Based on biconsonantal **lVt-*.

Eg *nt* “slaughter” (gr).

WCh **latu-* “grind”: Klr *lot*.

ECh **lVt-* “destroy”: Mkk *litt-*.

1658 *lawVy- “twist, bend”

Sem **lūy-* “twist, bend”¹, “turn”²: Arab *lwy* [-i-]¹, Jib *lwy*²,

Hss *lewō*², Mhr *lewō*², Shh *le*².

WCh **lawya-* < **lawVy-* “bend”: Hs *lauya*.

CCh **lay-* “fold”: Lame *lei*.

Contraction of **lawVy-*.

1659 *lay- “water; pour”

WCh **lay-* “pour”: Ang *le*.

ECh **law-*/**lay-* “pour out”¹, “wet” (v.)²: Sok *ileo*¹, Tum *lāw*².

Secondary variant in *-w-.

SA **lay-* “water”: Saho *laye*, Afar *lay*, *le*.

1660 *le²- “shine”

Sem *lV²-lV²- “shine (of a star)": Arab *PP*.

Reduplication.

WCh *ly²- “begin (of the day)": DB *le²*.

SA *lēla²- “day": Saho *lälä*, Afar *lälä*.

Reduplication. Note the development of hS *-²-.

Any relation to Irq *lo²a* “sun, God", Bur *letu* “sun", Alg *lele²a* id. in Rift?

1661 *le²-/*lew- “put on (clothes)"

Eg *nw* “put on (clothes)" (l).

WCh *ly²- “dress" (v.): Sura *lee*.

ECh *lVw- “put on (clothes)": Tum *law*.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

1662 *leb- “elephant”

Eg *ʒbw* “elephant" (OK).

β- < HS *l-.

WCh *lab- < *lyaba- “elephant": Tng *laba-ta*.

Suffix -ta?

CCh *nyab- “elephant": Log *nevi*.

Irregular *n- < *l-.

ECh *lyab- “elephant": Mkk *ʒelbi*.

With a typical Mkk metathesis in the first syllable.

Any relation to Or *arpa* “elephant"?

1663 *lećum- “fish”

Berb *licVm- “fish": Ghd *u-lisma*, Ghat *a-ləmšay*.

Metathesis in Ghat.

Eg *nšmw.t* “fish" (NK).

Final -w indicates *u of the second syllable.

WCh *l(y)amV²- “fish": Hs *lamsa*.

1664 *len- “be soft”

Sem *līn- “be soft, become soft" ¹, “soften" ²: Arab *lyn* [-i-] ¹,

Mhr *liyōn* ¹, Jib *le:n* ¹, Hss *alyin* ², Mhr *alyin* ², Shh *elyīn* ².

Based on *lVn-.

Eg *nny* “be tired, be lazy".

Metathesis. For the meaning, cf. MHG *weich* “soft" and “weak".

WCh *lyan- < *lVyan- “soft": Ang *len*.

Cf. reduplication in Chip *lenlen*. The same root may be also reflected in Sura *non* id. with assimilation.

1665 *ler- “time”

Eg *nry* “time, moment" (NK).

Vocalic -y.

CCh *lyar-/*lwar- “time": Mtk *ler*, Bnn *lora*.

1666 *les- “tongue”

Sem *lisān- “tongue": Akk *lisānu*, Ug *l̥sn*, Hbr *lāšōn*, Aram (Syr) *ləššōnō*, Arab *lisān-*, Gz *lesān*, Jib *elsen*, Hss *lēšen*, Mhr *lēšen*, Shh *lisēn*, Soq *lešin*.

Suffix *-ān-.

Berb *lVs- “tongue": Siwa *elles*, Kby *iłes*.

Eg *ns* “tongue" (pyr), Copt *les “tongue": Fym *les*, Akh *les*, Boh *las*, Shd *las*.

Copt attests the character of the sonant orthographically denoted as *n*- in Eg.

WCh *ha-lis-um- “tongue": Hs *halše*, *harše*, Sura *liis*, Ang *leus*, Chip *liis*, Mnt *liis*, Grk *lis*, Bol *lisi-m*, Krk *lusu*, Ngm *linsa*, Maha *di-lis*, Krf *ilmisi*, Gera *de-linsa*, Glm *lim*, Grm *limši*, Fyer *lis*, Bks *’alis*, Sha *’aləs*, DB *lis*.

Prefix *ha- and a suffix of body parts.

CCh *²V-lyas- “tongue": Gis *eles*, Msg *elesi*.

Prefix *²V-.

ECh *lyas- “tongue": Mig *li-t*, Mubi *lesi*, Mkk *’ilze*, Dng *le:s-en*, *leese*.

Metathesis in Mkk, see s.v. *leb- “elephant".

Omot *mi-las- “tongue": Kaf *mi-laso*.

Prefix *mi-.

See *lahas- “lick".

1667 *li³af- “fingernail, claw”

Eg *lɔf.t* “claw (of the vulture)”.

CCh *li-lif- “fingernail”: Masa *lilifa*.

Partial reduplication.

Bed ne³aaf “fingernail, claw”.

Note initial *n- < *l-.

SA *lifi³- “fingernail, claw”: Saho *lifi*³.

Metathesis. Note the development of HS *²-.

1668 *lib-/*lub- “heart”

Sem *libab- “heart”: Akk *libbu*, Ug *lb*, Hbr *lēb*, Aram (Syr) *lebbō*, Arab *lubb-*, Gz *labb*, Hss *ḥelbēb*, Mhr *hewbēb*, Shh *ūb*, Soq *elbeb*.

Eg *lb* “heart” (pyr.).

*l- > i- before a front vowel.

WCh *lVb- “lungs”: Chip *ləp*.

CCh *(HV-)lib- “belly, stomach” ¹, “heart” ²: Daba *libī* ¹, Mus *lib(i)* ¹, Mnd *urwə-nude* ², Glv *rivi-diya* ², Zgh *arve* ².

ECh *lub- “heart”: Mkk *lulbo*.

Metathesis in Mkk, cf. *leb- “elephant”.

Agaw *lVb-ak- “heart”: Bil *läbbäka*, Kwr *läbakaa*, Dmb *läbakaa*, Kem *ləbäkaa*.

Suffix *-ak-.

SA *lub(b)- “heart”: Afar *lubbi*.

LEC *lab-/*lub- “heart”: Som *laab*, Or *lubbu*, *labbe*.

Secondary *-a-.

Omot *lib- “heart” ¹, “belly” ²: Anf *yiboo* ¹, Gll *lib³a* ².

Rift *lib- “chest”: Asa *liba*.

Alternation *i ~ *u.

1669 *lic- “be weak, be soft”

Sem *lV₁-lV₂- “linger, tarry”: Arab *lilt*.

Reduplication. On the semantic development see s.v. *layan- “be soft”.

Agaw *lič- “be soft”: Xmr *lis*-.

SA *lis-lis- “soft”: Saho *lislis*.

Reduplication. Not quite regular *-s- < HS *-č-.

1670 *lihab- “burn”

Sem *lVhab- “burn, be bright”: Hbr *lhb*, Arab *lhb* [-a-], Gz *lhb*.

Eg *rhb* “glow”.

Note r-.

Agaw *lib- < *liHVb- “heat, cook” (v.): Kem *lāb-*, *lāb-*.

Cf. also Bed *liw-* “burn” as a possible continuation of *lib-.

1671 *lihap- “cover”

Sem *lVhap- “envelop, cover”: Arab *lhf* [-a-], Jib *elhef*.

WCh *lip- < *liHVp- “cover”: Hs *lulluba*, Bol *libb-*, Dera *līpe*.

Reduplication in Hs. Secondary emphatic *p goes back to *p in contact with a laryngeal.

1672 *lihum- “kill, fight”

Sem *lVhum- “kill, fight”: Hbr *lhm*, Arab *lhm* [-u-].

CCh *lim- < *liHVm- “war”: Lmn *ləmo*, Daba *lim*.

1673 *likam-/*likim- “eat, swallow”

Sem *lV₁kam- “swallow, eat, gobble (a mouthful)": Arab *lqm* [-a-].

ECh *ligam- “eat”: Tum *lagəm*, Kbl *liyəm*.

LEC *likim- “swallow”: Or *liqim-s-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from *lV₁k- “lick”. On the other hand, cf. Sem *lVham- “eat, feed” (see s.v. *laham- “meat”).

1674 *lil- “water; be wet”

Berb *lil- “sea, river”: Nfs *ilal*, Zng *ell*, Sus *ill*.

Cf. Lib *lil- “water” (apud Hdt.: λιλυ) and Fgg *ill* “weep”.

Cf. also Kby derivative *s-lil* “wash”.

Bed *lil-* “be wet”.

Reduplication of *lay- “water; pour”.

1675 *liw- “cloud, sky”

Eg *nw.t* “sky” (pyr).

Eg *n-* < HS **l-*.

WCh **liw-ay-* “cloud”: Sura *lluu*, Chip *liwu*, Bgh *lway*, Mnt *luo*.

1676 *liwVč- “mix”

Sem **lūt-* “knead, mix”: Akk *lāšu*, Hbr *lwš*, Arab *lwt* [-u-].

ECh **liwVč-* “mix”: Mobu *luse*, Ngam *lise*, Dng *leusi*.

1677 *lo²- “breath, soul”

Eg *nɔw* “breath” (XVIII).

Vocalic *-w*.

WCh **lwa²-* “soul”: DB *lwa²*.

1678 *lokum- “camel”

Berb **lV̥kum-* “camel”: Siwa *a-lyom*, Ntf *a-lyum*, Tlt *a-lyum*, Izy *alyem*, Kby *a-lyəm*, Rif *alγəm*, Wrg *aləm*.

WCh **rakum-* < **rwakum-* “camel”: Hs *rākumi*.

Irregular **r* < **l*.

CCh **lukVm-* “camel, horse”: Mba *lukma*.

Cf. Log *kurguma* “camel”.

ECh **lwa²kum-* “camel”: Tum *logma*, *loguma*, Dng *lokumo*, Ndam *lugumo*, Brg *lokomo*, Jegu *logom*.

Cf. Kbl *lak'ma* “horse”.

A cultural term that may be a *Wanderwort* (of Berber origin?).

1679 *lo-lüm- “insect”

ECh **lwa-lVm-* “ant”: Jegu *lolmo*.

LEC **lu-lum-* “larvae of mosquitoes”: Som *lulomo* (pl.).

Reduplication of **lüm-* “termite”.

1680 *lom- “bird”

Eg *nm* “kind of bird” (!).

CCh **lwam-* “dove”: Ngw *loma*.

1681 *lub- “be thirsty”

Sem **lūb-* “be thirsty”: Arab *lwb*.

Based on HS **lub-*.

Eg *iby* “be thirsty”.

Reflects **lVbVj-*.

Dhl *λuuβ-* “sip”.

Note *λ-*.

1682 *lubah- “strike”

Sem **lVbah-* “strike”: Arab *lbh* [-a-].

ECh **lVb-* “strike”: Tum *lebə*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

Dhl *luβ-* “beat”.

1683 *lugab- “be tired”

Sem **lV̥gab-/*lV̥gub-* “be exhausted”: Arab *lḡb* [-a- , -u-].

WCh **lub-* “be tired”: Dera *luba*.

Contraction from **lVHub-*.

CCh **luHVb-* “tiredness”: Kap *lu̥wə*, HF *libi*, Bnn *lobuwa*, FMch *rubu*.

Nominal derivative with a different vocalism.

1684 *luhur- “cloth”

Eg *nhr.w* “kind of dress” (gr).

WCh **luHur-* “striped cloth”: Hs *nūrū*, *lūrū*.

1685 *luk- “bird”

ECh **lukuk-* “kind of bird”: Bid *lukuku*.

Partial reduplication.

LEC **luk(k)-* “hen”: Som *luki*, Or *lukku*, Bay *luk- ale*, Arb *lukku*.

HEC **lukk-* “hen”: Bmb *lukk-ančo*.

1686 *luk- “road”

CCh **lak-* “road”: Klb *laku*, Bura *laku*, Mrg *lagu*.

Intervocalic *-k- > Mrg -g-.
 LEC *luk- “crossroads of forest paths”: Or *lookoo*, *luukoo*.

1687 *lum- “eat”

Sem *lum- “chew”: Akk *lamāmu* [-u-].

CCh *lum- “bite, eat”: Mba *lum*, Msg *lama*, *luma*.

Cf. Sem *lVham- “eat, feed” (see s.v. *laham- “meat”).

1688 *lum- “gather”

Sem *lum- “gather”: Arab *lmm* [-u-].

ECh *lam-/*lum- “gather”: Mubi *lamma*, Bid *lum*, Mig *lumme*.

1689 *lübah- “be wet”

Eg *ibh* “wet” (MK).

Palatalization of *l- > l-.

CCh *lu̥ba- < *lubaH- “wet” (v.): Bura *lib-enta*, Hld *lüb-uri*, Chb *lup-ti*, Wmd *lup-ta*, HF *ləb-əši*, FG *lubwi-ti*, Kap *lubi-ke*, Gava *lub-*, Daba *lub*, Msg *lab*, Zime *lab*.

ECh *lub- “wet”: Kera *lubi*.

1690 *lüf- “cloud, fog”

Eg *nfy* “fog” (gr).

Vocalic -y.

WCh *lVfVf- “cloud”: Kry *lefəʃə*.

Partial reduplication.

CCh *luf- “cloud”: Daba *luv*.

1691 *lüm- “boat”

Eg *lmw* “kind of ship” (OK).

Palatalization of *l- > l-.

CCh *lum- “boat”: Zime *lum*.

1692 *lüm- “big, many”

Sem *li²Vm- “thousand” < *“many”: Akk *lim*, Ug *Pm*.

Based on *lim-.
 WCh *lumum- “in quantity”: Hs *lumumu*.

Partial reduplication. Cf. also Hs *lamama* “in great quantity”.
 HEC *lum- “big”: Dar *lumo*.

1693 *lüm- “termite”

Sem *nimm- “termite”: Arab *nimm-at-*.
 Assimilation of consonants.

CCh *lum- “termite”: Bura *luma*, Chb *ləma*, Kap *luma*, HK *luma*.

1694 *lünak- “net”

Eg *ink* “net” (LM).
 Palatalization of *l- > l-.
 WCh *lunak- “net”: Mnt *lung*, Ank *lang*.

1695 *l[ü]w- “house, dwelling”

Berb *liw- “room”: Ghd *ta-līw-in*.
 Eg *nw.t* “village, town” (pyr).
 WCh *lu[w]- “house, hut”: Sura *lu*, Ang *lū*, Chip *lə*.
 CCh *luw- “town”: Zgh *luwa*.
 ECh *a-luw- “interior dwelling space”: Kera *aluwa*.
 Dhl *lawa* “village”.
 Unexpected vowel.

1696 *lVk-/*lVk- “leg”

Sem *ilk- “heel”: Akk *ilku*.

Prefix *i-.

Berb *lVk- “leg, calf”: Twl *eləy*, Ahg *ələy*, Izy *iley*.
 Agaw *lik(u)- “leg, hip”: Bil *lik^w*, Xmr *lik^w*, Xmt *luk^w*, Kwr *lik^w*, Dmb *lik^w*, Kem *lák^wə*, Aun *lək^w*.
 SA *lak- “hip, thigh, leg”: Saho *lak*, Afar *lak*.
 LEC *luk-/luk- “leg, hip”: Som *lug*, Or *luka*, *lukaa*, Rnd *lux*, Bay *lukka*, Arb *lukk*, Kon *log-da*, Gdl *lukke-to*.
 HEC *lek-/lok- “leg, hip”: Sid *lekkē*, Dar *lekka*, Had *lokko*, Ala *lokka-ti*, Bmb *luka*, *lukka*, Kmb *lokka-ta*.

Wrz *lux- “leg”: War lux-te, Gaw lux-te, Gob luh-, Cam lu²ge.
Dhl luka “thigh”.

Irregular *k ~ *k in various branches of HS.

1697 *lV_k- “lick”

Sem *luk- “lick, lap”: Hbr lqq, Arab lqq [-u-].

Cf. Akk leku “lick” (< *lVhV_k-).

Berb *lV_k- “lick”: Twl əlləy, Ahg əlləy, Mzab əlləy.

WCh *lak- “eat greedily”¹, “lick”²: Hs lake¹, Bks lok², DB lok².

ECh *ly-a-lik- “lick”: Mig lelliko.

Partial reduplication.

Bed lak- “lick”.

LEC *lik-/*lok- “swallow, lap”: Som liq-, Kon loq-, Gid loq-, Had liq-ič-.

Vocalism *o may be secondary.

*m

1698 *ma-/*mi- “mouth”

Berb *mV- “mouth”: Ghd a-mi, Awj am, Ahg i-mi, Zng i-mmi.

CCh *ma-/*mi- “mouth”: Bata mee, Daba ma, Nza ma, Msg maa, mii, Gid mo.

One of the cases representing a rare root pattern CV-.

1699 *ma²- “water”

Sem *ma²-/*may- “water”: Akk mû, Ug my, Hbr mayim (pl.), Aram (Syr) mayyô (pl.), Arab mā²-, Gz māy.

Berb *mV- “water” (pl.): Izy aman, Kby aman.

Eg mw “water” (pyr).

WCh *ma²- “water”: Geji maa, Grn maa.

CCh *ma²-/*maw- “river”¹, “water”², “dew”³: FKi məwa¹, Gude ma²in², FBw ma²yin², Log mū³.

If Log is not from *ma²u- it may go back to an apophonic variant *mu²-, cf. Bed.

Bed mu²- “liquid”.

A reflex of u-grade?

Dhl ma²a “water”.

Rift *ma²-ay- “water”: Irg ma²ay, Asa ma²a, Kwz ma²aya.

Note parallel forms with sonants *may- and *maw- in Sem, Eg and CCh. Sem, Berb and CCh may reflect an archaic HS plural *ma²-in-!

1700 *ma²in- “woman, wife”

WCh *ma²in- “wife, woman”: Ngm mīno, Krk men.

CCh *min- “woman”: Gude munii, Msg minne.

Gude -u- is irregular.

ECh *ma²an- “co-wife”: Kera maanə.

Assimilation of vowels.

LEC *min-/*²amin- “woman”: Bay amine, Gel minne.

HEC *men-/*²amen- “woman”: Sid meen-to (pl.), Ala meen-, Bmb aameen-.

Omot *ma²in- “wife”: Shn maan (pl.), Gim main.

Rift *²amen- “wife”: Irg ameni, Bur ameni.

Dhl maani “barren woman”.

Contraction.

In Cush, several branches reflect *²amin-.

1701 *mabar- “mouth”

WCh *mabar- “mouth”: Hs mabāri.

Bed ambar “mouth”.

WCh *ma- and Bed am- reflect the HS correspondence that may be also traced between Cush prefix *²am- and Chadic prefix *ma-.

1702 *mač- “be drunk”

WCh *miwač- “beer”: Ang mos, Sura mwos, Ank mwess, Mpñ mwes, Grk mut-, Mnt mus.

Derived from *mač-?

LEC *mač- “be drunk”: Or mačaw-.

Note -č- preserved in Or in contrast to the expected reflex of HS
 *č > LEC *s, *š. Derived from the original noun?
 Omot *mač- “be drunk”: Ome *matto*-, Kaf *maš*-, Mch *maša*.
 Denominative form?

1703 *maç- “press, cut”

WCh *maç- “press, squeeze”: Hs *māsa*.
 Omot *maçç- “cut”: Kaf *maçç*-.

As to semantics, cf. W *trychu* “cut” ~ OEng *thrycean* “press”.

1704 *mag- “be numerous, be big”

CCh *magwa- “big, long, high”: Mus *mogwa*.
 ECh *mag- “much, many”: Tum *māg*.
 SA *mag-/mang- “be strong”¹, “be numerous”², “fill”³,
 “plenty”⁴: Saho *meng*-¹, *meg*-², Afar *mag*-², *mangoo*⁴.
 Nasal infix in certain forms.

1705 *mag- “be bad”

WCh *mug- “bad”: Hs *mūgu*.
 Secondary formation with modified vocalism.
 Bed *maag* “be bad”.
 LEC *mag- “be bad”: Or *magu*.

1706 *mač- “grain, cereal”

Sem *māč- “corn, seed”: Hbr *māčā*.
 ECh *may- “millet”: Smr *may*, Ndam *may*.
 ECh *may- may reflect earlier *maH(i)-.

1707 *mačaw-/*mačay- “wind”

Eg *mɔw* “wind” (MK).
 -ɔ- stands for a vowel of the first syllable.
 ECh *maHay- “wind”: Mkk *maaye*.
 Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *y-.

1708 *mačid- “stomach”

Sem *mačVd- “stomach”: Arab *mačid-at-*.
 Cf. also Arab *mačad* “side”?
 CCh *mVHid- “liver”: Chb *mide*, Ngw *mida*, Mrg *mida*.
 ECh *myad- “belly”: Jegu *med-et*.
 *-ya- results from a contraction of *-aHi-.

1709 *mahar- “suck”

Eg *mhr* “suck, milk” (gr).
 WCh *maHar- “suck”: Ang *mōr*.
 A regular contraction.

1710 *mahor- “slave, soldier”

Sem *mVhVr- “service man, soldier”: Ug *mhr*.
 Cf. the semantic development of OIr *ōc* “young” (adj.) →
 “young man” → “warrior”.
 WCh *maHwar- “slave”: Klr *mahor*, DB *moor*.
 CCh *mVhwar- “immigrant”: Lame *muhor*.
 Secondary -u- after a labial.

1711 *mahaw-/*mahay- “forget”

Eg *mhy* “be forgetful (of heart)” (MK).
 CCh *maw- < *maHaw- “forget”: Bnn *mawa*.
 Contraction.

Agaw *may- “forget”: Xmr *mii-t*-, Kwr *mey*, Dmb *mey*, Kem *maay*.
 Narrow vowels in Xmr, Kwr and Dmb continue *-a- before
 *-y-.
 Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *y-.

1712 *mah- “tie”

Eg *mhy* “tie” (MK).
 Vocalic -ɔ-.
 ECh *maH- “tie”: Smr *mā*.

1713 *mahal- “box, basket”

Sem *mahal- “box, basket”: Akk *mahhalu*.

Eg *mhn* “box” (n).

Irregular reflection of the laryngeal in late Eg.

Sem loanword in Eg?

1714 *mahVy- “wind”

Sem *mahVy- “storm”: Akk *mehū*.

Eg *imȝh* “turbulence” (sarc).

Metathesis. Vocalic -ȝ-.

The alternative reconstruction is *yVmah-.

1715 *makay- “stick”

Sem *makay- “stick”: Akk *makūtu*.

CCh *makay- “stick”: Bud *makai*.

1716 *makil- “boat”

Sem *magil- “barque, boat”: Akk *magilu*.

Akk -g- substitutes *k?

Eg *mkr* “ship” (XXII).

 Sem loanword? Note -r < *-l.

1717 *makVr- “(be) red”

Sem *makr- “red”: Akk *makru*.

Eg *mkrr* “unknown color” (gr).

-rr may continue *-r- or reflect a partial reduplication.

1718 *maṄV²- “vessel”

Sem *makV²- “vessel for offerings”: Akk *maqqu*.

Eg *mdʒ* “measure (for dates)” (n).

 Palatalization of *-k-.

HEC *maHak- “jar for milking”: Sid *maakke*.

 Metathesis.

1719 *malaw- “desert”

Sem *malaw- “desert”: Arab *malā(?)*-.

 -²- is of orthographic value only.

Eg *mrw* “desert”.

 Note -r- < HS *-l-.

1720 *mam- “forget, doubt”

WCh *mam- “forget”: Siri *mama*, Mbu *mamw-*, Jmb *mama*.

LEC *mam- “doubt”: Or *mama*.

Semantically, *tertium comparationis* may be formulated as * “not know”. Hence, “not know exactly” → “doubt”.

1721 *man- “know, test”

Sem *mVnVw- “count” ¹, “test, try” ²: Akk *manū* ¹, Hbr *mny* ¹, Arab *mnw* [-u-] ².

Based on biliteral *mVn-. The meaning “test, try” may be the most archaic in this group of words, serving as a source of other meanings connected with intellectual activities as such.

WCh *man- “know”: Mnt *man*, Ank *man*, Mpñ *mān*, Bol *mon*, Ngm *man*.

CCh *man-/*mun- “understand, analyze”: Lame *man*, *mun*.

 Secondary *-u-.

LEC *man- “mind”: Som *maan*.

Cf. also Eg *mn.t* “manner, way” (MK)?

1722 *man-/*mayan- “man”

Berb *min- < *mVyVn- “man”: Zng *min*.

WCh *man-/*min- “man”: Krk *mun* (pl.), Pol *məni*, Dwot *mani*, Buli *mən*, Bar *mani*, Kir *mīni* (pl.), Bol *menni*, Geji *māni*, Say *muwan*.

The variant *min- may go back to *mVyVn-.

CCh *mayan- “man”: Log *meeni*.

LEC *mun- “male”: Som *mun*.

 Secondary *-u-, cf. Omot.

HEC *man- “people”: Sid *maana*, Dar *maana*, Had *maana*, Kmb *maana*, Tmb *mana*.

Omot **mon-* < **man-* “people”: Yam *monoo*.

Note a morphonological co-variant of the root with an inlaut sonant. Cf. also Dhl *mana^ce* “child”.

1723 **man-/*min-* “house”

Eg *mn* “room” (MK), Copt **monē* “dwelling, inn”: Boh *monē*, Shd *monē*.

Copt may be borrowed from Gk *μονή*.

WCh **man-/*min-* “house”¹, “place”²: Tng *man*¹, Dera *məna*¹, Pero *mina*¹, Sha *mun*².

Secondary -*u-* in Sha.

CCh **min-* “door”: Msg *min*, *mj*.

ECh **man-* “place”: Smr *mana*, Ndam *mān*, Tum *man*.

LEC **man-/*min-* “house”: Som *miin*, Or *mana*, *manaa*, Boni *miŋ*, Arb *min*.

Wrz **man-* “house”: Gaw *mano*.

HEC **min-* “house”: Sid *mine*, Dar *mine*, Had *mine*, Kmb *mine*.

Dhl *mini* “house”.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

1724 **mang-* “millet, lentils”

Sem **mang-/*magg-* “beans, lentils”: Akk *mangu*, Arab *magg-*.

HEC **mank-* “millet”: Bmb *manko*.

Secondary emphatic **k* < **g*?

One of the cases in which HS stops display irregularities when appearing after nasals, in HS clusters.

1725 **manV^c-* “hold, take”

Sem **mVnV^c-* “hold, take hold of”: Jib *mina^c*, Hss *mōna*, Mhr *mōna*, Shh *mina^c*.

WCh **man-H-* “take”: Sura *mag*, Grk *mag*, Mpñ *mag*.

1726 **maq-* “pour”

Sem **mVb-* “pour”: Akk *maħābu*.

Berb **mVγ-* “be wet”: Izy *emmey*.

Eg *mhy* “pour” (gr).

-*b-* from -*h-* in late Eg.

WCh **maHay-* “pour, wet”: Dera *māy-*.

The development of *-*q-* in this case is irregular. Cf. **muq-* “be wet”.

1727 **mar-* “slave”

Eg *mr.t* “serf” (OK).

WCh **mar-* “slave”: Siri *marə-čək*, Mbu *mar*, Jmb *mar-žu*.

CCh **mVr-* “slave”: FKi *məra*.

1728 **mar-* “cow, bull”

Eg *mr.t* “cow” (gr).

CCh **mar-* “sacrificial bull”: Mafa *maray*.

LEC **mar-* “calf”: Arb *maar*.

1729 **mar-* “sheep, goat”

Sem **immar-* “sheep, lamb”: Akk *immeru*, Ug *imr*, Phn *mr*, Pun *mr*, Aram (Bibl) *immar*, (Palest) *immařā*, (Syr) *emmerā*, Arab *immar-*.

WCh **mar-* “goat”¹, “ram”²: Tng *mara*¹, Pol *mar*¹, Geji *mal*¹, Buli *mar*¹, Bks *maray*².

SA **mar-* “sheep”: Saho *maruu*, maaruu, Afar *maruu*, maaruu.

Apparently, this root has no etymological connection with **mar-* “cow, bull”.

1730 **mar-* “bind, roll up”

Eg *mr* “bind, tie” (med).

WCh **mar-* “twist, wring”: Tng *mari*.

LEC **mar-* “roll up, turn”: Or *mar-*, *maar-*.

Rift **mar-* “twist”: Irl *marra*.

1731 **mar-* “walk”

Sem **mur-* “go away”: Arab *mrr* [-*u-*].

*-*u-* may be secondary.

Berb **mVr-* “pass by”: Ayr *əmmər*.

WCh **mir-/*mur-* “run”: Miya *mir-*, Mbu *mur-*.

Secondary vocalism?

HEC **mar-* “go”: Bmb *mar-*, Had *mar-*, Kmb *mar-*, Sid *mar-*.

Dhl *mar-* “go round”.

1732 *mar- “house”

Eg *mr* “pyramid” (OK).

Note the semantic development.

Agaw **mar-* “yard”: Bil *maraa*.

Rift **mar-* “house”: Irq *maray* (pl.), Bur *mara*, Asa *mor-ok*.

1733 *mar- “drop, rain”

Sem **mar-* “drop”: Hbr *mār*.

ECh **mar-* “rain”: Smr *ma:ri*

Cf. Berb **mVr-* “pour” (*Kby əmmir*) as a continuation of the corresponding HS verb.

1734 *mar- “be sour”

Sem **mar-* “(be) bitter”: Akk *marāru*, Hbr *mar*, Arab *mrr* [-a-, -u-], Soq *mrr*, Hss *mer*, Mhr *mer*, Shh *mur*.

For a similar semantic evolution see s.v. **hamaq-* “be sour”.

Eg *‘mɔ* “become sour” (pyr).

Prefix *‘-*.

WCh **mar-* “sour”: Ang *mer*.

1735 *mar- “field”

Eg *mr* “pasture” (OK).

WCh **mar-* “field, farm”: Chip *mar*, Mnt *mai*, Sura *mār*, Ang *mār*.

Development of *-r in Mnt is regular.

ECh **mar-* “earth”: Sok *māro*.

1736 *mar- “be ill, be weak”

Sem **mVrah-* “be weak, suffer”: Arab *mrh* [-a-].

Derivative based on **mar-*.

Eg *mr* “be ill” (pyr).

ECh **maHyar-* “become weak”: Bid *meer*.

Based on **mar-*?

Rift **ma²ar-* “weak”: Asa *ma²ara*.

Cf. also LEC **mar-* “kind of smallpox” (Or *maaree*)? Note a morphological variant **maHar-/*maHer-* in ECh and Rift that may correspond to Sem **marah-*. If so, Eg remains isolated.

1737 *mar- “recover, be healthy”

Sem **mar-* “healthy, strong”: Akk *marmaru*, Arab *marīr-*.

Reduplications based on **mar-*. Cf. Hss *merret* “strength”.

WCh **mar-* “recover”: Hs *māre*.

1738 *mar- “hoe” (n.)

Sem **marr-* “hoe, spade” ¹, “iron spade” ²; Akk *marru*¹, Aram (Syr) *marr-*, *ma²r-*¹, Arab *marr-*².

Eg *mr* “hoe” (a).

ECh **mar-/*mir-* “hoe”: Smr *mara*, Sbn *miri*.

HEC **morar-* < **marar-* “hook of the plough”: Had *moraara*.

Partial reduplication.

Related to **mar-* “dig”.

1739 *mar- “dig”

Sem **mur-* “dig”: Akk *marāru* [-u-].

Secondary *-u-.

WCh **mari-* “hoe, farm” (v.): Ang *mār*, Bol *mar*, Dera *na mira*.

1740 *mar-/*mara²- “man”

Sem **mar²-* “son” ¹, “master” ², “man, husband” ³: Akk *māru*¹, Aram (Bibl) *mārē*², Arab *mar²-*, *mur²-*³, SAr *mr²*³.

Eg *mr.w* “people” (OK).

WCh **ma²ar-* “boy” ¹, “masculine” ²: DB *maar*¹, Fyer *mara*².

Metathesis.

ECh **ma²ar-* “uncle”: Mig *maar*.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is *ma²ar-. There are no traces of *-²⁻ in Eg.

1741 *marVg- “field”

Sem *marg- “meadow”: Arab *marg-*.

ECh *mV_rVg- < *marug- “field”: Dng *morgo*.

Cf. LEC *marVg- “grass” (Or *marga*)? Derived from *mar- “field”.

1742 *marV^c- “be right, be true”

Eg *mɔ̄c* “be true” (a).

Note -³⁻ < *-r-.

CCh *mar- “right” (adj.): Zgh *mara*.

1743 *ma-rV_k- “stair, staircase”

Sem *mark- “stair”: Arab *marq-at-*.

Eg *mɔ̄k* “staircase” (pyr), Dem *mky*, Copt **muki*: Boh *mouki*.

Sem loanword?

Derived from *rek(ay)- “climb”.

1744 *masak- “skin”

Sem *mašk- “skin”¹, “skin bag”²: Akk *mašku*¹, Hbr *mešek*², Aram (Syr) *meškō*¹, Arab *mask-*¹.

Eg *mskɔ̄* “skin, hide” (pyr).

Final -³ may indicate *a of the second syllable.

Ancient Sem loanword in Eg?

1745 *masi²⁻ “take, steal”

Sem *mV_sV²⁻- “rob”: Akk *mašāu*.

WCh **mus-* “take (away)": Hs *amše*, Sha *mus*, Klr *mus*.

Secondary formation with a prefix in Hs. Unexpected vocalism.

ECh *ma²is- “steal”¹, “catch”²: Mig *māso*¹, Bid *miis*¹, Mobu *maše*².

Metathesis. Cf. also Tum *muž* “steal”, Ndam *muž-ən* id. HEC *mas- “take”: Sid *mass-*, Had *mass-*.

The alternative reconstruction is *ma²is-.

1746 *mat- “go, walk”

Eg *nmt* “march” (pyr).

Prefix *nV-.

WCh *mat- “come”: Ang *mēt*, Fyer *moot*.

SA *mat- “come”: Saho *-amat-*, *-emet-*, Afar *-mat-*.

1747 *maṭar- “water”

Sem *maṭar- “streaming water”¹, “rain”²: Akk *miṭirtu*¹, Ug *mṭr*², Hbr *māṭār*², Aram (Syr) *metrō*², Arab *maṭar-*².

Eg *mtr* “water” (Amarna).

1748 *mawaç-/*mayac- “wash”

Sem *mūṣ- “wash”: Arab *mwṣ* [-u-].

Cf. Arab *mṣms* “rinse”.

CCh *mac-/*muc- “wash”: Msg *masa*, Masa *musu-mo*.

LEC *mV_yV_c- “wash”: Som *mayd-*, Or *mič-*.

HEC *mV_yV_c- “wash”: Sid *maço*, Kmb *meççe*², Kab *meççi-*, Ala *meççi-*.

Omot *mayac- “wash”: Ome *meç-*, Kaf *maač-*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1749 *mawar- “roof, house”

WCh *mawar- “roof”: Sha *mawar*, DB *mawar*.

LEC *mōr- < *mawar- “manger”¹, “home”²: Or *moora*¹, Boni *moor*².

Related to *mar- “house”.

1750 *mawaṭ-/*mayaṭ- “tree”

CCh *mV_t- “baobab”: HNk *məṭe*, HGh *mate*, HF *məd-*.

Cf. also HNk *mude* id.

ECh **mawat*- “kind of tree”: Mkk *moote*.
 LEC **mēt*- < **mayaṭ*- “palm tree”: Or *meetii*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-. Probably, related to **mut*- “stick”.

1751 *mawut- “die”

Sem **mūt*- “die”: Akk *mātu*, Hbr *mwt*, Aram *mwt*, Arab *mwt* [-u-], Gz *mōta*, Hss *mōt*, Mhr *mōt*.

Berb **mVt*- “die”: Ayr *ammat*, Izy *emmet*, Kby *emmet*, emmət. Eg *mt*, *mwt* “die” (pyr).

WCh **mawut*- “die”: Hs *mutu*, Sura *muut*, Ang *muut*, Chip *muut*, Grk *mud*, Bol *mot*, Krk *mēt*-, Tng *mud*-, Ngm *mato*, Maha *muto*, Bele *motu*-, Krf *muk-ko*, Gera *mudu*-, Glm *məz*-, Grm *mut*-, Wrj *miy*-, Kry *miya*, Diri *matu*, Miya *miy*-, Paa *miy*-, Cagu *mōs-en*, Pol *misi*, Geji *musu*, Brm *mise*, Say *miši*, Dwot *mus*, Buli *muši*, Fyer *mot*, Bks *mot*, Sha *mot*, Klr *mot*.

CCh **mat*-/**matVw*- “die”: Bura *mta*, Chb *mti*, Mrg *mtu*, HF *mto*, HNk *mte*, HGH *mte*, FG *mti*, Kap *mti*, Mnd *mat*, Bld *muč*, Nza *mute*, Log *mti*, Bud *matte*, Lame *mata*, Masa *mita*, Bnn *matua*.

Metathesis in **matVw*- > Bnn *matua*.

ECh **mawut*- “die”: Smr *made*, Tum *māde*, Dng *muutu*, Mubi *māt*, Sok *mūta*, *mīta*.

LEC **mūt*- < **mVwVt*- “die” ¹, “deadly ill” ²: Rnd *amut* (1st sg.) ¹, Gid *muut* ².

1752 *may- “go, come”

Eg *nmy* “go” (pyr).
 Prefix **nV*-.

WCh **may*- “return”: Bol *maa*, Dera *mai*.

CCh **may*- “go” ¹, “come” ²: Gis *me* ¹, Masa *mai* ².

ECh **maw*-/**may*- “outrun” ¹, “enter” ²: Mobu *maye* ¹, Sbn *mwa* ².

SA **maH*- “come”: Saho *ma*, Afar *ma*.

LEC **may*- “come”: Arb *maye*.

ECh and SA seem to reflect co-variants of the main root with consonantal alternations.

1753 *mayas- “know, hear”

WCh **mayas*- “know”: Tuli *mēsi*.

Bed *maasu(w)*- “hear”.

From **mayas*- with *-y- > *-H-?

1754 *maži²- “vessel”

Sem **madi²*- “bronze vessel”: Akk *maziū*.

Eg *mdʒy* “vessel” (n).

Sem loanword in Eg?

1755 *mecit¹-/*mecu²- “squeeze”

Sem **mVsut*- “squeeze”: Arab *mst* [-u-].

WCh **nyacu²*- “squeeze”: Krk *nžadu*, Tng *sond*-, Glm *čuuz*, Geji *četi*, Dwot *nzət*.

CCh **nVci¹*- “press”: Tera *nžedī*, Ngw *nsitə*.

In WCh and CCh **n*- reflects the assimilation of **m*-.

1756 *meh- “swim”

Eg *mhy* “swim, navigate” (a).

Vocalic -y.

WCh **myaH*- “swim”: Bgh *myau*.

1757 *meħas- “big snake, crocodile”

Eg *mžħ* “crocodile” (OK).

Metathesis.

WCh **myaHas*- “python”: Hs *mēsā*.

LEC **mas*- “snake”: Som *mas*-.

Contraction.

HEC **hamas*- “snake”: Sid *hamaso*, Had *hamas-iččo*, Bmb *hamasi*.

Metathesis. Assimilation of vowels.

1758 *mek- “stone”

Sem **mikk*- “stone”: Akk *mikku*, *mekku*.

Eg *mṛt* “granite” (OK).

Together, Eg -*ɔ*- and Sem **i* may reflect only HS **e*.

1759 *mer- “be near”

Eg *mr* “nearness” (t).

ECh **myar-* “near, close”: Nch *mera*, Kbl *mra*.

1760 *mer- “beast of prey”

CCh **myar-* “serval, wild cat”: Lame *mēr*, *mereo*, LPe *meri-an*.

Rift **mer-* “lion”: Asa *mer-ok*.

Cf. Alg *mariyamo* “wild cat”.

1761 *meri²- “see, watch”

Sem *²*VmVr-* “see”: Akk *amāru*, Ug ²*amr*.

Metathesis.

Eg *mɔ̄j* “see” (westc.).

The alternative comparison for *mɔ̄j* is CCh **mya²-* “see” (Bud *me*).

ECh **myar-* “look, peer”: Bid *mer*.

Agaw **mirri^c-* “look, watch”: Bil *mili^c y-*.

1762 *met-met- “speak, shout”

Eg *mtmt* “speak” (XVIII).

ECh **myat-myat-* “shout”: Sok *metemetej*.

Reduplication.

1763 *meti²- “spear”

Eg *mtɔ̄y.t* “spear” (BD).

ECh **myat-* “spear”: Bid *meta*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

1764 *mi⁽²⁾- “child”

Eg *my* “sperm, son” (XIX).

Wrz **mi²ay-* “baby, boy”: Gaw *mi²ay*.

1765 *mi²- “antelope”

Eg *mɔ̄j* “antelope” (pyr).

CCh **miyaw-* < **mi²-aw-* “antelope”: Lame *miyeo*, LPe *miyeo*, Zime *miyeo*.

Agaw **miHiw-* “kind of gazelle”: Kem *meewaa*.

1766 *mī²es- “tree”

Sem **mVHV̄s-* “kind of tree”: Akk *mēsu*.

WCh **myas-* < **mVHyas-* “mahogany”¹, “locust-bean”²: Chip *mes*¹, Mpn *mes*².

CCh **myas-* < **mVHyas-* “tamarind”: Log *mesā*.

HEC **mī²es-* “cedar”: Bmb *mī²eesaa*.

1767 *migir- “grass”

Berb **mVgVr-* “cut (grass)": Kby *emger*.

Denominative verb.

LEC **migir-* “kind of tough grass”: Or *migira*.

HEC **migir-* “grass”: Had *migira*.

Rift **magir-/migir-* “firewood”: Irg *migir-*, Alg *magiru*.

1768 *mi-^cVbal- “arrow, spear”

Sem **mi-(V)bal-* “arrow”: Arab *mi^cbal-at-*.

Eg *mɔ̄b* “harpune” (pyr).

Denominative verb?

WCh **umbul-* < **mubul-* “throw (a spear)": Bol ²*umbul*.

Denominative verb.

1769 *mič- “son, child”

Sem **mVt-* “son”: Ug *mt*.

Eg *ms* “child” (pyr), Copt **mes*: Akh *mes*, Boh *mas*, Shd *mas*.

ECh **mič-* “son, child”: Bid *mičo*, *miča*, Mig *miča*.

1770 *min- “water, river”

Eg *myn.t* “waters” (pyr).

Vocalic *-y-*.

CCh **min-* “river”¹, “dew”²: FG *mini*¹, Kap *mine*², Mwu *minu*¹.

1771 *min- “worm”

Sem **mūn-* “caterpillar”: Akk *mūnu*.

From **min-*?

Berb **mVn-* “flea’s eggs”: Twl *imniwan*.

Meaning?

LEC **min(n)-* “tapeworm”: Or *minni*, Arb *miinne*.

HEC **min(n)-* “tapeworm”: Dar *minne*.

Rift **menan-* “tapeworm”: Asa *menana*.

1772 *min- “want”

Sem **mVnVy-* “want”: Arab *mny*, Soq *mny*, Gz *mny*, Tgy *mny*.

CCh **min-* “want”: Masa *min*.

1773 *minV^c- “cow”

Eg *mn^c.t* “cow” (pyr).

Agaw **miHVn-* “young cow”: Kem *miyän*.

Metathesis.

1774 *mir- “river”

Eg *mr* “channel, pond”.

CCh **mir-* “river”¹, “pool”²: FM *mirə*¹, Mus *amrai*².

Prefix *a-* in Mus.

1775 *mit- “insect”

CCh **mVd-* “mosquito”: Tera *mədə*.

Irregular Tera *-d-* < HS **-t-*.

LEC **mit-* “worm”¹, “black ant”²: Som *mid*¹, Or *mitii*².

HEC **mit-* “ant”: Sid *mita*.

Dhl *muta* “small ant”.

-u- < **-i-* after **m-*.

1776 *mit- “pull”

Sem **mut-* “pull, stretch”: Arab *mt̪* [-*u-*], Hss *met*, Mhr *met*, Shh *mit*.

Secondary vowel.

CCh **mit-* “pull”: Mtk *mit*.

1777 *mo^v- “stick”

Eg *mɔw* “stick” (pyr).

WCh **mwa^v-* “new”: Fyer *mu*, Klr *mōhwə*, DB *mwa*.

1778 *mo^v- “be new”

Eg *mɔ* “new” (OK).

WCh **mwa^v-* “new”: Fyer *mu*, Klr *mōhwə*, DB *mwa*.

CCh **mway-* “new”: Tera *mewa*, Mofu *mɔuya*.

1779 *moda^t- “tear”

CCh **mwad-* < **mwadVH-* “tear”: Gis *mod*.

LEC **mudah-* “tear off”: Som *muḍah-*.

Som *d* < **d* has been influenced by the laryngeal.

1780 *mog- “head”

CCh **mog-* “head”: Mnj *mok*, Msg *mok*.

HEC **mug-* “head”: Bmb *muga*.

1781 *mo^cuh- “bury”

Eg *mɔh^c.t* “tomb” (MK).

Unexpected final *c*.

CCh **mwaHu-* “bury”: Lame *mu^cu*, Msg *mou*.

Wrz **may-* “bury”: Gaw *may-*.

1782 *mon- “move, go”

Berb **mun-* “accompany”: Izy *mun*.

Eg *mnmn* “move (away)” (OK).

Reduplication.

WCh **mwan-* “go”¹, “ride”², “come”³: Ang *mwen*, Sura *mwān*², Say *man*³.

Related to WCh **man-* “return” (Ngm *man*) and CCh **min-*/ **mun-* id. (FJ *mun*, FM *min*, Mwu *umina*, Bch *muna*) if the above forms are not analyzed as **ma-n-* and **mi-n-/*mu-n-* correspondingly.

1783 *monVh- “slave”

Eg *mn̩* “slave” (n.).

WCh **mwan-* “slave”: Bgh *mwan*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

1784 *mori²-/*mori¹h- “fat, oil”

Sem **mari²-* “fat”¹, “fat cattle”²: Akk *marū*¹, Ug *mru*², Hbr *m̩ri²*².

Cf. Arab *mr̩* [-a-] “oil” (v.).

Eg *mr̩.t* “fat, grease” (OK).

WCh **mwaHir-* “fat, oil”: Hs *mai*, Sura *mwoor*, Ang *mūr*, *mwūr*, Mpn *muur*, *mwoor*, *myar*, Bol *mor*, Krk *meru*, Ngm *mor*, Maha *mor*, Bele *muru*, Krf *muru*, Gera *moori*, Glm *mər*, Grm *moori*, Pol *mīri*, Geji *mili*, Brw *miyir*, Say *mīr*, *māyi*, Kir *mār*, Tala *mīr*, Sha *mah*, Ngz *mərək*.

Metathesis.

CCh **mar-* “fat, grease”: Tera *mər̩*, Gude *mara*, Gudu *mař*, Bch *marəy*, Nza *mare*.

From **mwar-*.

LEC **mor-* “fat”: Or *moora*.

Irregular correspondences of laryngeals.

1785 *mos- “weapon”

Sem **mūsay-* “razor”¹, “knife”²: Arab *mūsay-*¹, Soq *mos*², Shr *mus*², Mhr *maus*².

Secondary *-u- after a labial.

WCh **mas-* “spear”: Hs *māši*.

From **mwas-*.

CCh **mwasa-* “spear”¹, “iron”²: Chb *mwaši*¹, KlB *masu*¹, Ngm *mwasu*¹, Wmd *masu*¹, Hil *masu*¹, Daba *məsa*², Mus *masa*².

ECh **mwasa-* “iron”: Mubi *masiyo*.

Rift **muš-* “spear”: Asa *muš-uk*.

1786 *mos- “give birth”

Eg *msy* “give birth” (pyr).

Suffix -y.

CCh **mwas-* “give birth”: Bata *mwaza*, Bch *mwasa*, Mwu *kumwāša*. Prefix **ku-* in Mwu.

1787 *mu²- “man”

WCh **mu²-* “man”: Dera *mu*, Tng *muu*, pl. *mi*.

CCh **mi²-* “people”: Log *mi*.

From **mu²i-?*

LEC **moH-* “man”: Arb *mo*, *moh*.

Omot **ma²-/*mo²-* “man”: Hozo *mo*, Sezo *mao*.

Rift **mu²-* “people”: Irg *mu*, Kwz *me²-iko*.

1788 *mud- “speak”

Berb **mVwVd-* “ask, pray”: Twl *mud*.

Based on **mVd-*.

Eg *mdw* “speak” (pyr), Copt **mute*: Boh *mout*, Shd *moute*.

Vocalic -w.

WCh **mud-* “answer”: Hs *muda*.

Unexpected *d.

CCh **mud-* “speak”: Msg *muda*.

ECh **mad-* “ask”¹, “call”²: Jegu *mād*¹, Ndam *madičī*².

Partial reduplication in Ndam. Secondary vocalism?

Cf. LEC **mod-* “think” (< HS **mVwVd-* or **mVd-*): Som *mood-*?

1789 *muk- “press”

Sem **muk-* “be pressed”: Hbr *mkk* [-u-].

WCh **muk-* “press”: Ang *muk*.

1790 *muk- “suck, drink”

Sem *muk- “suck”: Arab *mkk* [-u-].
 WCh *muk- “sip”¹, “chew”²: Ang *muk*¹, Mp̄n *muk*¹, Bol *mukk*².

1791 *mulak-/*mulik- “stranger, chief”

Sem *malik- “king”: Akk *malku*, *maliku*, Hbr *melek*, Arab *mark-*, *malik-*.
 *-u- > *-a- after a labial.
 WCh *mulV_k- “stranger”: Wrj *malki-zəhə-*, Diri *murkyu*.
 CCh *mulak- “stranger”: Suk *malak*, Gis *mulak*.

The semantic connection of “stranger” and “ruler” reflects a certain historical reality of a “king” or “chief” belonging to or coming from an outside socio-ethnic group. At the same time, note CCh *mul- “king” (Bnn *mula*, Masa *mula*), ECh *mul- id. (Kwn *mulā-te*).

1792 *mulu^c- “lizard”

WCh *muluH- “gray lizard”: Bks *mulu-sus*.
 Cf. Hs *mulwa* “short thick snake”.
 SA *mulu^c- “lizard”: Afar *mullu^c-it*.
 LEC *mulu^c- “lizard”: Som *mulu^ca*.

1793 *mun- “bird”

Eg *mnw.t* “dove, turtle” (OK).
 WCh *mun- “bird”: Kry *mūnu*.

Cf. a partial reduplication in ECh *minin- “kind of bird”: Bid *mininiyo*.

1794 *mun- “heart, liver”

CCh *mun- “liver”: Hwn *məna-ra*, Gbn *məna²əta*, Gaa *məna-tla*, HNk *mne*, Kap *mune*, FG *mini*, Mtk *məna-d*, Tera *mənaməna*.
 Dhl *muna* “heart”.
 Cf. *mani* “large intestine”?
 Rift *mun- “heart”: Irq *munā*, Bur *muna*, Kwz *mun-ako*, Asa *mon-ok*.

1795 *mun- “be, remain”

Eg *mn* “remain” (pyr).
 WCh *mun- “remain”: DB *mun*.
 CCh *min- < *muni- “be”: Msg *mine*.

1796 *mune^c- “love” (v.)

Sem *mun- “love”¹, “be favorable”², “desire”³: Akk *menū*¹, Arab *mnn* [-u-]², Soq *mny*³, Jib *mutni*³.
 WCh *munya- “love, like”: Fyer *muni*, Sha *mun*, Pero *meno*.
 CCh *mun- “preferred”: Lame *mun*.

1797 *mun-/*muyun- “ash, coal”

Eg *mn.w* “ash, coal” (gr).
 WCh *muyun- “ash”: Bgh *muyun*.

Note the root pattern with “optional” *C²* = -y-.

1798 *munah-/*munih- “give”

Sem *mVnah-/*mVnih- “give”¹, “offer”²: Arab *mn̪* [-a-, -i-]¹, Soq *mn̪*².
 WCh *mun- “give”: Pero *munu*.

1799 *muq- “be wet”

Sem *muq- “soak, dissolve”: Akk *maħāħu* [-u-].
 Berb *mVγ- “be damp”: Ahg *əmməγ*, Twl *əmməγ*.
 ECh *muk- “rinse out”: Mkk *muk-*.

1800 *muqeṣ- “marrow, brain”

Sem *muħħ- “marrow”¹, “brain”²; Akk *muħħu*^{1,3}, Ug *mh*^{1,2}, Hbr *mōħħ*², Aram (Syr) *muħħō*^{1,2}, Arab *muħħ-*².
 CCh *mVqyaq- “brain”: Mnd *məkħyeħxe*.

Derived from *muq- “be wet”? Cf. Skt *majjan-* “brain”, Av *mazga* id., Slav **mozgъ* id. ~ IE **mezg-* “dip, sink”.

1801 *muğā³-/*muğaw- “male relative”

Sem *mahā³- “uncle”: Akk *mahāu*.

Usual development of **u* after a labial.

Eg *mhw.t* “relative; subordinate; family” (MK).

Irregular reflex of HS *-q-.

WCh *muqa³- “king”: Jim *muga³a*.

CCh *mVq- “king”: Kap *məye*, Log *myai*, Bud *mei*.

Consonantal alternation *-³- ~ *-w-. Note the semantic shift in Chadic.

1802 *muqV³- “strike, pierce”

Sem *mVhV³- “beat, flog”: Aram (Syr) *mħ*.

Eg *mħ* “pierce (with a spear)”.

WCh *muHVq- “strike”: Hs *mūka*.

Metathesis.

ECh *muk- “beat”: Mig *mukkiyo*.

Rift *mux- “fight”: Irq *mux-*.

Cf. Dhl *mukk-eeδ-* “take by force, plunder”?

1803 *mur- “man”

WCh *mur- “servant”: Hs *muri-ma*.

CCh *mur- “man”: Gudu *mər*, Nza *mure*, Bch *murey*, Bata *muren*.

HEC *mur- “infant”: Sid *mure*.

1804 *murVh- “feed”

Sem *mVrVh- “feed”: Akk *marū*.

ECh *muHVr- “food”: Ndam *mūr*, Bid *muro*.

Metathesis.

Related to *mori³-/*morih- “fat, oil”.

1805 *murVT- “beard, chin”

Eg *mrt* “chin” (l).

From Berb (Nfs *tu-mar-t* “beard”)?

WCh *murVT- “beard”: Diri *muldu*.

The word seems to be derived from a root preserved also in Chadic, cf. WCh *mar-/*mur- “beard”: Wrj *mara*, Kry *mar*, Siri *muri*, Ngz *mari*.

1806 *mut- “man”

Sem *mut- “man”¹, “nobleman”²: Akk *mutu*^{1,2}, Ug *mt*¹, Hbr *m̥tim*¹ (pl.).

Secondary vocalism influenced by the initial labial.

WCh *mut- “man”: Hs *mut-um*.

ECh *muti- “man”: Dng *miti-ko*, Sok *mati*, *muti*.

This root describes “man” as “mortal”, cf. *mawut- “die”. The same semantic development is well-known in IE, cf. Skt *mṛta-* “dead” ~ Av *mašya-*, OPers *martiya-* “man”.

1807 *muṭ- “stick”

Sem *maṭ- “stick, branch”: Hbr *mate*.

Eg *mdw* “stick” (OK).

1808 *m[u]yir- “snake”

WCh *mVyir- “python”: Sura *miyir*, Ang *myirm*, Chip *mir*, Mpn *mer*, *mīr*.

Agaw *mir-/*mur- “snake”: Bil *mər-aawaa*, Kem *mer-əwa*, *mär-äwaa*, Dmb *merwaa*, Dmt *murii*, Aun *muri*.

1809 *muž- “cattle”

Eg *md.t* “cattle” (OK).

ECh *muž- “ox”: Brg *mūzo*.

1810 *mü³- “lion”

Eg *mʒy* “lion” (pyr).

Vocalic *ʒy*.

ECh *mu'i- “lion”: Smr *mi*, *mui*, Tum *mui*, *mūy*, Ndam *mui*.

1811 *mV³ad- “be large”

Sem *mV³ād- “many, much” ¹, “very” ²: Akk mādu ¹, Hbr m³ōd ².
 CCh *mVd- “large”: Daba mōdde.

Contraction.

1812 *mVd- “knife, axe”

Sem *mVdy- “knife”: Arab mady-at-, midy-at-, mudy-at-.
 WCh *³i-mVd- “small axe”: Grk imda.
 CCh *mVd- “axe”: Gudu mōdō-čü.

1813 *mVdun- “vessel”

Berb *mVdun- “kind of pan” ¹, “kind of basin” ²: Izn mādun ¹,
 Kby amdun ².
 WCh *nVdun-H- “pot” ¹, “drum” ²: Sha nduŋ ¹, Klr nduŋ ².
 Assimilation of the initial *m-.

1814 *mVl- “speak, call”

Sem *mVl- “speak”: Aram mll.
 Berb *mVl- “say, indicate” ¹, “shout, call” ²: Twl eməl ¹, Kby mmel ².

1815 *mVlog- “bosom; suck”

Sem *mVlag-/*mVlug- “suck”: Arab mlg [-a-, -u-].
 Eg mnđ “bosom, udder” (pyr), Copt *mnot: Boh mnot.
 Note the progressive palatalization of *-g-.

1816 *mVlVh-/*mVlVh- “be good”

Sem *mVlVh- “be good”: Arab mlh.
 Eg mnħ ‘be fitting, fit’.

Irregular correspondence of laryngeals.

1817 *mVsaw-/*mVsay- “cereal”

Eg msy “kind of corn” (n).

CCh *mVsaw- “millet”: Log msoā.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

1818 *mVtak- “be sweet”

Sem *mViVķ- “be sweet”: Akk matāqu, Hbr mtq, Hss matq, Mhr matq, Shh matq, Soq mataq.
 CCh *mVtak- “sweet”: Mtk mtake.

1819 *mVtur- “run”

Sem *mVtur- “go fast (of horses)": Arab mṭr [-u-].
 CCh *mVtVr- “run”: Glv mdər-.

* n

1820 *na³-/*naw-/*nay- “see”

Berb *nVn- “see”: Izy anni.

Reduplication.

Eg nw “see” (XVIII).

WCh *na³-/*nay- “see”: Sura naa, Ang ne, Chip naa, Bol innaa-, Krk naa, Krf nee, Gera nee, Glm ny, Grm nee, Wrj nah, Kry nahə, Miya nay, Mbu nay.

CCh *na³-/*nī²- “see”: Tera na, Gbn ni, Mnd nə- .
 *nī²- goes back to *nVy-.

LEC *nay- “learn”: Arb nay-.

The semantic shift is similar to the development of Goth witan “know” < IE *weid- “see”.

Consonantal alternation *-ɔ- ~ *-w- ~ *-y-.

1821 *na³ib- “left”

Eg iʒby “left” (pyr).

Note i- < HS *n-. Vocalic -y.

WCh *nab- < *na³Vb- “left”: Zar naþi.

While WCh reflects initial *n-, Eg may well indicate *l- > i-.

If **l*- was originally in the anlaut, the reconstruction **la*³*Vb*- is to be connected with HS **lib*-/**lub*- “heart”. If **n*- is reconstructed in HS, cf. **nib*- “heart”.

1822 *nab- “speak; name”

Sem **nVb*- “call”¹, “speak”², “nominate”³: Akk *nabū*¹, Hbr *nb*², SAr *nb*², Gz *nbb*², Soq *nb*³, Jib *enbe*³.

WCh **nab*- “read, count”: Tng *nabi*.

Omot **nab*- “name”: Hmr *nabi*, *naabi*.

Deverbative formation.

1823 *nabal- “arrow, spear”

Sem **nabl*- “arrow”: Arab *nabl*-.

Rift **labal*- “spear”: Irq *lawala*, Alg *labala*, Bur *labala*.

Assimilation of the initial **n*- > **l*-.

1824 *nacin- “(be) sharp”

Sem **nasin*- “sharp point, nail”: Akk *nasinu*.

Eg *nšny* “sharp” (NK).

š < *s before *i.

1825 *naç- “speak, call”

Sem **nVṣ*- “dictate (a letter)": Arab *nṣṣ*.

Eg *nd* “call” (OK).

ECh **nas*- “chat”: Tum *naž*.

Voicing of auslaut *-s- > -ž.

1826 *nad-/*nid- “go, walk”

Sem **nid*- “go fast”¹, “run (away)”²: Ug *ndd*¹, Hbr *ndd*², Aram (Bibl) *ndd*², Arab *ndd* [*i*]².

Cf. also Hbr *nd*, *ndy* “move away”.

Berb **nVjVd*- “walk”: Izy *nyuddu*.

Based on **nVd*-.

Eg *nwd* “move” (med).

Based on **nVd*-.

WCh **nVd*- “go (away)”¹, “come”²: Bol *ndi*¹, Krk *nde*¹, *ndayi*¹, Krf *ndo*², Pol *nduwu*¹.

CCh **nad*- “come”: Wmd *and-əw*.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

1827 *nada^c- “swallow”

CCh **nVda*- “swallow”: HNk *nda-re*, FK *nda-*, HF *ndaxo*, Glv *ndu*, Mofu *nd-*, Gude *nday-*.

SA **nada^c*- “swallow”: Saho *nada^c*-, Afar *nada^c*-.

1828 *naf- “breath”

Eg *nf* “breath” (NK).

SA **naf*- “breath, soul”¹, “face”²: Saho *naf*¹, Afar *neef*².

LEC **naf*- “breath, soul”¹, “body”²: Som *naf*, *neef*¹, Or *nafa*², Arb *nafa*².

Related to **nif*- “smell, breathe”.

1829 *nafar- “man”

Sem **napr*- “man, group of men”: Arab *nafr*-.

WCh **nafar*- “man”: DB *naafara*.

Derived from **naf*- “man, person” preserved only in WCh: DB *nāf*, Gul *nāfu*. Cf. also Pero *neepē* “first born child”.

1830 *nafus- “breath”

Sem **naps*- “breath, soul”: Akk *napištu*, Ug *nps*, Hbr *nepes*, Aram (Syr) *napsā*, Arab *nafs*, Gz *nafs*, Hss *nefeset*, Mhr *nefesēt*, Shh *nefset*. Berb **nVfas*- “breath”: Ahg *u-nfas*.

Metathesis of vowels.

WCh **nufas*- “breath”: Hs *numfaši*, *lumfaši*, Sha *lafwos*, *lufwos*.

Secondary nasal infix in Hs and dissimilation of **n*- in Sha.

Metathesis of vowels.

CCh **naffus*- “soul”: Log *nawusə*.

A widely attested semantic pattern, cf. Lat *anima* “breath” → “soul”.

SA **nafVs*- “breathing”: Saho *nafse*.

Metathesis of vowels explained by the influence of verbal forms. Derived from *naf- “breath”. Related to *nufas- “blow, breathe”. Cf. also Sem *nV̥Vp- “blow” (Akk *našāpu*, Hbr *nšp*, Aram *nšp*) and Eg *nšp* “breathe” (gr) if these are not derived from *sip- “blow”.

1831 *nagač-/*naguč- “ruler, man”

Sem *nVguš- “ruler”: Arab *nigāš-*, Gz *nəguš-*.

Cf. also SAr *ngšwn* “king’s title”. Arab may be a Gz loanword or a deverbal.

CCh *ma-nVgaš- “bridegroom”: Gis *mangaš-*.

Prefix *ma-.

LEC *angas- “tribal chief” ¹, “eldest son” ²: Som *ugaas* ¹, Or *angafu* ².

Metathesis in the anlaut. Assimilation of vowels in Or. Note *-ng- > -g- in Som.

Omot *angus- “first-born son”: Ome *angussaa*.

As in LEC, initial *Vn- corresponds to Chadic and Sem *nV-. *-s- < HS *-t- is not quite regular.

1832 *nag[i]H- “cattle”

Sem *načg- “sheep”: Arab *načg-at-*.

Metathesis.

Eg *ngɔ* “bull” (OK).

WCh *nungi- “cow”: Sura *nij*, Ang *nüng*, Mnt *nung*.

WCh, presumably, represents a partial reduplication *nu-nVgi- from *nu-nVgiH-. On the other hand, WCh could be borrowed from Fulbe.

Note contradictory evidence of Sem and Eg as far as the laryngeal is concerned.

1833 *na^cVw- “snake, worm”

Eg *nɔw* “kind of snake” (BD).

WCh *nVHVw- “snake”: Sura *ŋwɔɔ*, Chip *nwo*, Mpn *nwo*.

Omot *naHu- “worm”: Kaf *nau-ttoo*.

1834 *nahak- “cry”

Sem *nVhak-/*nVhuk- “cry, shout” ¹, “bray” ²; Akk *nāqu* ¹, Hbr *nhq* ¹, Arab *nhq* [-a-, -u-] ¹, Gz *nhq* ¹, Hss *nekāq* ², Mhr *neħeq* ², Shh *nħeq* ².

ECh *nak- < *naHak- “cry”: Kera *nak-te*.

Contraction.

Cf. CCh *nyax- “ask”: Daba *nexu*.

1835 *nah- “want”

Eg *nhy* “want” (MK).

-y is a suffix.

CCh *naH- “want, love”: Glv *nā*.

1836 *nah- “oil, fat”

Sem *nāħ- “fat, grease”: Akk *nāħu*.

Eg *nħħ* “oil” (n).

Partial reduplication. -ħ- is a late Eg reflex of -ħ-.

Irregular correspondence of laryngeals. A cultural word?

1837 *nah- “bend” (intr.)

Sem *nVħ- “bend”: Arab *nħħ*.

Agaw *naH- “bend”: Bil *na'* y-.

Cf. Bed *nu'* “lower, put”.

1838 *nahas- “pierce”

Sem *nVħaš-/*nVħuš- “prick”: Arab *nħs* [-a-, -u-].

WCh *nas- “pierce (with spear)": Hs *nase*.

ECh *nas- < *naHas- “pierce”: Mobu *nase*, Ngam *nesi*.

1839 *nahür- “nose”

Sem *nahīr- “nostrils” ¹, “nose” ²; Akk *nahīru* ¹, Hbr *nħirayim* ¹, Aram (Syr) *nəħrē* ¹, Arab *manħir-* ¹, Jib *naher* ², Soq *nahrir* ².

Prefix *ma- in Arab.

Berb *nVħur- “nose”: Għat *a-nżur*, Ahg *a-ngur*.

1840 *nakar-/*nakir- “refuse, deny”

Sem **nVkar-* “ignore, disapprove”: Arab *nkr* [-a-], Jib *nk̥r*.
 ECh **nakir-* “refuse”: Tob *naar*, Dng *nakir*.

Derivative from **kor-* preserved only in Chadic: WCh **kwar-* “refuse” (Sura *kwar*) and CCh **kyar-/*kwar-* “refuse” (Hwn *kar*, Gaa *kərfa*, Gbn *kerfa*, Mwu *ukoro*, FMch *kara*).

1841 *nam- “man”

ECh **nam-* “people”: Tum *nemi-nam*.
 Old collective. Cf. Kwn *nom-tō* “woman”, Sib (pl.) *nam-de* id.
 SA **num-* “man”: Afar *nuum*, *nuumuu*.
 Probably, **u* < **a* before *-m-.
 LEC **nam-/*nim-* “man”: Som *nin*, Or *nama*, Kon *nama*, Bus *nama*, Gdl *nama*.
 Regular Som -*n* < *-m-. Vocalism of Som has no support in other forms.
 Omot **nam-* “man” ¹, “son” ²: Kaf *anaamoo* ¹, Mch *naamo* ².

1842 *nan- “god”

Eg *nn* “primeval god [Urgott]” (gr).
 WCh **nan-* “god”: Sura *nān*, Ang *nen*, Mnt *nān*, Ank *nān*, Mpñ *nān*.

1843 *nan- “go, walk”

Berb **nVn-* “go across”: Izy *ennu*.
 Eg *nny* “go” (pyr).
 -*y* is a suffix.
 CCh **nan-* “go”: Masa *nana*.
 LEC **nan-* “go round” ¹, “walk” ²: Or *naanna^wa* ¹, Arb *nanni-ete* ².
 Reduplication?

1844 *nani[k]- “plant”

Sem **nanik-* “plant”: Akk *naniqu*.
 Eg *innk* “medicinal herb” (med).
 Prefix *i*-?
 Irregular correspondence of Sem **k* ~ Eg *k*. A loanword?

1845 *nap- “intestine”

Eg *nþ* “guts” (sarc).
 Vocalic -*þ*.
 CCh **ni-nap-* “liver”: Daba *ninap*.
 Partial reduplication. Cf. also FKi *naffo* “heart”, Log *nəfu* id.

1846 *napil- “snake, worm”

Sem **napil-* “caterpillar”: Akk *nappillu*.
 Eg *nþn* “snake” (reg).
 -*n* < HS *-l-.

1847 *naw- “be tired”

Eg *nw* “weak” (MK).
 WCh **na²-/*naw-/*nay-* “be tired”: Ank *ne*, Geji *na²-wi*, Wrj *nuw-*, Kry *nuwa*.
 Secondary -*2*- in Geji? Cf. also Kry *nuwa* “tiredness”.
 Any connection with **naw-/*nay-* “be bad”?

1848 *naw-/*nay- “be bad”

Eg *ny.t* “evil” (BD).
 WCh **ni²aw-* “be bad”: Ank *niau*.
 Modification of the original stem.
 ECh **naw-* “evil, terrible”: Mkk *nāwa*.
 Consonantal alternation *-*w*- ~ *-*y*-.

1849 *nawač- “wine, beer”

Sem **na[w]as-* “kind of beer”: Akk *nāšu*.
 Eg *wnš.t* “wine” (XIX).
 Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **wanač-*.

1850 *nayaw- “vessel”

Eg *nyw* “pot” (med), *nw* (n).

ECh *nayaw- “mug”: Jegu *naayo*.

1851 *ne²ul- “moisten”

Sem *nV²Vl- “moisten”: Akk *na²alu*.

CCh *nVHul- “moisten”: Masa *ŋul-*.

Masa *ŋ-* < *nH-.

ECh *nyaHul- “rain” (v.): Sbn *nwə:lə:*, Mig *nyālo*.

1852 *neb- “swim”

Eg *nby* “swim” (pyr).

Vocalic *-y*.

CCh *nyabi- “swim”: Gul *nebia*.

1853 *neča^c- “inhale through the nose”

Sem *nV²a^c- “introduce a medicine through the nose” ¹, “sniff, snuffle” ²: Arab *nš^c [-a-]* ¹, Hss *še-nšā* ², Mhr *še-nšē* ³, Jib *niša* ⁴.

Berb *nV[č]- “sneeze”: Nfs *ə-nzu*, Siwa *ə-nzu*, Mzab *ə-nzu*, Sml *t-inzi*.

WCh *nyaHVč- “breathe”: Klr *nos*, Bol *nēs-*.

ECh *nyaHas- “breathe”: Mig *naaso*, Bid *nēs*.

Metathesis.

Cf. *nVčag- “inhale through the nose”.

1854 *neg- “ask, shout”

Eg *nd* “ask (advice)” (pyr).

Palatalization of *g after *e.

CCh *nVg- “answer”: Glv *nggw*.

ECh *nyag- “shout”: Sok *negi*.

1855 *neh- “spit”

Eg *nh* “spit” (pyr).

CCh *nyah- “spit”: Mnd *nyahə*, Bata *naewi*, Mwl *nayi*.

1856 *neh- “saliva”

Eg *nh* “saliva” (pyr).

CCh *nyah- “saliva”: Mnd *nyehə*, Lame *ne²e*.

Derived from *neh- “spit”. Reduplicated in ECh *naHan- “saliva”: Brg *naani*.

1857 *nek- “punish”

Eg *nyk* “punish” (pyr).

Vocalic *-y*.

CCh *nyak- “punish”: Bch *nyaka*.

Cf. ECh *nik- “disobey”: Mkk *nike*.

1858 *nes- “sand”

Eg *ns* “sand” (l).

Irregular *-s* < *-s-.

WCh *ni-nyas- “sand”: Kir *nineyesi*, Tala *nyenyes*.

Partial reduplication.

1859 *nes- “red”

Eg *ns* “red” (pyr).

i- may be a prefix.

CCh *nyas- “red”: Hwn *nyis*.

1860 *ni- “water”

Eg *nuv.t, n.t* “water” (MK).

CCh *ni- “water”: Msm *nī*.

1861 *ni²an-/*niwan “finger, fingernail”

WCh *niwan- “nail”: Bgh *nyoon*, *nywoon*, Kir *nyoon*.

Agaw *na²an- “hand” ¹, “finger” ²: Bil *naj* ¹, Xmr *nän* ¹, Xmt *naan* ¹, Kwr *naan*, *naana* ¹ ², Kem *naan* ².

Assimilation of vowels.

Reduplication of HS **Vn-* in Eg *ṇ* “fingernail” (pyr)? Consonantal alternation *-*ŋ-* ~ *-*w-*.

1862 *nib- “heart”

CCh *nib- “heart”: Daba *niv*, Mus *nəv*.

Omot *nib- “heart”: Yam *nibaa*, Kaf *niboo*, Mch *nibbo*, Bwo *niiba*.

Cf. *lib-/*lub- id.

1863 *nib- “pour”

Sem *nVb^V- “sprinkle, flow”: Hbr *nb^c*, Aram (Syr) *n^eba^c*, Arab *nb^c* [-a-, -i-, -u-].

Based on biconsonantal *nVb-.

Eg *nby* “cast metal” (v.) (pyr).

Infinitive in -y.

1864 *nibuč- “dig”

Sem *nVbut- “dig out”: Arab *nbt* [-u-], Jib *nbł*, Hss *nebōt*.

WCh *bičVn- “bury”: Hs *bisne*.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is *bičun-.

1865 *nif- “smell, breathe”

Sem *nVpah- “smell” (intr.): Arab *ṇfh* [-a-], Jib *nifχ*, Soq *nafah*.

Secondary formation based on *nap-?

Eg *nfy* “breathe” (n.).

CCh *nif- “breathe, smell”: Daba *nip*, Mus *nəp*.

For the semantic development, cf. Bret *c'houez* “smell” and “breath”.

1866 *nig- “break”

Eg *ngy* “break” (NK).

Infinitive in -y.

CCh *lig- < *nig- “break”: Mba *ligi*.

1867 *nigal- “sickle, sword”

Sem *ni(m)gal- “sickle”: Akk *ningallu*, *nimgallu*, Arab *mingal-*, Hbr *maggal*.

Note a nasal infix and various assimilations.

WCh *kasa-nVgal- “sword”: Wrj *kasagāla*, Kry *kamsagal*, Cagu *kasangalen*, Jmb *kasəngali*.

Compound consisting of *kas- “war” and *nVgal- “sickle”.

CCh *nVgil- < *nigal- “knife”: Gude *ngila*, Nza *ngəla*.

ECh *dangul- “sickle”: Bid *dangul*.

Irregular vocalism.

Related to *nVgil- “cut”.

1868 *ničar- “prick, be sharp”

Sem *nVčar- “prick, knock”: Arab *nčr* [-a-].

WCh *nar- “spear”: Tng *nar*.

Deverbative. Contraction from *niHar-.

ECh *nyar- < *niHar- “sharp”: Mkk *nyerere*, Ndam *nyar*.

Partial reduplication in Mkk.

1869 *nihar- “flow”

Sem *nVhar- “flow”: Arab *nhr* [-a-].

Related to *nahar- “river”: Akk *nāru*, Ug *nhr*, Hbr *nāhār*, Aram *nahrā*, Arab *nahr-*.

ECh *nyar- < *niHar- “flow slowly”: Mkk *nyernyire*.

Reduplication.

1870 *nihas- “snake”

Sem *nahas- “snake”: Ug *nħš*, Hbr *nāħāš*.

Assimilation of vowels. Cf. Arab *ħanaš-* “reptile, snake”?

WCh *nyas- < *niHas- “python”: Bks *nyeš*, DB *nis*.

1871 *nič- “grind”

Eg *nd* “grind” (OK).

Progressive palatalization of *-k-.

WCh *niku- “grind”: Hs *niča*, Fyer *nič*, Bks *nuk*.

Cf. partial reduplication in *ni-nuk- id.: Sura *nug*, Sha *nug*, Klr *nyiŋ*.

1872 *nik-/*nuk- “lick”

Sem **yVnV̥k-* “lick”: Akk *enequ*, Hbr *ynq*.

Prefix **yV-*.

Eg *snk* “suck” (pyr).

Causative in *s-*.

WCh **nV̥k-* “lick”: Wrj *nəkə*, Kry *nəkə*.

CCh **nik-* “lick”: Mba *nik*.

Dhl *nuuk-* “suck beer through a straw”.

Cf. LEC **nug-* “suck”: Arb *nuug-*. Alternation **i ~ *u*.

1873 *nikif- “tree, bush”

Sem **nikip-* “bush”: Akk *nipiṭtu*.

Eg *ndf.t* “tree” (OK).

Palatalization of **k*.

1874 *nikud- “bird”

Sem **nikūd-* “swamp bird”: Akk *niqūdu*.

CCh **nVgud-* < **nV̥kud-* “dove”¹, “bird”²: Gbn *ŋgudiya*¹, Gaa *gudiya*¹, Bud *ŋgudo*².

1875 *nim- “vessel”

Sem **inim-* “goblet”: Akk *inimmū*.

**i-* may be a prefix.

Eg *nm* “vessel” (NK).

1876 *nin- “be tired”

Eg *nn̥y* “be tired” (MK).

Vocalic *-y*.

WCh **nin-* “be tired”: Ang *nyin*.

ECh **linVy-* “become tired”: Tum *lən̥*, Ndm *linya*.

With dissimilation of **n-* > **l-*.

Reduplication of **naw-* “be tired”.

1877 *nin-/*nun- “water”

Eg *nnw* “water” (pyr).

CCh **nin-* “water, dew”: Msm *nina*, Msg *eneni*, Mba *nini-d*.

Alternation **i ~ *u*. Any relation to Sem **nun-* “fish”?

1878 *ninay- “man”

Eg *wnny.w* “people, men” (XVIII).

w- is a prefix.

WCh **ninVy-* “man”: Pero *ninya*.

Omot **nVna[y]-* “relative, nephew”: Ome *nainaa*, Gim *niania*.

Cf. ECh **nun-* “(dead) body”: Mkk *nuune*?

1879 *niwiw- “plant”

Eg *nywyw* “kind of plant” (med).

CCh **nVwVw-* “grass”: Gudu *nwu:wa*.

Partial reduplication?

1880 *noh- “tie”

Eg *nwh* “tie” (BD).

Vocalic *-w-*.

WCh **nwaH-* “tie”: Bks *no³*, Sha *no²*.

1881 *nok- “water”

Sem **nV̥k-* “pour out”: Akk *naqū*.

Denominative verb?

Eg *nkw.t* “liquid” (med).

Vocalic *-w*.

Ome **nok-* “water”: Ari *noka*, *noka*, Dime *naayo*, Banna *nooqo*, Karo *nuko*.

1882 *nufas- “blow, breathe”

Sem **nVpV̥s-* “blow, breathe”: Akk *napāšu*, Soq *nefоš*.

WCh **nufas-* “breathe”: Hs *numfāsa*, *lumfasā*, DB *nafos*, Kul *nos*, Sha *lufwos*.

Agaw **nVfVs-* “blow”: Aun *nefes-əŋ*.

1883 *nug- “cry” (v. and n.)

Sem **nug-* “cry”: Akk *nagāgu* [-u-].

Eg *ngg* “cry (of a goose)” (pyr).

1884 *num- “lie” (v.)

Sem **nim-/num-* “lie, gossip”: Arab *nmm* [-i-, -u-].

WCh **num-* “lie”; Ang *nüm*.

1885 *nuta²- “go, run”

Sem **nVta²-* “go out”: Arab *nt²* [-a-].

Eg *nt²* “run” (pyr).

WCh **nuHVt-* “pass (by)": Ngz *nūtu*.

1886 *numur- “leopard, hyaena”

Sem **namir-* “leopard” < * “spotted”: Akk *nimru*, Hbr *nāmēr*, Aram (Syr) *nemrō*, Arab *nimir-*, *namir-*, Gz *namr*, Hss *nemr*.

WCh **murum-* “hyaena”: Bks *murum*, Sha *murum*, DB *murum*. Assimilation of nasals. Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **nurum-*.

1887 *nüs- “woman”

Sem **nišw-* “woman”: Hbr *nāšim* (pl.), Aram *neššē*, Arab *nisw-at-*. WCh **nus-* “woman”¹, “female” (adj.)²: Fyer *nusi*¹, Sha *nisi*².

CCh **nus-* “woman”: Tera *nušu*, Glv *nusa*, Gvo *nusa*.

LEC *²*a-nVs-* “sister”: Gel *anso*.

*²*a-* is a prefix.

Connected with **nüs-* “man”.

1888 *nüs- “man”

Sem **niš-* “man”: Akk *nisū*, (pl.) *niši*, Ug *nš-m*, Aram (Syr) *nōšō*, Arab *nās-* (coll.).

Eg *nswy.w* “servants” (MK).

WCh **nusi-* “brother”: Bks *nus*, DB *nis*.

Agaw **nVs-* “male”: Kem *nāsiyā*.

Omot **nus-* “husband”: Nao *nuše*.

1889 *nVbir- “increase”

Sem **nVbir-* “increase, grow”: Arab *nbr* [-i-].

CCh **mVbVr-* < **nVbVr-* “increase”: Glv *mbər-*, Nak *mbər-*.

Assimilation of the initial nasal.

1890 *nVca^c- “tear out”

Sem **nVsa^c-* “tear out”: Ug *ns^c*, Hbr *ns^c*, Aram *ns^c*, Arab *ns^c* [-a-].

WCh **nVca^c-* “tear out, pull”: Krk *nza*, Paa *ca*.

1891 *nVčuw- “wolf, jackal”

Eg *wnš* “wolf” (OK).

Metathesis.

WCh **nVčuw-* “wild dog”: Sura *nčuwe*, Ang *čewe*.

Secondary development of the root vowel before **w*. Assimilation of vowels in Ang.

Cf. Rift **inča(n)w-* < **ničaw-* “jackal” (Irq *inčaqw*), Sem **layi-* “lion” (Akk *nesu*, Hbr *layiš*, Arab *layt-*) and Dhl *načeče* “dog”.

1892 *nVčag- “inhale through the nose”

Sem **nVčag-* “introduce a medicine through the nose”: Arab *nšg* [-a-], Tgy *ns^c*.

Berb **nVγVʒ-* “swallow mucus from the nose”: Ghat *zu-nyəz*, Ayr *zə-nyəz*, Ahg *zu-nyəh*, Twl *zə-nyəz*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is **nVčač-*. Cf. also **noča^c*- id.

1893 *nVdaw- “speak, call”

Sem **nVdaw-* “call”: Arab *ndw* [-a-].
 WCh **nVd-* “speak, say”: Diri *nda*, Miya *and-*, Mbu *nd-*.
 Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.
 CCh **nVdVy-* “ask”: Zgh *ndiy'a*.

1894 *nVfV^C- “go”

Sem **nVpV^C-* “go”: Akk *nepū*.
 Eg *nf^C* “go (from)” (MK).

1895 *nVg- “shine; light”

Sem **nVgVh-* “shine”: Ug *ngh*, Hbr *ngh*, Aram *ngh*, Arab *ngh*, Gz *ngh*.
 Based on biliteral **nVg-*.
 CCh **nVgya-* < **nVgVy-* “light” (n.): Mnd *γyya*, Mnd *eγya*.
 Cf. ECh **nVg-* “tomorrow”: Sok *nogo*.

1896 *nVgil- “cut”

Sem **nVgil-* “mow, reap”: Arab *ngl* [-i-].
 CCh **nVgVl-* “cut”: Mafa *ngəl-*.

1897 *nVgol- “throw”

Sem **nVgil-* “throw”: Arab *ngl* [-i-].
 WCh **nVgwal-* “throw”: Glm *ŋgwal*, Gera *ŋwal*.

1898 *nVguf- “cut, break”

Sem **nVgup-* “hew, cut”: Arab *ngf* [-u-].
 CCh **nVguf-* “break (pottery)": Mofu *nguf*.
 Derived from **gif-* “strike, pierce”?

1899 *nVgV^C- “break, strike”

Sem **nVgV^C-* “strike, crack”: Hbr *ng^C*, Gz *nagwa^C*.

CCh **nVg-* “break”: Daba *nga*, Log *gge*, Bud *gai*.

Derived from **nig-* “break”.

1900 *nVħaz- “pierce”

Sem **nVħaz-* “pierce (with a weapon)": Arab *nħz* [-a-].
 CCh **nVħVz-* “throw (a spear)": Mafa *ngez-*.

Cf. **nahas-* id.

1901 *nVħor- “snore”

Sem **nVħir-/*nVħur-* “snore”: Arab *nħr* [-i-, -u-], Jib *enħerer*, *nħar*, Hss *enħerōr*, Mhr *enħerōr*, Shh *enħerer*.
 WCh **nVħwar-* “snore”: Krk *ngor*, Kry *ngor-ən*, Cagu *ngwar*, Mbu *ngur-tə*.
 ECh **nVħwar-* “snore”: Sbn *ŋwərə*, Mobu *ongore*, Ngm *oŋgore*.

Derived from **nħür-* “nose”.

1902 *nVkVl- “be evil”

Sem **nVkVl-* “have ill intentions, be perfidious”¹, “teach a lesson”²: Akk *nakālu*¹, Hbr *nkl*¹, Aram *nkl*¹, Arab *nkl*².
 Eg *nkn* “cause evil, harm, damage” (MK).

1903 *nVmVs- “move”

Sem **nVmVš-* “move, start”: Akk *namāšu*.
 Eg *nms* “come” (XIX).

1904 *nVsoğ- “pull”

Sem **nVšVġ-* “pull, pull out hair”: Jib *nisəġ*.
 CCh **nVsVħ-* “pull”: Kap *nsxu-mte*, HF *nsəxu-so*, *sxu-n-to*.
 ECh **swag-* “pull”: Tob *soge*.

ECh probably continues a root without prefix **nV-*.

1905 *nVtVf- “spit, sprinkle”

Sem *nVtVp- “spit out”: Arg ntf.
Eg ntf “sprinkle” (OK).

Derived from *tuf- “spit”.

1906 *nVwur- “light” (n.)

Sem *nīr-/*nūr- “light” (n.): Akk nūru, Ug nr, nyrr, Hbr nīr.
Contraction.
CCh *nVwur- “light” (n.): Log nūr.

1907 *nVwVq- “rest” (v.)

Sem *nūb- “rest, be still”: Akk nāhu, Ug nwāb, Hbr nwāb.
Cf. Arab nwāb “put a camel on its knees”.
WCh *nVwVq- “rest” (v.): Sura nook, Mpn nook.
Cf. Ang nyok “life, rest”.

1908 *nVyV^c- “turn”

Sem *nīc- “turn”¹, “be bent”²: Akk nēbu¹, Arab ny^c [-i-]².
Eg nīy “turn” (OK).
Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *nV^cVy-.

1909 *nVzal- “flow, pour”

Sem *nVzVl- “flow”: Hbr nzl.
WCh *nVzal- “pour”: Bol nzolu-, Krk nzalu, Ngm nzal, Kry zal.

*
p

1910 *pa²⁻ “dig, bury”

CCh *paH- “bury”: Mus pa, Mba pā, Log fā, Tera pa-ra, Hwn pa-ŋ.

Cf. reduplication in Mofu pāpa “till land with a spade”.
Rift *po²⁻ “dig (hole)”: Kwz po²-otis.
Assimilation of vowels.
Cf. Dhl p'u^{cc}-uδ-“drill hole”?

1911 *pa²⁻/*paw- “fly, jump”

Eg p³ “fly” (pyr).
WCh *paH- “fly”: Klr phax.
CCh *paw- “jump quickly”: Mofu paw.
Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

1912 *pa²⁻/*paw-/*pay- “split, tear”

Sem *pV²ay- “split”¹, “pierce”²: Hbr p³y¹, Arab f³y [-a-]^{1,2}.
Based on biconsonantal *pV²-.
WCh *pay- “break in pieces”: Bol payy-.
Cf. Tng pawa “act of slaughtering”.
CCh *puw- < *pawu- “split, tear into pieces”: Mofu puw-.
Secondary *u before a labial.
Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w- ~ *-y-.

1913 *pa²ir- “mouse, rat”

Sem *pa²r “rat”: Arab fa²r-.
Cf. also reduplicated Akk perūrūtu.
WCh *pyar- < *pa²ir- “mouse, rat”: Hs berā.
Emphatic *p- continues *p- in contact with a laryngeal.

1914 *pa²uk-/payuk- “be thin”

Sem *pīk- “be thin, be narrow”: Akk piāqu.
Eg p³k “thin” (NK).
WCh *pak- “broad and thin”: Hs fakā.
Contraction of *pa²Vk-.
CCh *fuk- “thin”: Msg fuki.
Contraction?

1915 *pa³us- “axe”

Sem *pa³s- “axe”: Akk *pāšu*, Arab *fa³s-*, Soq *fo³s*, Shh *fu³s*, Mhr *fos*.
ECh *pa³as- “axe”: Jegu *fas*, Sok *pas*, Smr *bas*.

Borrowed from Sem?

HEC *fa³as- “axe”: Sid *faase*.

Borrowed from Sem?

Dhl *fat'so* “axe”.

Phonological details are not quite clear.

1916 *pac- “destroy, break”

Sem *pV_s- “destroy, break”: Akk *pasāsu*, Aram (Mand) *pss*.
ECh *pac- “break”: Tum *paž*.

Voicing of the auslaut affricate in Tum.

1917 *pač-/*pič- “scrape, scrub”

WCh *pVč- “pare”: Dera *pede*.
CCh *pač- “sweep”: Mafa *pac-*.
LEC *fa/q/- “scrape away”: Som *fad-*.
HEC *fič- “comb” (v.): Kab *fiččo*.
Omot *pič- “scrub”: Mch *pičča*.

Secondary emphatic p- in Mch.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

1918 *pač- “card, comb” (v.)

Sem *nVpuš- “separate wool with fingers, card”: Arab *nfs* [-u-].
Secondary *u. Prefix *nV-.

Berb *fVs- “separate, card”: Kby *əfsi*.
WCh *pač- “comb hair”: Mpn *paas*.

Related to *pVč- “distribute, divide”?

1919 *pač- “straddle, spread”

Eg *pšš* “straddle, spread” (*pyr*).
ECh *pač- “bifurcate” (v.): Bid *paačo*.

1920 *pag- “split, chop”

Sem *pag- “strike”¹, “split, furrow”²: Hbr *pg*^c [a-]².
-c- in Hbr seems to be an extension of a biconsonantal stem.
Eg *pgj* “kill (enemies)” (XVIII).
ECh *pag- “chop”: Tum *pog*.

1921 *pag- “open”

Sem *pVg- “open”: Arab *fgw* [-u-].
Cf. Hss *fegget* “broad spacing of the teeth”.
Eg *pgj* “open” (MK).
Vocalic -j.

1922 *pagal- “vessel”

Sem *pagal- “vessel (for libations)": Akk *pagalu*.
Eg *pgj* “bowl” (MK).
-j < HS *-l-.

1923 *pačur- “dove”

Eg *pčr.t* “dove” (NK).
WCh *par- < *paHVr- “quail”: Hs *barwā*.
*p- < *p- in contact with a laryngeal.
CCh *puruw- < *paruw- “turtle dove”: Mwl *puruwo*, Nza *puruwe*.

1924 *paħar- “dig”

Sem *pVħVr- “dig (earth)": Arab *fħr*, Gz *fħr*, Amh *farä*.
WCh *paħar- “making holes for seeds”: Ngz *paaru*.

Cf. SA *farač- “dig” (Saho *farač*) with a different laryngeal.

1925 *paħoč- “scrape, cut”

Sem *pVħaṣ- “scratch earth, dig”^{””}: Arab *fħṣ* [-a-].
WCh *pVwač- < *paHwač- “scrape, rub”: Ang *pos*, Mpn *pwās*,
pwēs.

1926 *pah- “close, lock”

Sem **pVhV*- “close, lock”: Akk *pēhû*.

Based on **pVh*-.

WCh **paH*- “close”: Sura *pā*, Ang *pō*, Bol *fa*, Krk *f*, Fyer *pa*, Bks *vo*, Sha *vu*, Klr *fu*, DB *voh*.

1927 *pah- “field”

Eg *p̥hɔ.t* “field” (n).

Vocalic -ɔ-.

WCh **pah*- “cleared open space, farm”: Hs *fage*.

1928 *pahal- “leg, thigh”

Sem **pahal*- “thigh”: Akk *pahallu*.

WCh **pyal*- < **paHal*- “thigh”: Ang *pyāl*.

CCh **paxVl*- “leg, thigh”: Daba *poxol*, Tera *boli*, Mus *bul*.

Related to **pahud*- “leg, thigh”.

1929 *pahal- “break through, split”

Sem **pVlab*- “split”: Hbr *płh*, Arab *fl̪ [-a-]*.

Metathesis.

Eg *p̥hɔ* “split, break through” (MK).

-ɔ- < HS *-l-.

WCh **paHal*- “break through”¹, “strike”²: Hs *balle*¹, Tng *pāle*², Pero *pāl*².

CCh **pal*- “break”: Mafa *pal*-.

ECh **palVw*- “break”: Kera *palwe*.

From **palVH*-, metathesis from **paHVl*-.

1930 *pahid- “fall, throw”

Eg *p̥hd* “throw down” (NK).

WCh **paHid*- “fall”: Hs *fadi*, Chip *pit*-, Ank *petta*.

1931 *pahud- “leg, thigh”

Sem **pahud*- “thigh”: Hbr *pahdayim* (dual.), Aram (Syr) *pūhd*-, Mhr *fahed*, Shh *fuhud*.

Cf. Arab *fahd*- id., Hss *efhād* id.

Eg *hp̥d* “thigh” (pyr).

Metathesis.

CCh **fVHud*- “thigh”: Gaa *fud-ata*, Gbn *fəd-ətə*, Boka *fud-ətə*.

Irregular **f-* instead of **p-*.

ECh **paHud*- “hip, thigh”: Jegu *paado*, Mubi *fūdi*, Brq *faadi*.

LEC **ba'ud*- “hip”: Som *ba'udo*.

Note initial voiced **b*-.

Omot **paHad-al*- “inside of the thigh”: Ome *paadaalla*.

Assimilation of vowels. Suffix *-al-.

Any connection with WCh **pund*- “thigh” (Bol *pundo*, Krk *fəntau*, Dera *pundo*, Ngm *hundo*, Krf *fondo*, Gera *pindi*, Glm *pənda*)?

1932 *pak- “jaw, cheek”

Sem **pakk*- “jaw”: Arab *fakk*-.

WCh **ka-pak*- “cheek”: DB *ka-pak*.

Prefix **ka*-.

CCh **pVk*- “cheek”: HB *pəku*, HNk *pəki*.

1933 *pakuh- “hand, arm”

Sem **pakh*- “palm”: Arab *fakh-at*-.

WCh **paku*- “wing, arm”: Tng *paka*, Wrij *pak-ai*, Kry *pak*, Miya *pak*, Paa *puka*.

Cf. partial reduplication in Hs *fuffuke*, *fiffike* “wing”.

1934 *pak- “go (out)”

Sem **pūk*- “let out”: Hbr *pwq*.

Based on the earlier **pVk*- Cf. **nVpVk*- “go out”: Ug *nfq*, Aram *npq*, Arab *nfq* [-a-, -u-]

WCh **pak*- “follow”: Sha *pak*.

CCh **pVk*- “walk”: Mofu *pək*-.

1935 *pakV²- “bark, skin”

Sem **pak²*- “placenta”: Arab *faq²*-.

CCh **paku*- “husk”: Mofa *to-pokw*.

Dhl *pak'o* “tree bark, half beehive”.

Cf. Kwz *pa²uko* “bark” with *-k-* < *-k-?

1936 *pal- “fall”

Sem *nVpVl- “fall”: Akk *nāpālu*, Ug *npl*, Hbr *npl*, Aram (Syr) *nfl*.

Prefix *nV-.

WCh *pal-“fall”: Sura *pal*, Chip *pal*, Dera *yupele*.

Prefix *yu- in Dera.

1937 *pal- “break”

Sem *pVl- “break, crush”: Aram (Syr) *pll*.

CCh *pal- “break (stone)": Mafa *pal*.

Connected with *pal- “cut, divide”?

1938 *pal- “cut, divide”

Sem *pVl- “strike with a sword, behead, wean”¹, “divide, separate”², “cut, split”³: Arab *fly*, *flw*¹, Gz *fly*², Amh *fälläl*³.

WCh *pal- “cut off”: Hs *falle*.

CCh *pal- “cut”: Zime *fal*.

ECh *pal- “carve, cut, peel”: Tum *pāl*, Sok *fal*.

SA *fVl- “separate”: Saho *-ifli-*.

LEC *fil- “separate, comb”: Arb *fil-*.

Vocalism is not clear.

Agaw *fal- “divide”: Bil *fäl-*, Kwr *fäl-*, Dmb *fäl-*.

1939 *palah- “earth, land”

CCh *palah- “plain”: Mofu *palah*, Gis *pala*.

Dhl *pa²lla²-amo* “glade”

Cf. Sem *palah- “land” (Arab *falah-at-*) if the latter is not derived from Arab *flh* “till” [-a].

1940 *palay- “cloth”

Eg *pɔy* “cloth” (BD).

WCh *pāl- < *payal- “cloth”: Wrj *pāla*.

Metathesis.

May be connected with a verb registered in Rift *pal- “twist fibers into cord”: Kwz *pal-*.

1941 *pan- “drive away”

Sem *pun- “drive (camels)”¹, “let go”²: Arab *fnn* [-u-]¹, Gz *fnw*².

Secondary *-u-.

WCh *pan- “drive away”: Ang *pan*.

1942 *pan- “side, distance”

Sem *pVnV²- “side, direction”: Aram (Jud) *pənī-t-*.

Berb *fVn- “opposite side”: Sml *a-fna*.

SA *fan- “interval”: Saho *faan*, Afar *faan*.

Related to *pon-/*ponV^c- “turn, return”.

1943 *pan-/*pin- “face”

Sem *pan- “face”: Akk *pānu* (pl.), Ug *pn*, Phn *pn*, Hbr *pānīm* (pl.).

ECh *pVn- “temple”: Kera *pən-ay*.

Suffix -ay in Kera.

Agaw *fin- “forehead, face”: Aun *fen*, *feni*.

Rift *pand- “lump on the head”¹, “forehead,brow”² (Irq *panda*¹, Alg *paanda*², Bur *paanda*²) may be also connected with this root if *-d- is treated as a suffix. Note alternation *a ~ *i.

1944 *paHand- “bow”

WCh *pand- < *paHand- “bow”: Krk *panda*, Krf *fanda*, Glm *panda*.

Wrz *paHant- “bow”: Dul *pahante*.

1945 *pane^k- “container”

Sem *panīk- “big sack” (for earth)": Arab *faniq-at-*.

Eg *pnk* “bucket” (OK).

WCh *pakyan- “pot”: Klr *fakyen*.

Metathesis. Klr *f-* < **p-* is not regular.

Any connection with WCh **pan-* “preserve, keep” (Ang *pan*)?

1946 *paq- “tear”

CCh **pVqya-* “tear”: HNk *pky-a-xumte*, HF *pky-a-xuntu*.

Agaw **pax-* “tear, split”: Aun *pay-s-*, Dmt *pay-s-*.

1947 *paq- “assemble, gather”

Berb **fVk-* “pick together, assemble”: Ahg *nə-fəkki*.

WCh **paq-* “put one thing on the top of another”: Ang *pak*.

1948 *par- “fetters”

Berb **far-* “fetters”: Ahg *te-ffar-t*, Twl *te-ffär-t*.

Eg *prw.t* “fetters” (pyr).

Suffix *-w*.

1949 *par- “house, enclosure”

Berb **far(r)-* “enclosure”: Ahg *a-farra*, Twl *a-farra*.

Eg *pr* “house” (OK).

ECh **par-* “hangar”: Mig *para*.

1950 *par- “cattle”

Sem **parr-* “(young) bull”: Ug *pr-m*, Hbr *par*, Arab *farr-*.

Eg *pry* “bull-fight” (MK).

CCh **par-* “cattle”: Mba *far-ay*.

Suffix *-ay* in Mba.

1951 *par- “break, thresh”

Sem **pVr-* “break”: Akk *parāru*, Hbr *pr*, *pwr*, Aram (Jud) *prr*, Arab *fry* [-i-].

Reduplication in Amh *färafära*, Hrr *firäfära* “crumble”.

Berb **fVr-* “thresh, be threshed”: Snus *fruri*, Sml *fruri*.

WCh **par-* “smash”¹, “break into pieces”²: Ang *par-p*¹, Tng *puure*².

1952 *par- “jump”

CCh **par(ya)-* “jump”: Bud *fer*, Msg *pər*, *bara*.

Bed *far* “jump”.

Agaw **pVr-* “jump”: Aun *pərr-iŋ*.

SA **pVr-* “jump”: Saho *pərr*, Afar *pərr*.

1953 *par- “finger”

WCh **par-* “finger, nail”: Hs *far-če*, Gwn *apir-ači*.

ECh **pyar-* < **pari-* “finger”: Dng *peer-me*, Mubi *feri*.

SA **fer-* “finger”: Saho *fera*, Afar *fera*, *feera*.

Secondary vocalism?

LEC **par-/per-* “finger”: Som *far*, Rnd *farro*, Bay *per*, Arb *farro* (pl.).

HEC **far-* “finger”: Kmb *far*.

Omot **par-* “finger”: Ome *par-taa*, har-*caa*.

1954 *par- “look, seek”

WCh **par-* “look for, find”: Bol *par-*, Tng *pari*.

CCh **pVr-* “look, watch”: Gis *pir*, *pur*, *pr*.

Agaw **par-* “be open (of eyes)": Aun *parr-*.

Cf. Sem **pVHVr-* “seek” (Akk *pāru*) and Berb **fVrVY-* “feel”: Ahg *a-fri?*

1955 *par-/*pir- “go out”

Eg *pry* “go out” (MK).

Infinitive in *-y*.

Bed *fira* “go out”.

SA **far-* “go out”: Saho *far*.

HEC **fir-* “go out”: Had *fir*.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

1956 *para^C- “knife, axe”

Sem **parā-* “axe”: Arab *farrā-*-at-.

Secondary formation.

Berb *fVr- “dagger, sharp tool, sword”: Zng *te-feri*, Fgg *ta-fəru-t*, Izzy *ta-f̥lu-t*.
 ECh *paHar- “knife”: Mig *pēru*.
 Metathesis.
 An alternative reconstruction is *pa^car-.

1957 *parVm- “cut, split”

Sem *pVrim- “cut”: Arab *frm* [-i-].
 ECh *param- “sickle”: Kera *pāram*.
 Deverbative noun.
 Rift *param- “split (wood)": Asa *param-es-*.

1958 *parok- “tear, rip”

Sem *pVrVk- “tear off”¹, “divide”²: Hbr *prq*¹, Mhr *ferōq*².
 WCh *park- < *parVk- “rip and remove”: Hs *farkā*.
 ECh *parwak- “tear, pluck feathers”: Kera *parge*, Bid *porok*.

Cf. Dhl *poroh-* “pull apart”.

1959 *paruç- “cut, break through”

Sem *pVrus- “make a hole”¹, “break through (a wall)”², “cut, pierce”³: Akk *parāsu*¹, Hbr *prs*², Aram (Jud) *prs*², Arab *frs* [-u-]³.
 CCh *pVrVç- “cut”: Mofu *pərc-*.

1960 *parüç- “tear”

CCh *purš- < *parus- “tear off”: Mafa *purs-*.
 Omot *pariç- “be torn out”: Mch *pariča*.
 Mch *p-* < *p- under the influence of the following emphatic.

1961 *parVd- “equid”

Sem *pVrd- “donkey”¹, “mule”²: Akk *perdu*¹, Hbr *pered*².
 Agaw *par(V)d- “horse”: Bil *farda*.
 LEC *par(V)d- “horse”: Or *farda*.
 LEC loanword in Agaw or Agaw loanword in LEC?

1962 *pasuq- “arrow”

Sem *pašb- “spear”: Akk *pašbu*.
 WCh *pasuq- “arrow”: Kr *fasku*, Pero *pužuk*, Dera *pek*.

1963 *pasVk- “piece of wood”

Sem *pašk- “log, splinter”: Akk *pašku*.
 Berb *fVšVk- “stick (in bull’s nostrils)”¹, “furniture”²: Twl *i-fəšk-ən*¹, Sml *i-fəšk-ən*².

1964 *pat- “skin”

WCh *pat- “skin”: Hs *fatā*, Gwn *patā*, Wrj *patai*.
 CCh *pVt- “skin”: HF *pta*, HGh *pta*, *wpta*.
 Omot *fat- “skin”¹, “snake skin”²: Ome *faata*¹, Nao *fatu*¹, Gll *footi*².

1965 *pay- “go”

Eg *py* “go” (pyr).
 Prefix *cV-.

WCh *pay-/piy- “return”¹, “go”²: Wrj *pəyi*¹, Kry *piy*¹, Diri *piy*¹, Sha *fay*², Klr *pa*².
 CCh *pʃay- “cross”¹, “go out”²: Log *piya*¹, Lame -pa-².
 ECh *paHaw- “outrun”: Tum *paaaw*.
 Agaw *fVy- “go away, go out”: Kwr *fee-*, Dmb *fee-*, *fii-*, Kem *fee-*, Aun *fi-*.

1966 *pay- “flea”

Eg *py* “flea” (med).
 ECh *pay- “flying termite”: Mkk *peyyo*.

Cf. reduplication in WCh *pi-pi- “flea”: Pero *pibī*.

1967 *paʒ- “metal”

Sem *paz- “pure gold”: Hbr *paz*.
 ECh *paʒ- “iron”: Tum *paaž*.

One more example of semantic syncretism in the early vocabulary of metallurgy.

1968 *pec- “mosquito”

ECh **pyas-* “mosquito”: Mkk *pesso*.

But cf. other ECh forms reflecting **bis-*: Jegu *biso*, Mig *bise*.

LEC **pac-* “mosquito”: Or *faaca*.

Assimilation of vowels in LEC.

Cf. also reduplicated Sem **pas-pas-* “bug” (Arab *fas-fas-*).

1969 *ped- “call”

Sem **pid-* “shout, call”: Arab *fdd* [-i-].

WCh **pyad-* “call, speak”: Hs *fada*, Sura *pet*, *pit*, Mpñ *pet*, Ang *pit*.

Cf. Dhl *puδ-uδ-* “tell”?

1970 *peħas- “wet, sprinkle”

Sem **pVħas-* “wet, moisten”: Arab *fħs* [-a-].

WCh **pyaHVs-* “spurt water from one’s mouth”: Hs *fesa*.

ECh **pyas-* “(be) wet”: Sok *peso*.

1971 *per- “bird”

Sem **pirr-* “quail”: Arab *firr-at-*.

Reduplication in Gz *fərfər-t* id.

WCh **pyar-* “small bird”: Hs *ferū*.

1972 *per- “refuse”

Sem **pVr-* “forbid, refuse”: Hbr *prr*.

CCh **pyar-* “refuse”: Hil *pyeri*.

1973 *pi²a¹- “rain”

Eg *pɔ̄t* “sky waters” (pyr).

CCh **pi²a¹-* “rainy season”: Msg *piā*, Mofu *piya*, Mba *piya*.

1974 *pic- “hand”

Sem **pas-/pis-* “palm”: Aram (Bibl) *pas-*, (Jud) *pis-t-*.

Berb **fus-* “hand”: Ahg *a-fus*, Ghat *a-fus*, Ghd *u-fes*, Siwa *fuus*, Sml *a-fus*, Rif *a-fus*, Kby *a-fus*.

Irregular **s* < HS **c*. Secondary *-u- < *-i- after a labial.
ECh **pis-* “hand, arm”: Dng *pise*, Mig *pesse*, Bid *pese*, Mubi *foso*.

1975 *pič- “cloth”

Sem **pVl-* “cloth”: Hbr *pešet*.

Eg *pss.t* “mat” (MK).

-ss is an orthographic representation of *-č-.

WCh **pič-* “shroud”: DB *pis*.

ECh **pVč-* “apron”: Kera *pəsi*.

1976 *pič- “spit”

Sem **nVpit-* “spit”: Ug *nft*, Arab *nft* [-i-, -u-].

Prefix **nV-*.

Berb **fVs-* “spit”: Ntf *s-ufs*, Izy *fs*, Snus *s-ufes*.

WCh **pič/s-* “spit”: Krf *fiš-*, Gera *fiisi-*, Glm *pəs*, Kry *pəsə*, Diri *pəža*, Paa *pəsu*, Cagu *pəč*, Jmb *fəs*.

CCh **pič-* “spew”: Tera *pəšə*, Bch *fīsə*.

ECh **pič-* “spit”: Mig *pisaw*.

1977 *pig- “stretch”

Sem **pVg-* “draw (the bow)": Arab *fgg*.

Eg *pd* “draw (the string)”.

Progressive palatalization of *-g-.

WCh **pig-* “pluck out, draw out (sword)": Hs *figā*.

1978 *pil- “insect”

CCh **pilu-* “mosquito”: Mba *fulay*, Mus *afili*.

Agaw **pil-* “flea”: Kwr *peliya*, Kem *fäle*.

Omot **pil-* “flea”: Kaf *pillo*.

Cf. Rift **pa²al-* “flying termite”: Kwz *pa²al-iko*.

1979 *pilak- “knife”

Sem **pilak-* “dagger”¹, “axe, hoe”²: Akk *pilaqqu*¹, Aram (Syr) *pelq-*².

Berb **bVlVk*- “blade”: Ahg *ta-bləq*.

Irregular **b*- < HS **p*-.

1980 *piliç- “divide”

Sem **pVlVṣ*- “divide, split”: Gz *fłs*, Tgr *fłs*, Tgy *fłs*, Amh *fłs*.

Agaw **filiç*- “divide”: Aun *felec*-.

1981 *pir- “fly, soar”

Sem **pVr*- “fly” 1, “flee” 2: Ug *pr*¹, Aram *prr*¹, Arab *frr*², Hss *fer*¹, Mhr *farr*¹, Soq *fer*¹, Tgy *frr*¹.

Berb **fVr*- “fly”: Ahg *fərə-t*, Sml *firri*.

Eg *pry* “soar, rise” (pyr).

Related to *pry* “go out”.

WCh **pir*- “soar” 1, “stretch the wings” 2: Hs *fīra*¹, Ang *pīr*².

CCh **pVr*- “bird’s flight”: Mafa *parr*, *perr*.

Bed *fir* “fly”.

Agaw **fir*- “fly”: Bil *fir y-*.

1982 *pir- “lock” (n.)

Berb **fir*- “lock” 1, “iron horse-lock” 2: Zng *ti-fer-an*¹, Izy *tay-fər-t*².

Eg *p̥y* “part of the doorlock”.

-*y*- < HS *-r-.

1983 *pir- “fruit, corn”

Sem **pir*- “fruit”: Phn *pr*, Ug *pr*, Hbr *p̥r̥ nī*, Aram (Syr) *pērā*, Gz *fere*.

Cf. Hss *ferrāt* “unripe fruit”, Mhr *ferrāt* id., Shh *ferrot* id.

Berb **far*- “corn”: Gua *a-faro*.

The vocalism may reflect a different alternation grade.

Eg *pr.t* “fruit, crop, seed” (OK).

Agaw **fir*- “fruit” 1, “corn” 2: Bil *fir*¹, Xmr *fira*¹, Kwr *fira*¹, Dmb *fira*¹, Kem *fir*².

SA **fir*- “flowers, fruit”: Saho *fire*.

LEC **fir*- “fruit”: Or *firi*.

1984 *pirah- “sprout, flower”

Sem **pirah*- “sprout” 1, “flower” 2: Akk *peru*¹, Ug *prh*, Hbr *perah*, Aram (Syr) *parhō*², Arab *farh*¹, Gz *farha*¹.

Eg *prh* “flower” (n.).

Derived from **pir*- “fruit, corn”.

1985 *pirat- “break, split”

Sem **pVrVt*- “break”: Amh *färrätä*

WCh **pirVt*- “split (firewood)": Hs *firde*.

Cf. irregular -*rd*- < *-*rt*- Cf. also Hs *fardā*, *fardo*, *furda* “crack (nuts)”.

ECh **pyarVt*- < **pirat*- “break, crack”: Kera *perte*.

HEC **fir(V)t*- “cut, prune”: Bmb *firt*-.

1986 *piric- “break, grind”

Sem **pVris*- “break” 1, “tear” 2: Aram (Syr) *prs*¹, Arab *frs* [-i-]^{1,2}.

CCh **pVrVc*- “grind”: Mofu *pirs*-.

ECh **pirVs*- “crush (grain)": Mkk *pirza*.

Agaw **firis*- “be destroyed”: Aun *feres-əŋ*.

1987 *pirig- “separate”

Sem **pVrig*- “open, enlarge, separate”: Arab *frg* [-i-].

ECh **pirVg*- “separate”: Bid *pirgay*.

1988 *pirVq- “scratch”

Eg *p̥y* “scratch (eyes)”.

-*y*- < HS *-r-.

ECh **pirVk*- “scratch”: Kera *pinki*.

1989 *pitah- “open”

Sem **pVtah*- “open”: Akk *petū*, Ug *pth*, Hbr *pth*, Aram (Syr) *pth*, Arab *fth* [-a-], Gz *fth*, Hss *feiōh*, Mhr *fōteh*, Shh *fetah*.

CCh **pVtVH*- “open (of eyes or anus)": Mofu *pəth*-.

ECh *pit- “open”: Bid *pit*, Sok *fitifiti*.
Reduplication in Sok.

1990 *pit- “bark” (n.)

CCh *pit- “bark”: Mofu *papot*, Mafa *pit*.
Partial reduplication in Mofu.
ECh *pyat- “bark”: Kera *pete*.
Wrz *fet- “bark”: Hrs *feete*.

1991 *po²ad- “close, cover”

Sem *pV²Vd- “close”: Akk *pâdu*.
CCh *pwa²ad- “wrap up”: Mofu *pad*-, Nza *padi*, Gis *fod*.
ECh *pwad- “cover”: Mobu *podde*.

1992 *poč- “smear, scatter”

Sem *pVš- “spread” ¹, “smear” ², “scatter” ³: Akk *pašāšu* ^{1,2},
Hbr *pšy* ¹, Aram (Jud) *pšy* ¹, Arab *fšw* [-u-] ^{1,3}, Soq *piši* ¹, Tgy
fss ¹, Tgr *fss* ¹, Amh *fss* ¹.
WCh *pwači- “anoint” ¹, “scatter” ²: Ang *pwis* ¹, Tng *peda* ².

Etymologically identical with *pVč- “distribute, divide”?

1993 *poč- “give birth”

Eg pčpč “give birth” (gr).
Reduplication.
CCh *pway-/ *pwaH- “give birth”: Gude *pwey-ik*, FM *pøyi*, FB *pwe*.

1994 *pohač- “separate, split”

Sem *pVhaš- “separate, split”: Arab *fhād* [-a-].
Eg phd “separate, split open”.
LEC *foHoč- “separate”: Arb *food*-.
Assimilation of vowels.
HEC *fa'ač- “cut maize”: Kmb *faač*-.
Assimilation of vowels.

1995 *pok- “mug, bowl”

Sem *pak- “bottle, mug”: Hbr *pak*.
*u > *a after a labial.
CCh *pwak- “water pot”: Gaa *pokə-ta*, Gbn *pokə-tə*.
ECh *pVk- “bowl”: Kera *pəka*.

1996 *pok- “peel, skin” (v.)

Sem *pVkV²- “peel, shell” (v.): Aram (Syr) *pq²*.
WCh *pwak- “skin, peel”: Ang *pok*.
ECh *pwag-/ *pwak- “skin” (v.) ¹, “shell, pluck feathers” ²: Tum
pəg ¹, Ndam *pə:gə* ¹, Kera *poke* ².
Connected with *pakV²- “bark, skin”.

1997 *pokač- “beer, sauce”

Sem *pukāč- “beer, juice”: Arab *fugqāč*.
WCh *pwak- “sauce”: Sura *pok*, Ang *pwuk*, Mpn *puk*.

1998 *pokV^c- “cut, split”

Sem *pVkV^c- “split, break, wound”: Gz *fq^c*.
CCh *pok- “chop”: Msm *pok*.

1999 *polik- “split”

Sem *pVlik- “kill, slaughter” ¹, “cut” ²: Akk *palāqu* ¹, Arab *flq*
[-i-] ².
LEC *folVk- “break off”: Or *folloqa*.

Derived from *pal- “cut, divide”.

2000 *pon-/ *ponV^c- “turn, return”

Sem *pVn- “turn”: Ug *pnn*, Hbr *pny*, Aram (Syr) *pñ²*, *pny*.
Eg *pn*^c “turn” (pyr).
CCh *fwan-H- “return”: Lame *fɔŋ*, LPe *faj*.

2001 *puc- “burn”

Eg *wps* “burn” (NK).

w- stands for a rounded root vowel.

CCh **pVc*- “roast”: FKi *wča*, HK *psa*-, HB *pceyo*, HGH *wsaže*, Mnd *pšapša*.

Reduplication in Mnd.

2002 *puc- “tear into pieces”

Sem **pVsa*²- “tear into pieces”: Arab *fs* [-a-].

Based on **pVs*-.

CCh **puc*- “tear into pieces, pluck”: Mafa *puc*-.

2003 *puč- “urine”

Sem **patt*- “horse urine”: Arab *fazz*-.

Berb **fVč*- “urine”: Ahg *ta-fazz-a*.

Borrowed from Arab?

WCh **puči-ar*- “urine”: Hs *fičārī*, Wrj *cəpr-ai*, Kry *cipir*, Diri *axəbəla*, Miya *cəpur*, Paa *cipura*, Siri *čipəri*, Pol *bəs*, Geji *ħasi*, Brm *ħas*, Say *ħes*, Dwot *buzari*, Buli *ħes*.

ECh **puči*- “urine”: Tum *ba:zər*, Ndam *buž*, Dng *pidye*, Mig *piži*, Brg *pidye*.

2004 *puč- “break, crush”

Sem **puš*- “break, crush”: Hbr *pšpš*, Arab *fd̪* [-u-].

Reduplication in Hbr.

CCh **puš*- “break”: Kap *puše*, HNk *pše*, HF *pšo*.

2005 *pudağ-/*pudiğ- “break, split”

Sem **pVdağ*- “break”: Arab *fd̪g* [-a-].

CCh **pudik*- “split”: Mofu *pədk*-, Gis *pudik*.

From **pudik*- < **pudiğ*-.

2006 *puh- “strike”

Sem **nVpah*- “strike with a sabre”: Arab *nħ* [-a-]

Prefix **nV*-.

Dhl *puh*- “hit, strike (with sharp instrument)”.

Cf. also *pah*- “hit, shoot”.

Rift **puh*- “hit”: Kwz *pux-umis*.

2007 *puhar- “jump”

Eg *phrr* “run” (pyr).

Note double -rr.

WCh **pura*- < **puHar*- “jump”: Hs *ħurā*, Ang *pyar*, Ank *pār*, Mpn *paar*.

Emphatization of **p*-.

ECh **paHar*- “jump”: Smr *pār*.

2008 *puk- “winnow”

Berb **fVk*- “winnow, peel (corn)": Ahg *fukk-ət*-.

WCh **puk*- “winnow”: Tng *puk*.

2009 *pur- “cut”

Sem **pVrVy*- “cut”: Akk *parū*, Arab *fry* [-i-].

Reduplication in Arab *fffr* “cut, split”.

Berb **fVr*- “shave, cut hair”: Ahg *əfr-ən*.

WCh **pur*- “prepare field by cutting trees”: Tng *pure*.

2010 *pur- “container”

Sem **parr*- “kind of vessel” ¹, “pot” ²: Akk *parūtu* ¹, Hbr *pārur* ².

Derivatives of **parr*- in Akk and Hbr.

Eg *pr* “box” (MK).

WCh **pur*- “large beer-pot”: Tng *puuri*.

2011 *pur- “tear”

Berb **fVrVy*- “tear”: Kby *fri*.

Based on **fVr*-.

CCh **pur*- “tear”: Daba *pur*.

Rift **puru*⁹- “strip off”: Irl *puru*⁹-us-, Alg *puru*⁹-.

Secondary laryngeal.

2012 *pur- “flower, grass”

Berb **fVr*- “kind of grass”: Sml *a-fər*, Rif *friw*.
 WCh **pur*- “tobacco flower”¹, “flower”², “grass”³: Hs *fure*¹,
 Paa *pure*², Cagu *pore*², Pero *pure*³.
 CCh **fwar*- “flower”: Dgh *fara*, Bud *phōrio*.
 Bed *far* “flower” (pl.)

Note the modified vocalism of pl.

LEC **fur*- “kind of grass”: Or *fura*.
 Omot **pur*- “flower”: Yam *furaa*.

Connected with **pir*- “fruit, corn”.

2013 *pur- “untie”

Berb **fVr*- “untie”: Kby *ə-fru*.
 CCh **pir*-/**pur*- “untie”: Tera *pərə*, Wmd *piri*, Mtk *pər*, FBw *pir*,
Bch para, Mwu *upuran*, Gude *pur-gič*.
 ECh **puwir*- < **pu²ir*- “untie”: Smr *’awər*, Nch *pure*, Lele *poor*, Kbl
puwər, Kera *fere*, Kwan *apre*, Dng *i-pire*, Mig *’i-piro*, Mkk *’eppire*.
 Secondary laryngeal in the inlaut.
 LEC **pur*- “untie, disengage”: Som *furayya*, Or *furra*.
 **u* may reflect a different alternation grade.

2014 *purVs- “cut, separate”

Sem **pVrVs*- “separate”: Aram (Syr) *prš*.
 Berb **fVrVs*- “separate”¹, “cut”²: Sml *fərs*¹², Twl *əfrəs*², Ahg
*əfrəs*².
 ECh **purVs*- “split”: Sok *purse*.

2015 *putir- “mat”

Sem **putr*- “mat”: Arab *futr*.
 Secondary **u?*
 WCh **ka-pVtir*- “mat”: Wnd *kaptir*, Dwot *kaptur*.
 Prefix **ka*.

2016 *puwad- “heart”

Sem **pawād*-/**puād*- “heart”: Arab *fawād*-, *fuād*-.

WCh **pūd*- “heart”: Sura *puut*, Ang *put*.

Contraction from **puwad*-.

ECh **pwad-pwad*- “lungs”: Smr *pədəpəda*, Tum *podpod*, Ndm
pət-pət.

Reduplication.

2017 *pV²in- “break, grind”

Sem **pV²Vn*- “grind”: Akk *pēnu*.
 WCh **pVHin*- “break”: Ang *pīn*, Mpn *pīn*.

2018 *pV²ud- “knee”

Berb **fud*- “knee”: Nfs *u-fed*, Siwa *fūd*, Ghat *a-fud*, Ahg *a-fud*, Zng
o-fjud, Sml *a-fūd*, Ntf *a-fud*, Izy *a-fuð*, Rif *fud*, Mzb *fud*.
 Eg *pɔd*, *pɔd* “knee” (med), *pd* (XVIII).

The ancient form of Eg seems to be preserved as *pɔd*. If so, the unusual correspondence Eg *d* ~ Berb *a* needs further analysis.

2019 *pVc- “distribute, divide”

Sem **pVš*- “distribute”: Aram (Syr) *pss*, Arab *fss*.
 Eg *pss*, *pš*, *pš* “divide” (MK).
 Note *sš* and *ss* as graphic representations of a lateral.

2020 *pVd- “move”

Sem **pid*- “march, go (of cattle)": Arab *fd̥* [-i-].
 ECh **pad*-/**pud*- “pass by”: Tum *pəd*, Ndm *pada*, Lele *pudu*.

The root vocalism of Sem and ECh is contradictory. Cf. also
 Berb **fVd*- “let in” (Sha *s-ifəd*) and Eg *ʒpd* “run, hurry”
 (XVIII).

2021 *pVg- “take”

Sem **pūg*- “take away”: Akk *puāgu*.
 Based on biconsonantal **pVg*-.
 ECh **pVg*- “take”: Tum *pəg*.

2022 *pV^cal- “work, make”

Sem *pV^cal- “work, do, make”: Phn *p^cl*, Hbr *p^cl*, Aram (Syr) *p^cl*, Arab *f^cl* [-a-], SAr *p^cl*.
 LEC *pal- “make”: Som *fal-*, Boni *fal-*.
 Ome *pal- “create, make”: Kaf *hal*, Mch *palli*.
 Dhl *fal-* “do”.

Contraction in all Cush forms.

2023 *pV^bh- “exchange, sell”

Sem *pV^bh- “exchange”: Akk *puhhu*.
 CCh *pV^bxwa- “sell”: HNk *pəxwi*, Kap *pəxwi*.
 WCh *pay- < *paH(i)- “commerce”: Tng *paya*.
 Deverbative with modified vocalism.

2024 *pV^bhVr- “gather”

Sem *pV^bhVr- “assemble”: Akk *pahāru*.
 Cf. a nominal derivative *puh(V)r- “assembly, gathering”: Akk *puhru*, Ug *phr*.
 ECh *pVr- “gather”: Kbl *pərrə*.

2025 *pVlah- “split, cut”

Sem *pVlah- “split”¹, “till, cultivate”²: Hbr *plh*¹, Aram *plh*², Arab *flh* [-a-]^{1,2}.
 Berb *fVlVh- “cut, split”: Ahg *ə-fləh*.
 Irregular laryngeal.

Derived from *pal- “cut”.

2026 *pVlVs- “split, pierce”

Sem *pVlVṣ- “pierce”: Akk *palāšu*.
 Eg *pns* “cut” (pyr).
 -n- < HS *-l-.

The alternative reconstruction is *pVsVl-.

2027 *pVri₃- “cut, separate”

Sem *pVriz- “separate”: Arab *frz* [-i-], Mhr *ferōz*.
 Berb *fVrV₃- “cut”: Snus *əfrəz*.

2028 *pVt- “scorpion”

Eg *ptt* “scorpion” (!).
 Partial reduplication.
 CCh *pVt- “scorpion”: HF *ptu*, HB *wto*, FKi *ti*.

2029 *pVt̪is- “flatten”

Sem *pVt̪is- “flatten, forge”: Arab *fṭs* [-i-].
 Cf. *paṭiš- “hammer”: Hbr *paṭiš*, Aram (Jud) *paṭṭiš-*.
 Eg *pds* “make flat, trample down”.
 Regular -d- < *-t̪-.

2030 *pVtok- “split, cut”

Sem *pVtuk- “break, split, separate”: Arab *ftq* [-u-].
 Berb *fVtVk- “open”¹, “cut”²: Siwa *əftək*¹, Ahg *əftək*^{1,2}, Izy *ftek*², Izy *ftek*¹, Kby *əftek*¹.
 Unexpected *k < HS *k.
 CCh *pVtwak- “split”: Mofu *pətkw-*.
 -kw < *-k- under the influence of *-wa-.
 LEC *fotok- “chip” (v.): Or *fotqa*.
 Assimilation of vowels.

* Q

2031 *qab- “kill”

Eg *hb* “kill” (gr).
 WCh *qab- “kill”: Tng *kabi*.

2032 *qafV^c- “hold”

Sem *bVp- “pack”: Akk *baḍū*.

Eg *ḥf* “catch, grasp, pack” (pyr).

Cf. also *ḥf* “fist” (pyr).

WCh **qaf-* “security of hold” ¹, “grasp, seize” ²: Hs *kaf*¹, Say *ngap*¹, Ngz *gafau*², Bade *gaf*².

Cf. Dhl *hap-* “snatch quickly”.

2033 *qam- “possess”

Eg *ḥsm* “possess, hold” (MK).

Vocalic -*ɔ-*.

WCh **qam-* “grasp”: Hs *kāma*.

Dhl *kam-* “hold”.

Rift **kom-* “hold, have”: Irq *kom-*, Bur *kom-*, Asa *kom-*, Kwz *komos-*.

Secondary *-*o-* before a labial.

2034 *qapuē- “arm, shoulder”

Eg *ḥps* “arm” (MK).

WCh **qapuē-* “shoulder”: Bul *gapuša*.

2035 *qatam- “ring, seal”

Sem **hatm-* “ring” ¹, seal (on a ring) ²: Hbr *ḥotēm*^{1,2}, Arab *ḥatm-*^{1,2}, Jib *ḥotem*¹, Hss *ḥōtem*¹, Shh *hotem*¹.

Eg *ḥtm* “stamp, seal” (OK).

WCh **qatam-* “ring”: Miya *katam*.

2036 *qaway- “be empty”

Sem **ḥuy-* “be empty”: Arab *ḥwy* [-i-].

WCh **qāy-* < **qaway-* “empty”: Tng *kaayi*, *gaye*.

2037 *qet- “tear”

Eg *ḥtt* “tear off” (MK).

WCh **gyat-* “tear, rend”: Hs *kēta*.

2038 *qi^D- “plaiting”

Sem **ḥi^D-* “kind of clothes”: Akk *ḥi^Du*.

Eg *ḥɔ.t* “kind of plaiting” (NK).

2039 *qirim- “separate, divide”

Sem **ḥVrim-* “separate, isolate” ¹, “pierce” ²: Akk *harāmu*¹, Arab *ḥrm* [-i-]².

WCh **qirVm-* “stub with a knife, cut or bite head off”: Hs *kirma*, *kirme*.

2040 *qi^D- “grind, rub”

WCh **qi^D-* “thrash”: Hs *kilā*.

CCh **qiž-* “thrash, beat”: Mafa *kəž-*.

Rift **ḥiž-* “rub”: Alg *ḥiž-*.

2041 *qo^D- “mix”

Eg *ḥsw* “mix” (med).

Vocalic -*ɔ-*.

WCh **qua^D-* “mix”: Fyer *goo*.

2042 *qoē- “pierce”

Sem **ḥūš-* “pierce” ¹, “penetrate, pierce camel’s nose with a stick” ²: Arab *ḥwš* [-u-]¹, Jib *ḥeṣṣ*².

Inlaut *-*w-* reflects the original structure with *-*o-*.

Omot **koč-* “pierce”: Kaf *kočč-*.

Irregular *-*č-*.

2043 *qom- “gather, join”

Sem **ḥVm-* “gather”: Akk *ḥamāmu*.

WCh **qwam-* “join”: Grk *kwom*.

2044 *qor- “shout, say”

Sem **ḥur-* “bellow”: Arab *ḥwr* [-u-].

Based ob biconsonantal **ḥVr-*.

Berb **kur-* “call”: Ahg *kur-ət*.

Eg *hr* “say” (OK).

WCh **qwar-* “groan”¹, “shout, cry, call”²: Ang *gwar*¹, Kry *kwar*², Miya *kwar*², Jmb *gwar-al*².

2045 *qot- “take (by force)”

Sem **ħVt-* “take somebody’s share”: Arab *ħtt*.
WCh **qwat-* “take thing by force”: Hs *kwātā*, *kwāče*.

2046 *qot- “elbow”

Eg *ħt* “elbow” (MK).
WCh **qu-qwat-* “elbow”: Sha *kukwat*.
Partial reduplication.

2047 *qu²ab- “knife, sickle”

Eg *ħɔb* “chisel” (BD).
WCh **qu²ab-* “sword, knife”: Hs *takōbī*, Sura *kəp*, Ang *küp*.
Prefix *ta-* in Hs.

2048 *qudam- “pot”

Sem **ħadām-* “night pot”: Arab *ħaddām-at-*.
Assimilation of vowels.
WCh **qudam-* “pot”: Bol *kudam*.

2049 *qul- “hoe” (n.)

Eg *ħnn* “hoe” (pyr).
Irregular laryngeal.
CCh **qul-* “hoe”: Wmd *kul*, Hld *kwulu*.

Cf. Rift **ħwal-* “dig up, till”: Alg *ħwal-*, Kwz *ħohħwal-*.

2050 *qur- “voice, noise”

Eg *ħrw* “voice, noise” (pyr).
Vocalic *-w*.
WCh **qur-* “scream, cry” (n.): Hs *kuriruwa*.
Rift **ħur-* “rumble, roar”: Irg *ħur-ay*.

Related to **qor-* “shout, say”.

2051 *qurap- “beat”

Sem **ħVrVp-* “strike back”: Akk *ħarāpu*.
WCh **qurVp-* “whipping”: Hs *kurfo*.
ECh **karap-* “kick, trample”: Bid *ħarap*, Dng *karpe*.

2052 *qü3- “be angry”

Eg *ħzy* “angry” (MK).
-y stands for a front vowel.
WCh **quz-* “be angry”: Tng *kuz-*.

2053 *qVbV²- “break, destroy”

Eg *ħbɔ* “destroy” (pyr).
WCh **qVHVb-* “break”: Tng *keeb*.
Metathesis.
Cf. **qab-* “kill”.

* Ḥ

2054 *qac- “valley, river bed”

Berb **γVʒ-* “river bed, wadi”: Ahg *ta-γəzz-it*.
Rift **ħas-* “valley or ravine without running water”: Irg *ħasa*.

2055 *qaç-/*qVwVç- “sand”

Sem **ħūṣ-/*ħīṣ-* “sand, gravel”: Akk *ħissu*, Gz *ħosā*.
Secondary formation with inlaut *-w-/*-j-. Cf. Agaw.
WCh **qas-* < **qaç-* “earth, sand”: Hs *ħasā*.
Agaw **ħūš-* < **ħVwVʃ-* “sand”: Bil *ħušā*.
Omot **kaç-* “sand”: Kaf *ħačo*, Nao *ħaşa*, Gim *ħačay*, *ħač*.
Cf., with a different anlaut laryngeal: Rift **haç-* “sand” (Irg *ħas-ay*, Kwz *ħas-inko*, Asa *ħaj-at*).

2056 *qāğ- “be friable”

Sem *ḥVṣ- “be friable”: Arab ḥdw.

ECh *kVṣ- “crumble”: Bid kodydy.

Partial reduplication.

LEC *kaq- “walk on grain and spoil it”: Or qaça^a.

2057 *qalüm- “boat”

Sem *ḥalim- “raft”: Akk ḥallimu.

Eg ḥmn.ty “ship” (OK).

Metathesis.

CCh *qwalum- < *qalum- “boat”: Msg ḥolūm, Log γ'oam.

Log γ'oam < *γ'walam.

2058 *qam-/*qayam- “tent, house”

Sem *haym- “tent”¹, “hut, cabin”²: Ug ḥm-t¹, Arab haym- at^{1,2}, SAR ḥym², Gz ḥaymat¹, Tgr ḥaymät², Amh haym- ät², Jib ḥom (pl.)¹, Hss ḥim-ēt-^{1,2}.

Berb *γ(V)yam- “tent”¹, “village”²: Ayr ta-yyam-t¹, Ahg ta-ḥyam-t¹, Twl ta-yyam-t¹, Ntf ta-ḥyam-t², Kby a-ḥyam¹.

Eg ḥm “temple” (pyr).

ECh *kam-kam- “camp”: Mig kankama, Bid kamkama.

Reduplication. Dissimilation of nasals in Mig.

2059 *qan- “tent, house”

Eg ḥn “tent” (pyr).

WCh *qan- “hut”: Wrj ḫan-na, Cagu ḫan, Jmb gan.

Cf. *qam-/*qayam- id.

2060 *qaniç-/*quniç- “leg”

Sem *ḥanṣ- “hip”: Akk ḥanṣātu, Hbr ḥalāṣāyim (dual.), Aram ḥarṣim.

Irregular sonants.

Eg ḥnd “part of the leg” (pyr).

CCh *quniç- “hip, knee”: Gis mit-kinža, Glv yunža, Zgh gwuže, Gava gwiža.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

2061 *qar- “fish”

Eg ḥṛ.t. “kind of fish” (a).

-ṛ < HS *-r-.

WCh *qar- “fish with sharp fins”: Hs karāyā.

LEC *kar- “fish”: Gel kaara.

Wrz *χar- “fish”: Gaw χaare, Cam haar-ite, Hrs haar-icce, Dob haar-icce, Gll haare.

Ome *kar- “fish”: Hmr kara, kaara.

2062 *qar-/*qawar- “burn”

Eg ḥr.t “flame” (reg).

Cf. also ḥṛ “roast” (n).

WCh *qawVr- “roast (without oil)": Hs kaurarā.

Secondary *-w-?

Rift *ḥwar- “fry”¹, “hot”²: Bur χwera^{es- 1}, Alg χwere^{es- 1}, Asa hareta².

2063 *qaraw- “war, fight”

Eg ḥrwyw “war”.

Partial reduplication.

WCh *qar/aJw- “fight”: Hs kārō.

ECh *kVraw- “war”: Tum kərāw.

Cf. Kera kuuri “fight” (v.).

2064 *qayul- “equid”

Sem *ḥayl- “horse”¹, “mare”²: Arab ḥayl- (pl.)¹, Soq ḥayl-², Hss ḥeyöl (pl.)¹.

Berb *rayul- “horse”¹, “mare”², “donkey”³, “mule”⁴: Jrb tə-yalli-τ⁴, Nfs tə-yell-ət², Skn t-yaLL-ən¹, Sml a-yyul³, Sgr a-yyul³, Mzab t-yalli-t¹, Wrg a-yyul³, Snd a-yyul³.

LEC *kay(V)l- “foal”: Som qayl.

2065 *qen- “go, walk”

Eg ḥny “walk” (l).

WCh *qyana- “enter, go”: Tng ken, Fyer gan.

ECh *gin- “go out”: Sok gine.

2066 *qof- “hoof”

Sem **hupp*- “hoof”: Arab *huff*-, Hss *hef*, Mhr *hef*, Shh *haf*.
WCh **qwaf*- “hoof”: Hs *kwāfa*, Ang *kwēp*.

2067 *qol- “testicles”

WCh **qwal*- “testicles”: Hs *kwālātai*, Ang *gwal*.
CCh **qwal*- “penis”¹, “testicles”²: Bura *kwal*¹, Klb *kwal*¹, Mrg *kwal*¹, FGH *kwəlaku*¹, Bch *kwaley*².
ECh **kwal*- “testicles”¹, “penis”²: Kera *kələŋ*¹, Kwan *kalasa*¹, Mkk *kole*².
Agaw **kwil*- “testicles”: Bil *k'wela*.
Omot **kull*- “testicles”: Kaf *kuroo*.

Cf. Dhl *kʷall-iδ*- “have an erection”.

2068 *qon- “river”

Eg *hnw* “rivulet” (XVIII).
Vocalic *-w*.
ECh **kwan*- “river”: Ndam *kwan*.

2069 *qoq- “throat”

Eg *hh* “throat” (MK).
WCh **qwaq*- “throat”: Hs *mākōko*, Grk *γνα*, Bgh *gway*.
Prefix in Hs.
CCh **q/way*- “throat”: Log *γ'ayī*, Bud *wui*, Gul *ue*, Kus *uā*.
Dhl *k'ok'o* “throat”.

Reduplication?

2070 *qor- “tooth”

WCh **ha-qwar*- “tooth”: Hs *hakōri*, Fyer *hagor*, Bks *ʔagur*, Sha *ʔagaha*, Klr *ʔagwer*, DB *gur*.
Prefix **ha-*.
Bed *kwir* “tooth”.

2071 *qor- “shell”

WCh **qwar*- “shell of tortoise”: Hs *kwarya*.
Rift **horor*- “cowry shell”: Irl *xoror-ami*.
Partial reduplication.

2072 *qor- “bird”

Eg *hɔr* “goose” (BD).
-ɔ- stand for a vowel.
HEC **kur*- “crow”: Ala *qura*, Tmb *qura*.
Descriptive root.

2073 *qul- “vessel”

Berb **γVlal*- “wooden vase”: Ghd *a-γlal*.
Partial reduplication.
Eg *hɔw* “vessel” (pyr).
-w stand for HS **u* in the root.
WCh **kulul*- “big pot”: Hs *kūlūlū*.
Assimilation of vowels. Partial reduplication.
Partial reduplication in Berb and WCh.

2074 *qVyVb- “deceive”

Sem **ḥib*- “deceive”; Arab *ḥyb*.
CCh **qVyVb*- “deceive”: Daba *kib*.
Contraction. Emphatization is caused by **q*.

*r

2075 *ra²- “sing”

ECh **ra²-aw-/*ra²-ay-* “sing”: Mubi *rewa*, Brg *raaya*, Bid *raa-*.
Rift **ra²-* “sing”: Irl *da²-*, Alg *ra²-*, Bur *ra²-am-*, Asa *ra²-at-*.
Cf. a reduplication in WCh: Hs *raigra* “sing”, *rera* id.

2076 *ra²- “water level”

Berb *Ha-ray- “water level (in a vessel)”: Ahg *t-āray-* *t*.

Prefix *Ha-.

Eg *rɔ* “water-line” (MK).

2077 *ra²-/*raw-/*ray- “be, become, make”

Eg *iry* “be, do, make” (OK), Copt **iri*: Fym *ili*, Akh *eire*, Boh *iri*, Shd *eire*.

WCh *ra²-/*raw- “become” ¹, “work” ²: Gwn *ra* ¹, Bks *ro* ².

CCh *ray- “become, build”: Lame *re*, *rey*.

ECh *riy- “become” ¹, “work, make” ²: Dng *orriye* ¹, *riyo* ², Bid *riy* ².

Secondary *i before *y.

Rift *ra²- “stay, remain”: Asa *ra²-*.

Dhl *raw-* “stay, remain”.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w- ~ *-y-.

2078 *ra²ib- “dirt”

Sem *rāib- “dirty”: Arab *rāib-*.

WCh *rāb- < *ra²ib- “diarrhoeic excrement”: Hs *rābo*.

Contraction.

2079 *ra²ob- “rain”

WCh *ra²Vb- “dew”: Hs *rābā*.

SA *rVHob- “rain”: Saho *rob*, Afar *roob*.

LEC *rVHob- “rain”: Som *roob*, Or *rooba*, Boni *roob*, Kon *roopa*, Gid *roop*.

Cf. Sem *rVbib- “rain” (pl.): Hbr *rəbibim*.

2080 *ra²up- “finish” (v.)

CCh *ruf- < *rafu- “finish, end”: Mafa *ruf-*.

Irregular *f.

HEC *rap- < *ra²Vp- “be finished”: Sid *raap-*.

Emphatic -p- in contact with a laryngeal.

2081 *rac- “go, run”

Sem *rVwVṣ- “run”: Akk *rāṣu*, Hbr *rwṣ*, Aram *rḥṣ*, Gz *rwṣ*.

Secondary formation in *-w-.

WCh *raç-/*riç- “go”: Hs *rāçe*, Dwot *ris*.

ECh *²a-ras- “walk in large steps”: Bid ²*aras*.

Prefix *²a-.

Dhl *rat-* “go, walk”.

2082 *raçah- “pour, soak”

Sem *rVṣah- “leak”: Arab *ršh* [-a-].

WCh *rVč- “moisten”: Ngz *rəžu*.

ECh *rač- “wet, soak”: Mobu *rase*, Ngm *rasi*.

Cf. *rič- “sprinkle”.

2083 *rad- “foot, trace”

Eg *rd* “foot” (pyr), Copt **rat* “foot, trace”: Akh *ret*, *reet*, Boh *rat*, Shd *rat-*.

LEC *rad- “footprint”: Som *raad*.

Cf. also SA *radd- “descendant” (Afar *raddi*) and, probably, Omot *rot- “foot” (Hmr *roti*, *rroti*).

2084 *rad-/rid- “go, run”

Sem *rVdVw-/*rVdVy- “go” ¹, “walk, tread” ², “beat the ground in running” ³: Akk *redū* ¹, Hbr *rdy*, *rdw* ², Aram (Syr) *rdy*, *rdw* ², Arab *rdy* ³.

Cf. Arab *rwd* “run to and fro”.

SA *rad- “run”: Afar *rad-*, *-erd-*.

LEC *rid- “run”: Som *ord-*, Boni *-irid-*, Rnd *-irid-*.

Connected with *rad- “foot”. Alternation *a ~ *i.

2085 *rado²- “be bad, be rotten”

Sem *rVdu²- “be spoiled, be bad”: Arab *rd²*, *rdw* [-u-].

WCh *rad- < *radVH- “rot”: Wrj *radə*, Kry *rad-*, Siri *rada*, Mbū *rad-*.

ECh *rwad- < *radwa(H)- “bad”: Nak *r^wad*.

2086 *raf- “dwelling”

Berb **rVf-* “kind of room”: Ghd *ə-rref*.
CCh **raf-* “hut”: Tera *rafa*.

2087 *rag-/rug- “tremble”

Sem **rug-* “tremble”: Arab *rgg* [-u-].
ECh **rag-* “tremble”: Kwan *rake*, Mobu *lage*.
Irregular Kwan *-k-* < **-g-*.

Alternation **a* ~ **u*.

2088 *ra^c- “sun, god”

Eg *r^c* “sun, Sun-god” (pyr), Copt **rē*: Akh *ri*, Boh *rē*, Shd *rē*.
WCh **rayi-* < **raHi-* “sun”: Geji *ri*, Sha *are*.
ECh **raH-* “sun, god”: Mkk *ra*, Bid *rāya*.

Any relation to Sem **ray^c-* “daylight” (Arab *ray^c-*) and Eg *ry* “sky” (gr)?

2089 *ra^cad- “thunder”

Sem **ra^cd-* “storm, thunder”: Akk *rādu*, Arab *ra^cd-*, Gz *ra^cād*.
Cf. also Hbr *r^cd* “tremble”, Arab *r^cd* [-a-, -u-] “thunder” (v.).
WCh **carad-* “thunder”: Pol *haradu*, Miya *araduwa*.
Metathesis.
CCh **raHad-* “thunder”: Mnd *rāde*, Log *rāde*.

2090 *rahaw-/rahay- “bird”

Sem **rahw-* “crane”: Arab *rahw-*.
WCh **raHaw-/raHay-* “bird”: Bol *rayo*, Krk *rāyi*, Ngm *rāyi*, Bele *raawi*.
ECh **rāy-* < **raHay-* “vulture”: Mig *rāya*.
LEC **raHaw-* “large bird”: Arb *raaw*.

2091 *rah- “hand, arm”

Sem **rāh-/rīh-* “hand, palm”: Akk *rittū*, Ug *rht*, Aram (Syr) *lah^ətō*,
Arab *rāh-at-*, Tgr *rāhat*.

WCh **raH-/rīH-* “arm”: Klr *riyaw*, Sha *riyaw*, Bks *ra*, DB *ra*.
CCh **raH-* “arm”: Mtk *rāy*.

2092 *rah-/rih- “mix”

Sem **rih-* “mix”: Akk *rahāhu*, Arab *rīb* [-i-].
WCh **rVy-* < **raHi-* “mix up”: Bks *royi*.
ECh **raHwa-* “mix”: Mig *rawwo*.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

2093 *rahil- “sheep”

Sem **rahil-* “sheep”¹, “lamb”²: Akk *lahru*¹, Hbr *rāhēl*¹, Aram (Jud) *rahel*¹, Arab *rihl-*, *rahil-*¹, Soq *rehl-oh*².
Metathesis of liquids in Akk. In Hbr the word is attested as a proper name. Arab *-i-* may be a result of the assimilation of vowels.

Eg *rhny* “Amon’s lamb” (NK).

Secondary *h* < **l* in Late Eg. Vocalic *-y*.

Probably, connected with SA **reH-* “she-goat” (Afar *ree-ta*) and LEC **reH-* id. (Som *rih*, Or *ree*, Rnd *rijyo*).

2094 *rak-/rik- “be thin”

Sem **rik-* “be thin, be weak”: Hbr *rak*, Arab *rkk* [-i-].
WCh **rak-* “be thin”: Hs *rāke*, Dera *rāgo*.
ECh **rVk-* “become meager”: Mkk *’erk-iyo*.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

2095 *rak- “bank, coast”

Sem **rakk-* “bank, coast”: Akk *raqqatu*.
Eg *rwd* “bank, coast” (n).
Palatalization and inlaut *-w-* reflect a secondary formation **rVwVk-*.

2096 *ram- “land, field”

Eg *rmrm.t* “kind of field” (pyr).

Reduplication.

WCh **ram-* “land, place”: DB *ram*.

2097 *ram- “throw”

Sem **rVmVy-* “throw, shoot”: Akk *ramû*, Hbr *rmy*, Arab *rmy* [-i-].
Based on **rVm-*.

ECh **ram-* “throw” 1, “shoot” 2: Ngam *ram* 1, Mobi *rame* 1, Smr *ram* 2.

2098 *ram- “roar, speak”

Sem **rVm-* “roar”: Akk *ramāmu*, Arab *rmm* [-u-].
WCh **ram-* “tell”: Ngz *ramu*.

2099 *ramV_k- “(free) man”

Sem **ramk-* “priest”: Akk *ramku*.

Eg *rm̥t* “man” (pyr).

Progressive palatalization of **k*.

2100 *rasVw- “death, sleep”

Eg *rsw.t* “dream, sleep” (n.) (MK).
WCh **ras-* “death”: Hs *rasūwa*.

2101 *raw- “sky”

Eg *rw* “sky” (pyr).

WCh **rVw-* “sky”: Krk *rəwi*, Fyer *ruruwe*.

Partial reduplication in Fyer. Cf. **n²*- “cloud”: Bks *n²*, DB *n²*.
Rift **raw-* “sky”: Bur *raw*.

2102 *rawad- “descend”

Sem **wV_rVd-* “descend” 1, “come” 2: Akk *warādu* 1, Hbr *yrd* 1,
Arab *wrd* 2, Gz *wrd* 1.

Metathesis.

SA **ra/wjad-* “descend”: Saho *raad-*, Afar *raad-*.

2103 *rawah- “move, walk”

Sem **rūh-* “go away”: Arab *rwh* [-u-].

Berb **rVwVH-* “come”: Izy *tukud*.

WCh **raw-/*ray-* “enter” 1, “run” 2: Ank *ru* 1, Grk *ru* 1, Bol *rii-* 1,
Krk *raa* 1, Bele *rii-* 1, Krf *rii-* 1, Gera *rii-* 1, Glm *ry-* 1, Grm *rii-* 1,
Dira *riya* 2, Cagu *rey* 2, Ngz *rəwə* 2.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

LEC **ra/wjah-* “follow”: Rnd *raah-*.

2104 *re²- “see”

Sem **rV²Vy-* “see”: Hbr *r²y*, Arab *r²y*, SAr *r²y*, Gz *r²y*.

Bed *reh-*, erh- “see”.

2105 *reb- “all”

Eg *nb* “all, every” (pyr), Copt **nib*: Fym *nibi*, Boh *nib-*, Shd *nim*.

Irregular *n-* < **r-*. Assimilation of consonants in Shd.

WCh **ryab-* “all”: Sha *ryap*.

2106 *reh- “man”

Eg *rhy.t* “men” (pyr).

Vocalic *y*.

WCh **ryaH-* “male” (adj.): Bks *re*.

Cf. CCh **raH-* “man”: LPe *ra³* (in a phrase *sum ra³* “person”)
← *“man’s name”)

2107 *rek- “pour, soak”

Sem **rV_k-* “pour out” 1, “sprinkle” 2: Hbr *rwq*, *ryq* 1, Gz *rqy* 2.
WCh **ryak-* “moisten”: Dera *reke*.

2108 *rek-/rekay- “climb”

Sem **rV_kkay-* “climb, rise”: Arab *rqy* [-a-].

WCh **ryakVy-* “rise”: Klr *regy-*.

LEC **rik-* “climb”: Or *riqa*.

2109 *rekid- “jump”

Sem **rV_kVd-* “jump”: Akk *raqādu*, Hbr *rqd*, Aram (Jud) *rqd*.
 Cf. also Arab *raqad-ān-* “jump, leap”.
 ECh **ryaqik-* < **ryadik-* “jump”: Dng *ređike*.
 Metathesis.

Derived from **rek-/rekay-* “climb”?

2110 *rib- “vessel”

Sem **rib-* “vessel”: Akk *rību*.
 Eg *rb.t* “copper pot”.
 CCh **rVb-* “pot”: Mrg *ṛṛba*.

2111 *rič- “sprinkle”

Sem **rVš-* “sprinkle”: Arab *ršš*, Hss *res*.
 Agaw **a-rič-* “sprinkle”: Aun *areč-əŋ*.
 Prefix **a-*.

2112 *ridağ- “dirt”

Sem **radağ-* “dirt”: Arab *radağ-at-*.
 Assimilation of vowels.
 CCh **ridaH-* “dirt”: FG *ṛṛda*, Kap *rda*, HF *ṛurda*, Gudu *ride*.
 Gudu reflects **riday-* < **ridaH-*.

2113 *rigad- “foot, leg”

WCh **gVrVd-* “leg”: Wrj *gordai*, Cagu *gørde*.
 Metathesis.
 Bed *ragad* “foot, leg”.
 Assimilation of vowels.
 SA **rigid-* “foot, leg”: Saho *rigid*.
 Assimilation of vowels.
 Rift **digir-* “foot trace”: Irq *digir*.
 Metathesis.

2114 *rič- “break”

Sem **rV-* “break”: Hbr *rcc*.
 CCh **riy-* < **nH-* “destroy”: Gis *riye*.

2115 *rič- “drive, chase”

Sem **rVay-* “graze”¹, “herd” (v.)²: Akk *re²ū*², Ug *r^cy*², Hbr *r^cy*¹, Arab *r^cy [-a]*², SAR *r^cy*¹, Gz *r^cy*², Hss *rō*², Mhr *rō*², Soq *re^ce*².

Based on **rV-*.

LEC **a-n²-* “chase”: Or *ari²a*.

2116 *rič- “friend”

Sem **n^c-* “friend”: Akk *nūu*, Hbr *re^ac*.
 ECh **rVHi-* “friend”¹, “husband”²: Dng *roya*, Mubi *ro*.
 Secondary vocalism?

2117 *rih- “evening”

Eg *rwh³* “evening” (n).
 Reflects **riwah-* based on **rih-*.
 CCh **nH-* “evening”: Lame *riya*, Zime *ria*.
 Lame *-y-* < **-H-*.

2118 *rihim- “uterus, pregnancy”

Sem **rahm-/rihim-* “uterus”: Akk *rēmu*, Hbr *rehem*, Aram (Jud) *raħam-*, Arab *riħm-*, *raħim-*.
 LEC **riHim-* “pregnant”: Or *riimaa*.

2119 *rim- “insect”

Sem **rimm-* “ant, larva”: Akk *rimmatu*, Arab *rimm-at-*.
 ECh **i-ri-rim-* “insect”: Bid *irīrimo*.
 Partial reduplication.
 SA **rimm-* “worm”: Saho *rimme*.
 LEC **rimm-* “ant, termite”: Or *rimma*.
 Cf. also Or *raammoo* “worm, parasite”.
 Cf. WCh **ma-ryam-* “scorpion” (Hs *maryamu*)?

2120 *rim- “rise”

Sem **rūm-* “be high”: Hbr *rwm*.

Based on **rVm-*.

WCh **rim-* “stand (on hind legs)": Hs *rīmī*.

2121 *rim- “earth, clay”

Sem **rīmm-* “wet earth”: Arab *rimm-*.

Eg *lm* “clay” (MK).

Note *i-* < **r-*, cf. **riwun-* “wind”.

2122 *riman- “fruit”

Sem **rimān-* “granate”: Akk *lurmu*, Hbr *rimmōn*, Arab *rummān-*.

Assimilation of sonants and metathesis in Akk.

Eg *rrm.t* “fruit” (NK).

Assimilation of *liquida* and metathesis.

2123 *ripan- “hair”

Eg *nʒp* “hairlock” (pyr).

Metathesis **nirap-* from **ripan-?*

LEC **rifan-* “hair”: Or *rifen-sa*, Arb *riyfan*, Gdl *riyfan-ta*, Arb *ruufan*.

Wrz **rifan-* “hair”: War *rrifo-ko*, Hrs *rfan-ko*, Dob *rifik-ko*.

2124 *riw-/*riy- “play”

Eg *rw.y.t* “kind of game” (MK).

WCh **ri-riy-* “children’s game”: Hs *rīriya*.

Partial reduplication.

CCh **riw-* “play”: Zime *riu*.

Consonantal alternation **-w-* ~ **-y-*.

2125 *riw-/*riy- “fire; burn”

Eg *rw.y* “flame” (n).

Vocalic *-y*.

CCh **ray-/*riy-* “burn”: Daba *ri*, Masa *raia-*.

Consonantal alternation **-w-* ~ **-y-*.

2126 *riyV^c- “grow”

Sem **rīc-* “grow”: Arab *ṛy^c* [-i-].

WCh **riy-* “multiply”: Tng *rij*.

2127 *ro^b- “snake”

Eg *rɔ̄* “snake” (NK).

WCh **rwa^b-* “cobra”: DB *rwa*.

2128 *rob- “rhinoceros, hyppopotamus”

Eg *rbɔ̄* “kind of animal, rhinoceros (?)” (OK).

Prefix *i-*.

LEC **rob-* “hyppopotamus”: Or *roobi*.

HEC **rob-* “hyppopotamus”: Sid *robēe*, Had *lobē*.

Irregular *l-* in Had.

2129 *rog- “cereal”

Eg *rdrd* “cereals” (gr).

Reduplication. Progressive palatalization of **g*.

WCh **rwag-* “cassawa”: Hs *rōgo*.

2130 *roq- “bird”

Sem **ruḥb-* “fabulous bird”: Arab *ruḥb-*.

Eg *rhy.t* “kind of bird” (OK).

Suffix *-y*.

CCh **ruq-* “ostrich”: Lame *ruko*.

ECh **rwak-* “heron”: Mkk *rooke*.

2131 *rubud- “ashes”

Sem **rubd-* “colour of ash, ashen”: Arab *rubd-at-*.

WCh **rubud-* “hot fine ash”: Hs *rubudī*.

Secondary emphatic. Another variant is Hs *ribiqī*.

2132 *ruḥ- “breath, soul”

Sem **ruḥb-* “blow, breath” 1, “spirit” 2: Hbr *ruḥ^aḥ* 1, Aram (Syr)

ruḥ^aḥ 2, Arab *ruḥ-* 2.

SA *roh- “breath, soul”: Saho *rohe*.
 LEC *ruh- “breath, soul”: Som *ruuh*.

2133 *rukub- “knee, thigh”

Sem *rukub- “knee”: Arab *rubb-at-*.
 Cf. also Aram *arkubā* id.
 CCh *rukub- “thigh”: Zgh *rukufe*.
 Zgh *-f-* < *-b-?

2134 *rum- “lion”

Eg *ȝm* “lion” (gr).
 WCh **irum-* “leopard”: Diri *ȝirum*, Pol *yərum*.
 CCh **lum-* < *HV-*rum-* “lion”: Lame *lumu*, LPe *lumu*.

2135 *rusup- “ash”

Sem **rVšp-* “ashes, flame”: Hbr *rešep*.
 WCh **rufus-* “hot ashes”: Hs *ruþuši*.
 Metathesis. Note emphatic **þ*.

2136 *ruy- “tree”

Eg *wry.t* “trees” (XXII).
 Vocalic *w-*.
 WCh **nuy-* “tree, forest”: Krk *riya*, Ngm *royi*, Tng *riya*, Bele *ru*, Krf *ru*, Gera *ry*.

2137 *rū²- “intestine”

Sem **ri²-* “lungs”: Hbr *rē²ā*, Arab *ri²-at-*, *riyy-at-*, Hss *reyī*, Mhr *he-ryī*, Shh *rōt*.
 Berb **rV-* “lung(s)": Izzy *τυλιν* (pl.), Kby *τυρετ*.
 WCh **ruy-* < **ruH-* “intestine”: Siri *ruya*.
 Cf. **raw-* id.: Jmb *rawi*, Mbu *rawwi*, Cagu *roh-on*.

2138 *rük- “be thin”

Sem **rik-* “be thin” ¹, “be shallow” ²: Akk *raqāqu* ¹, Arab *rqq*

[*-i-*] ¹, Gz *rqq* ¹, Jib *rek̥k* ², Hss *req* ², Mhr *req* ², Shh *req* ².
 WCh **rük-* “become meager”: Bol *rukk-*.

2139 *rüm- “be bad, be rotten”

Sem **rim-* “be rotten (of bones)” ¹, “be worn, be frayed” ²; Hbr *rmm* ¹, Arab *rmm* [*-i-*] ¹, Hss *rem* ², Mhr *rem* ², Shh *rim* ².
 WCh **rVm-* “bad”: Bol *romo*.
 ECh **rum-* “rot”: Mkk *ruume*.

2140 *rüw- “water”

Sem **riw-/*riy-* “moistening” ¹, “abundant water” ²: Hbr *nī* ¹, Arab *riway-* ².
 Eg *wrw* “pond” (pyr).
 Orthographic representation of **rVw-*.
 WCh **ruw-* “water, rain”: Hs *ruwā*.

Cf. Rift **ra²-* “dew”: Alg *ra²u*, Bur *ra²u*. Eg *wrrw* “pit filled with water, basin” (MK) may be a derivative.

2141 *rūwun- “wind”

Eg *iwn* “wind” (pyr).
 Note *t-* < **r-*.
 WCh **ruwun-* “wind”: Kry *ruwun*, Miya *ruwun*, Mbu *ruwən*.

2142 *rV²-/*rVw- “speak”

Sem **rūy-* “render other person’s words”: Arab *rw̥y* [-*i-*].
 Eg *rɔ̥* “sentence, speech, language” (pyr).
 Consonantal alternation *-*ɔ̥-* ~ *-*w-*.

2143 *rVhob- “be hot”

Eg *rhb* “hot ashes” (BD), Copt **elhōb*: Akh *lhōb*, Boh *elhōb*, Shd *elhōb*.
 ECh **rVHwab-* “hot ashes”: Bid *roob*.

2144 *rVhV_N- “leave”

Eg *rhn* “leave, lean” (MK).

CCh **lVn*- < **rVHVn*- “leave”: Gid *lən*.

2145 *rVsV^c- “evil; be evil”

Sem **rV̥V̥*- “treat severely”¹, “be evil, behave badly”², “be slack”³, “forget, neglect”⁴: Akk *russū*¹, Hbr *r̥š̥*², Arab *rs̥*³, Gz *rs̥*⁴.

Eg *r̥š̥* “evil” (XVIII).

Metathesis. Irregular -*š̥* < *-s-.

An alternative reconstruction is **VrVs*-.

*** S****2146 *sa- “house”**

Eg *s.t* “dwelling, place” (pyr), Copt **se* “house”: Boh *se-*, Shd *se-*. WCh **sV-saw*- “hut”: Ngz *səsau*.

Reduplication.

2147 *sa²- “climb, stand up”

Sem **šV²Vw*- “climb”: Arab *s²w* [-u-].

Based on **šV²-*.

CCh **sa²-* “stand up”: Log *sa*.

ECh **saw*-/**say*- “stand up”: Smr *so*, Sbn *swā*, Tob *say*.

From **sa²-*.

Dhl *saa-d*- “stand”.

2148 *sa²-/*saw- “tree”

Sem **ša²-* “tree”: Akk *ša²u*.

WCh **saw*-/**say*- “tree with thorns”: Tng *saawe*, *saaye*.

CCh **syā²-* < **say*- “wood”: Gaa *še²a*.

ECh **sVw*- < **sV²-* “tree”: Sok *səwi*.

Consonantal alternation *-*ɔ*- ~ *-*w*-.

2149 *sa²af- “snare”

Berb **saf*- “snare”: Shn *a-saf*.

Contraction.

WCh **sa²af*- “snare”: Hs *safū*, *sahū*.

2150 *sa²ap- “hair”

Sem **ša²ap*- “horse mane”: Arab *sa²af*-.

LEC **sap*- “pubic hair”: Or *sapii*.

Or -*p*- reflects the influence of a lost inlaut laryngeal.

2151 *sab- “bird”

Sem **šab-šab*- “small bird”: Tgr *säbsab*.

Reduplication.

Berb **sVbib*- “small bird”: Ahg *šebibi*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh **syab*- < **sabi*- “dove”: Kbl *te-seba*.

Prefix *te-* in Kbl.

2152 *sab- “be hot, burn”

Eg *ʒsb* “burn” (BD).

Initial *ʒ*- may reflect a prefix or indicate the root vowel *a.

ECh **sab*- “burn”: Tum *hab*.

2153 *sab- “go, walk”

Sem **sVb*- “walk slowly”¹, “come”²: Arab *sbsb*¹, Tgr *šbb*².

Reduplication in Arab.

WCh **sabVH*- “return”¹, “go out”²: Hs *sabō*¹, Diri *səbo*².

Suffix *-*VH*-.

CCh **sVb*- “go out”¹, “drive”²: Daba *subu*¹, FBw *səbi*².

ECh **sab*- “walk” (n.): Sbn *saba*.

2154 *sab- “wall”

Eg *sb.t.y* “wall” (XVIII).

SA **sab-sab*- “wall”: Afar *sabsab*.

Reduplication.

2155 *sabV³-/*sabVY- “sin, lie”

Eg *sby* “rebellion” (MK).

WCh **sab-* < **sabV²-* “sin” ¹, “evil” ², “lie” ³: Hs *sābō* ¹, Tng *sabyo* ², Pero *čaba* ³.

Suffix *-VH-?

LEC **sob-* “lie” (v.): Or *soba*.

Secondary *-o- before a labial.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-y-.

2156 *sab-sib- “hairlock”

Sem **šab-šib-* “dishevelled hair”: Arab (dial.) *sabāsib-* (pl.).

Berb **sVb-sub-* “hairlock”: Kby *a-šebšub*.

Secondary *u?

Reduplication of the original **sab-* “hair”, cf. **sabib-* id.

2157 *sabah- “bird”

Eg *sbh* “kind of bird” (OK).

WCh **saHab-* “guinea fowl”: Cagu *sāb-un*.

Metathesis.

2158 *sabib- “hair”

Sem **šabīb-* “mane, hair of the tail”: Arab *sabīb-*.

Berb **sVbVb-* “eyebrow” ¹, “hair” ²: Izd *a-šbaβ* ¹, Kby *a-səbbub* ².

Partial reduplication. Related to **sab-sib-* “hairlock”.

2159 *sabil-/*sabul- “iron, weapon”

Sem **šabal-* “bunch of spears”: Arab *sabal-*.

Berb **sVbul-* “long knife, dagger” ¹, “long needle” ²: Ghd *a-ssəbul-at* ¹, Sml *a-sbūl* ², Ahg *tə-sabl-a* ², Snus *ti-ssabl-a* ², Nfs *tə-ssabl-a* ².

LEC **sibil-* “iron”: Or *sibillaa*.

Assimilation of vowels from **sabil-*.

HEC **sibil-* “iron”: Sid *sibillaa*.

Assimilation of vowels, cf. LEC. A LEC loanword?

2160 *sad- “rope”

Sem **ma-šad-* “bast rope”: Arab *masad-*.

Prefix **ma-*. Cf. denominative Arab *msd* [-u-] “plait”.

ECh **sad-* “rope”: Smr *sādi*.

2161 *saduf-/*siduf- “container”

Sem **šadup-* “box for tablets”: Akk *šaduppu*.

Eg *sdf* “measure (for figs)” (n).

CCh **sidVf-* “pot”: Mtk *šidef*.

Secondary vowel of the second syllable.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*.

2162 *saf- “bird”

Sem **sVpV²-* “falcon”: Arab *asfa^c-*.

Derivative in *²*a-*.

Berb **saf-* “kind of bird”: Ayr *t-əssaf*.

Eg *sf.t* “kind of bird” (gr).

WCh **saHaf-* “falcon, hawk”: Hs *šāfo*, *šāho*.

Metathesis.

Any relation to HS **saf-/*suf-* “soar, jump”? Note that Sem and WCh reflect a derivative: **safa^c-* “bird”.

2163 *saf- “morning”

WCh **saf-* “early morning”: Hs *sāfē*.

LEC **saf-* “mid-morning”: Or *saafaa*.

2164 *saf-/*suf- “soar, jump”

Sem **šup-* “soar”: Arab *sff* [-u-].

CCh **saf-* “jump”: Mofu *safə*, Log *safə*.

Alternation **a* ~ **u*.

2165 *safih- “fool”

Sem **šafih-* “fool”: Arab *safih-*.

WCh **saf-* “fool”: Hs *sāfā*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

2166 *sag- “bring”

Eg *səg* “bring” (pyr).

Progressive palatalization of **g*.

ECh **sag-* “bring”: Smr *sagə*, Mubi *sagu*.

2167 *sa^c- “do, make”

Sem **sVay-* “do, act”: Arab *s̥y* [-a-].

Based on an earlier **sV-*.

CCh **saH-* “do, make”: Msg *sa*.

2168 *sa^cab- “cut”

Eg *sib* “cut, castrate” (MK).

WCh **saHVb-* “cut (hair)": Hs *sabe*.

ECh **saHab-* “carve”: Kwn *sābe*.

Cf. ECh **samb-* “cut”: Mobu *sāmbe*, Ngm *sambe*. Derived from **sib-* “cut”.

2169 *sah- “wind”

Sem **sahāh-* “wind”¹, “air, atmosphere”²: Akk *šēhu*, Arab *sahāh-*.

Partial reduplication.

Eg *swh* “wind” (XXII).

Secondary formation with *C²* = -w- based on **sVh-*.

2170 *sahan- “break, cut”

Sem **sVhan-* “break”: Arab *shn* [-a-].

WCh **saHan-* “grind”: DB *šon*.

CCh **san-H-* “cut”: Msg *sag*.

Metathesis.

2171 *sah- “bile, urine”

Eg *sly* “bile” (med).

Rift **sah-* “gall bladder”¹, “urine”²: Irq *sahi*¹, Kwz *saha*².

Dhl *saahaw-* “urinate”.

Verbal derivative.

2172 *sahan- “burn, be warm”

Sem **sVhan-* “be warm, be hot”¹, “be inflamed”², “warm”
(v.)³: Akk *šahānu*¹, Ug *šhn*², Arab *shn* [-a-, -u-]¹, Gz *shn*¹, Tgy
*sāhanā*¹, Jib *šxan*³.

WCh **saHan-* “warm (v.); be hot”: Bks *san*, DB *san*, Peo *čeno*.

2173 *sahim- “bat”

Eg *sʒhm.w* “bat” (MK).

-ʒ- may reflect **a*.

CCh **sim-* “bat”: Msg *šimašim-et*.

Reduplication in Msg. **sim-* may reflect an earlier **sVHim-*.

2174 *sak- “row”

Sem **sakk-* “row”: Arab *sakk-*.

WCh **sak-* “row”: Sura *saak*.

If not borrowed from Arab.

2175 *sak- “ass”

Eg *sk* “young of an ass” (n), Copt **sēh* id.: Boh *sēh*, Shd *sēh*.

WCh **sak-* “ass”: Pol *šaki*.

2176 *sak- “pour, flow”

Eg *słj* “flow” (XVIII).

Palatalization of **k*.

WCh **sak-* “filter” (v.)¹, “pour”²: Ang *šak*¹, Diri *səka*², Miya
*səka*², Jmb *səka*².

CCh **sVk-* “pour”: HNk *ška-la*, FG *ška-mti*.

2177 *sak-/*suk- “hoe” (v.)

Sem *šuk- “harrow” (v.): Akk *šakāku* [-u-].
 Berb *sVk- “plough, till”: Mzab *skka*.
 Eg *sk* “hoe” (v.) (pyr), Copt *sk’ay: Boh *sk’ai*, Shd *skai*.
 Vocalic -*ʃ*.
 WCh *sak-/*suk- “plough” (v.): Sura *sak*, Tng *suk*.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

2178 *sak- “weave, plait”

WCh *sak- “plait”: Hs *sāka*, Gwn *saka*, *šaka*, Ang *sak*, Brm *sake*.
 CCh *sa-sak- “weave”: Msg *sasaka*.
 Partial reduplication.
 Agaw *sak- “plait, sew”¹, “weave”²: Bil *sakw-*¹, Xmr *sak-*¹,
 Kwr *say-*¹, Dmb *šay-*¹, Kem *saax-*², Aun *sax-*, *say-*¹.
 Dhl *sook-* “twist”.
 Cf. also *saka* “plait, twist”.

2179 *sak- “leg”

Sem *šāk- “leg”: Akk *sāqu*, Hbr *šōq*, Aram (Syr) *šōqō*, Arab *sāq*.
 WCh *saku- “leg”: Bks *saku-r*, Sha *səka’u*, Bol *šeke*, Ngm *seke*.
 CCh *sak- “leg”: Mtk *sak*, Gude *səke*, Kus *msake*, Sok *saka-dum*.

2180 *sak- “cut”

Eg *skk* “cut” (NK).
 WCh *sak- “cut (down)”¹, “carpenter”²: Hs *sassakā*², Gwn
šešeke^{1 2}, Ang *sak*¹, Sha *šak*¹, Ngz *sasku*^{1 2}.

2181 *sala^c- “tear, break”

Sem *šVla^c- “pierce, split”: Arab *sl^c* [-a-].
 Together with Hbr *sl^c* may go back to *sVla^c-.
 WCh *sal- “cut”: Gera *šallə-*.

2182 *salam- “tree”

Sem *šalām- “kind of tree”: Arab *salām*.
 ECh *sVlVm- “kind of tree”: Mig *solmo*.

2183 *salap- “plant”

Sem *šalap- “marsh plant”: Akk *šalapānu*.
 Derivative in -ān-.
 Eg *srp.t* “plant” (gr).

2184 *salaq- “skin” (v.)

Sem *šVlab-/*šVluh- “tear out”¹, “skin” (v.)², “change skin (of
 serpents)”³: Akk *šalāhu*¹, Hbr *šlh*², Arab *slh* [-a-, -u-]³.
 ECh *salak- “skin” (v.): Mubi *sallaka*.

2185 *sam- “poison”

Sem *šamm- “poison”: Akk *šammu*, Arab *samm-*, *simm-*, *summ-*, Tgy
səmi, Har *summi*, Soq *sam*, Hss *sem*, Mhr *sem*, Shh *sem*.
 CCh *sam- “poison”: Mba *sam*.

2186 *sam- “be high”

Sem *šVmVw- “be high, rise”: Arab *smw* [-u-].
 Based on biconsonantal *šVm-.
 WCh *sam- “lift (with both hands)": Tng *sami*.

2187 *sam-sam- “insect”

Sem *šum-šum- “red ant”: Arab *sumsum-*.
 Secondary vocalism.
 ECh *sam-sam- “flea”: Lele *samasama*.

Reduplication. Cf. a non-reduplicated form attested in Hs *šam*
“kind of insect”.

2188 *sama³- “sky”

Sem *šamā³-/*šamāy- “sky”: Akk *šamū*, Ug *šmm*, Hbr *šāmayim*,
Aram (Syr) *šemayyō*, Arab *samā³-*, Gz *samāy*, Hss *semē*, Mhr *semē^c*.
WCh *sam- “sky”: Hs *sama*.
From Arab?

2189 *saman- “be still, sit”

Eg *smn* “remain still” (XVIII).

CCh **saman*- “sit”: Msg *samana*.

2190 *sa(m)bir- “bird”

Berb **sVbibir*- “butterfly; small bird”: Kby *i-mə-šbibir*.

Reduplication.

WCh **sabir*- “kind of bird”: Hs *šabiri*.

Note the loss of the nasal element in the WCh reflex of *-mb-.

ECh **sabir*- “guinea fowl”: Smr *sibir*, Sok *sōir*.

Bed *šambar* “pelican”.

Assimilation of vowels.

LEC **šimbir*- “kind of bird”: Som *šimbir*, Or *šimbira*, *simbira*.

Assimilation of vowels.

2191 *samf- “basket”

WCh **samf*- “basket made of grass”: Hs *samfo*.

LEC **sumf*- “basket”: Or *suumfa*.

Secondary *u before a labial.

HEC **samf*- “basket made of grass”: Had *samfo*.

Cf. also CCh “basket” **žamf*- (Masa *zamfa*) with an unexpected *ž-.

2192 *san- “year”

Sem **šan*- “year”: Akk *šattu*, Ug *šnt*, Hbr *šānā*, Aram (Syr) *šattō*, Arab *san-at*, Hss *senet*, Mhr *senēt*, Soq *sanah*.

WCh **sVn*- “rainy season”: Tng *sene*.

Cf. also a derivative **wa-sVn*- “year, rainy season” (Wrj *wasən-na*, Kry *wasən*, Diri *ašen*, Miya *wasəsen*, Siri *wasənuwa*, Mbu *wasən*, Jmb *wasun*, Pol *wašin*, Geji *wašin*, Say *wašun*). Bol *soni* “year”, Ngm *sani* id. may be Arab loanwords.

2193 *san-/*sin- “brother”

Eg *sn* “brother” (pyr), Copt **son*: Fym *san*, Akh *san*, Boh *son*, Shd *son*.

WCh **sVn*- “brother”: Cagu *šən*.

Cf. Mpn *son* “relatives, clan”.

ECh **sin*- “(elder) brother”: Tum *həna*, Kwan *səni*, Bid *sin-te*, Sbn *syan*, Kera *seena*, Dng *sin*, Jegu *šin*, Mubi *sin*, Sok *šin-tu*.

Bed *šaan* “brother”.

Agaw **šan*- “brothers” (pl.): Bil *šan-*, Kem *šän*.

Wrz **ša-šin*- “nephew”: Gaw *ašin-ko*.

Alternation *a ~ *i in which *a seems to be connected with pl., as in Agaw.

2194 *san-/*sin- “nose”

Agaw **ša-san*-/**ša-sin*- “nose”: Xmr *esiq*, Xmt *asən*, Kem *əssan*.

SA **san*- “nose”: Saho *san*, Afar *san*.

LEC **san*-/**sin*- “nose”: Som *san*, Boni *saya*, Rnd *sän*, Gel *soono*, Kon *soona*, Bus *sino*, Gdl *sina*, Arb *soono*.

HEC **san*- “nose”: Sid *sano*, Dar *sano*, Had *sane*, Ala *sano*, Bmb *sanna*, Kmb *sane*, Tmb *sana*.

Dhl *sina* “nose”.

Omot **sin*- “nose”: Ome *sigan*, Gim *sən*, Nao *sin-us*, Maji *sinu*.

Alternation *a ~ *i. Some forms reflect a laryngeal in the auslaut (HS **san-H*-/**sin-H*-). The stem is present only in Cush but its derivatives in other families prove its HS status. Cf. also Wrz **sind*- id. (War *sindi*-, Gaw *sinde*, Gob *sənde*, Cam *sindi*-) and Omot **sint*-/**sind*- id. (Ome *sindaa*, Mch *šiičo*, Anf *šinto*, Bwo *šinča*). Related to HS **sin*- “smell” (v.).

2195 *san-/*sun- “be satisfied”

Sem **šVnVy*- “be satisfied”: Arab *sny*.

WCh **san-H*- “be glad”: Sura *šay*.

CCh **sVn*- “wish”: Lame *səna*.

Omot **šun*- “love”: Yam *šun-*, Kaf *šun-*, Anf *šun-*, Bwo *šun-*, Mch *šunn-*, Gim *šun-*.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

2196 *sanb- “lungs, breath”

Eg *snb* “breath” (gr.).

Bed *samb-ut* “lungs”.

Agaw **sanb-* “lungs”: Bil *sänbii*, Xmr *sebbaa*, Kwr *sambaa*, Kem *sambii*, Aun *saambii*.

LEC **samb-* “lungs”: Som *sambab*, Or *somba*, Arb *soñbot*.

HEC **samb-* “lungs”: Sid *šamboo*, Dar *šoombu*, Kab *šombo*.

Omot **somb-* “lungs”: Kaf *šomboo*, Mch *šombo*.

Assimilation *-nb- > *-mb- in most Cush languages.

2197 *sani³- “go, run”

Sem **šVnV²*- “trot” (v.): Akk *šanū*.

WCh **san-H-* “go out”: Fyer *sag*.

LEC **seHen-* < **saHin-* “enter”: Or *seenā*.

Metathesis and contraction.

2198 *saniH-/*siniH- “know, remember”

Berb **sin-* “know”: Izy *isin*.

WCh **saniH-/*siniH-* “know”: Hs *sani*, *šina*, Wrj *sən*, Kry *sən*, Diri *čən*, Miya *sən*, Paa *sinə*, Cagu *sən*, Siri *səniwi*, Mbu *sin*, Jmb *sən*, Say *yisən*, Fyer *šən*, Bks *šəni*, Sha *syen*, Klr *syen*.

CCh **san-H-/*sin-H-* “know”¹, “remember”²: Hwn *sən*¹, Mrg *sini*², Hil *sini*¹, Gis *san*, *sin*¹, Bld *šiŋ*¹, Log *sən*¹, Bud *hin*¹.

ECh **sin-* “know”: Ndam *asine*, Mobi *asəne*.

LEC **seHen-* “memory”: Or *seenaa*.

Metathesis. LEC goes back to **saHin-* with assimilation of vowels.

Alternation **a* ~ **i*. Related to **sun-* “know”.

2199 *san-sun- “smell” (v.)

Eg *snsn* “breathe, smell” (MK).

WCh **san-sun-* “smell”: Hs *sunsunā*, *sansanā*, Paa *sasun*.

Reduplication of **sin-* “smell”.

2200 *saq- “house”

Sem **ašah-* “barn”: Akk *ašahhu*.

Prefix **a-*.

WCh **sVq-* “house”: Krf *šoko*.

Cf. Berb **sVk-* “build”: Ghd *u-sək*.

2201 *saqam- “knife”

Eg *šym* “sword” (gr).

WCh **sagam-* “knife”: Tng *sakam*.

2202 *sar- “wind”

Sem **šār-* “wind”: Akk *šāru*.

WCh **sarar-* “cold wind”: Hs *sarāra*.

Partial reduplication.

2203 *sar-/*sayar- “go”

Sem **šir-* “go”: Arab *syr* [-i-], Hss *seyōr*, Mhr *seyōr*.

Based on the original **šVr-*. Cf. Arab *sry* “travel at night” [-i-].

WCh **sayar-* “go”: Sura *sor*.

CCh **sar-* “return”: Hil *šar*.

ECh **sar-* “arrive”: Mig *saraw*.

2204 *sasog- “tree”

Sem **šasūg-* “fruit tree”: Akk *šassūgu*, *šassūqu*.

Eg *ssd* “wood” (pyr).

Progressive assimilation of *-g-.

Partial reduplication of **sog-* “tree, wood”.

2205 *sataw-/*satay- “drink”

Sem **šVtVy-* “drink”: Akk *šatū*, Ug *šty*, Hbr *šty*, Aram *šty*, Gz *satya*, Tgr *sätäyä*, Har *säče*.

CCh **sawat-* “be thirsty”: Mafa *sawat-*.

Metathesis.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

2206 *satü^C “morning”

Sem *šat̪^C- “dawn”: Arab sat̪^C-.

WCh *saHu^C- “morning”: Bol *sato*, Buli *swidi*, Say *suta*, Dwot *sodo*.
Metathesis.

2207 *saw-/su²- “go, run”

Sem *šV^CVw- “run”: Akk ša²u.

Based on *šVw-?

Berb *sV- “come”: Kby *as*.

WCh *su²- “run”¹, “enter”², “go out”³: Sura *su*¹, Ang *su*¹,
Ank *su*¹, Grk *tu*¹, Pero čū¹, Pol sā², Fyer *sa*³.

CCh *saw-/su²- “come”¹, “return”², “enter, go out”³: HF
šo², Dgh *sawa*¹, Zgh *sawa*¹, Mofu *sawa*², Gis *sawa*¹, Bld
*sawa*¹, Log *sa-*, so³.

SA *saH- “enter”: Saho *sau*, Afar *sau*.

LEC *se²- “go”: Arb *se²-ad-*.

Secondary *e.

2208 *sawah- “bowl, basin”

Sem *šāh- < *ša/wah- “washing basin”: Akk šāhu.

Eg *swħ.t* “bowl” (MK).

2209 *sawis- “snake, worm”

Sem *šūš- < *šVwVš- “worm”: Arab sūs-.

Contraction.

LEC *šawis- “snake”: Or šaaawwisa.

Cf. CCh *sis- “snake”: HNk šiši, FKi šiši, FG šiši, Kap šiši,
Zgh šiši.

2210 *sawVh- “egg”

Eg *swħ.t* “egg” (pyr).

WCh *saHVw- “egg”: Wrj *cu-na*, Kry šū, Paa *asi*, Cagu *sohoyi*, Siri
saw, Mbu čū, Jmb ašu.

Metathesis.

Etymologically connected with *sawah- “bowl, basin”, cf. Skt
kośa- “container, cup” → “egg”.

2211 *sayab- “hair”

Sem *šayb- “horse hair”: Arab sayb-.

Berb *sVbV[y]- “tail”: Ayr ta-sba-t.

Metathesis.

ECh *syab- < *sVyb- “hair”: Kbl ke-sebo.
Prefix *ke-* in Kbl.

Cf. *sabib- “hair”.

2212 *sayaf- “knife, axe”

Sem *šayp- “sword”: Arab sayf-, Hss sef.

WCh *sayaf- “axe”: Sura sep, Ang sap, sep, Mpñ səhəp, Ank s'ap,
Chip sep, Mnt sep, Ank sap.

Omot *šVyVf- “sword”: Kaf seefoo.

Arab loanword?

Cf. Eg zf “knife” (MK) with unexpected z-.

2213 *sayal- “water flow”

Sem *šayl- “current”: Arab sayl-.

Cf. also Arab syl “flow” [-i-].

ECh *sel- < *sayal- “basin”: Mkk seelo.

2214 *seb- “flow, pour”

Sem *šVb- “flow”¹, “draw (water)”², “be poured”³: Hbr šb²,
Aram šb², Arab syb [-i-]¹, Gz sbb².

Various formations based on *šVb-.

ECh *sVb- “pour”: Mok zibbe.

2215 *sebit- “cut”

Sem *šVbit-/*šVbut- “cut, shave”: Arab sbt [-i-, -u-].

Secondary variant with *-u- after a labial.

WCh *syabVi- “strike with a knife”: Hs šabta.

Note Hs ša- < *sya-.

Derived from *sib- “cut, strike”.

2216 *sef- “snake”

Sem **sipp-* “winged snake”¹, “centipede”²: Arab *siff-*, *suff-*¹,
Tgr *səf*².
Eg *sfy* “snake” (reg).
Vocalic *-y*.
ECh **syap-* “snake”: Kwan *səpi*.
Omot **šef-* “snake, lizard”: Kaf *šef-ittoo*.

2217 *seh-/sehəh- “insect”

Eg *shyh.t* “kind of insect” (med).
Partial reduplication?
Bed *see*, *s³ee* “louse”.
Cf. ECh **swaw-* (< **swaH-*?) “termite”: Mkk *soowo*.

2218 *sek- “pull”

Eg *st³* “pull” (pyr).
Progressive reduplication of *-k-.
Bed *seku*, *soku* “pull”.
Assimilation of vowels in *soku* < *seku*.

2219 *sek- “walk, run”

WCh **syak-* “run away”: Hs *šəka*.
CCh **suk-* “come”: HF *sko*, HNk *səy*, HGH *sugəy*, FKi *sku*, FG
suki, Zgh *suya*.
From **syaku*-?

HEC **šik-* “approach”: Sid *šikki i-*, Had *šiika²-*.

Related to **sak-* “leg”.

2220 *sek- “drink, give a drink”

Sem **šV^hk-* “drink”¹, “give a drink”²: Akk *šaqū*², Ug *šqy*¹, Jib
*šeke*².
WCh **syaku-* “pour into vessel”¹, “give water (to a baby)”²: Hs
*šeka*¹, Tng *soke*².
CCh **syaxwa-* “drink”: HNk *sexwi*, FG *segwi*, Kap *sexwu*.
Irregular *-x-.

2221 *sen- “mug, pot”

Eg *sn.w* “mug” (MK).
CCh **syan-* “pot”: Gul *seni*.

2222 *ser- “grind”

Eg *s³y* “grind”.
-³- < HS *-r-.
CCh **syar-* “grind”: Mba *ser*, Msg *sərə*.

2223 *ser- “cough” (n.)

Eg *sry.t* “cough” (med).
-y stand for a front vowel.
CCh **syar-* “cough”: Daba *šəri*.

Cf. Arab *sa⁴r-* id.

2224 *sew-/*šew- “be dry”

Eg *šw* “dry” (med), *ššw* “dry up” (pyr).
š- reflects an anlaut lateral.
WCh **syaH(a)-* “become dry”: Bol *saa*, Krk *saa*, Dera *sēe*, Ngm *sa*.
CCh **sway-* “become dry”: ZBt *soia*.
ECh **sVw-* “dry up”: Mobu *sewe*.

Irregular correspondence of sibilants. WCh and CCh display
considerable morphonological changes of the original stem:
WCh **syaH-* < **syaw-* and CCh **sway-* < **swa³i-*.

2225 *si- “go, come”

Eg *sysy* “hurry, hasten” (sarc).
No traces of the laryngeal. Reduplication.
WCh **siy-* “return”: Tng *siy*.
CCh **si-* “come”: Chb *si*, Bura *si*, Kl^b *ši-*, Wmd *ša*, Gude *ši*, Nza
ši, FJ *si*, FMch *ši*, Bch *ši*, Bata *si*, *sa*.

Cf. Sem **šV^hay-* “go” (Arab *s⁴y* [-a-], Soq *še⁴e*, Jib *ša⁴e*) that may
be a derivation based on **šV^hy-*.

2226 *si³on-/*siwan- “sleep”

Sem *wVšVn- “sleep”: Hbr *yšn*, Arab *wsn*.

Metathesis. Cf. also *šin- “sleep” (n.): Akk *šittu*, Ug *šnt*, Hbr *šēnā*, Aram (Syr) *šen^{tō}*, Arab *sin-at-*.

WCh *sVn- “sleep”: Bol *sunu*, Tng *sine*, Ngm *sun*, Krf *šan-*, Gera *sin*, Glm *san*, Wrj *sən*, Kry *sənasən*, Miya *sən*, Paa *asin*, Siri *sun-suni*, Mbu *sən*, Bks *sun-at*, DB *sunan*.

CCh *si³wan- “dream”: Gbn *səna²-ata*, Boka *sin-ata*, Bura *suni*, Chb *sini*, Klb *še²ūnyi*, Mba *saj*, Mnd *šine*, Zgh *suwana*, Gvo *suwana*, Daba *šini*, Gude *sənin*, Gudu *syon-cii*, Nza *so³oni*, Log *san*, Lame *syene*, Bnn *siyena*.

ECh *suwan- “sleep, dream”: Lele *sən*, Kera *soone*, Kwan *suwən*, Mig *suniyi*, Jegu *suun-*, Mubi *suno*, Brg *soona*, Mkk *suun-*, Sok *sonisoni*.

SA *son- “sleep” (n.): Saho *sonoo*, Afar *sonoo*.
Contraction.

2227 *si³ub- “worm”

Eg *sɔb.t* “motley snake” (pyr).

ECh *sub- < *sVHub- “worm”: Lele *subo*.

LEC *siHib- “worm”: Or *siiba*.

Assimilation of vowels.

There exists a possibility of comparing the above forms with Sem *tu^cb- “big snake” (Arab *tu^cb-ān-* (note, however, an irregular *-c-)). If this comparison is valid, one should reconstruct HS *č- in the anlaut.

2228 *sib- “rope”

Sem *šibb- “belt” ¹, “rope, thin cloth” ²: Akk *šibbu* ¹, Arab *sibb-* ².

ECh *sib- “string, rope”: Mkk *sibe*.

LEC *seb- “belt, leather strap”: Som *seeb*, Gel *seeb*.

HEC *sib- “string, rope”: Sid *sibo*.

Cf. Cush words for “sandal”: Bed *šib*, Rift *išib- (Asa *išiba*)?

2229 *sib- “tree”

WCh *sib- “tree”: Chip *šip*, Mnt *šip*.

ECh *sub- < *sibu- “tamarind”: Sbn *subu*.

LEC *sib(b)- “kind of tree”: Or *sibbee*.

HEC *sib(b)- “kind of tree”: Kmb *sibbe-ta*.

2230 *sib- “cut”

Sem *šVb- “cut”: Hbr *šbb*, Arab *sbb*.

Eg *sby* “cut, castrate” (OK).

Infinitive in -y.

Agaw *sab-/*sib- “pierce, stab”: Bil *sab*, Xmr *sib*, Dmt *siäb*, Kwr *sab*, Dmb *sab*, Kem *säb*.

2231 *sib- “be angry”

Sem *šub- “insult” (v.): Arab *sbb* [-u-], Mhr *seb*, Jib *sebb*.

Secondary labialized vowel.

WCh *sib- “be angry”: Wrj *šib-*, Diri *šubu*.

Assimilation in Diri.

Bed *sebib* “punish, reprimand”.

Partial reduplication.

2232 *sibin- “oil, butter”

WCh *sibVn- “oil”: Wrj *šivəna*.

LEC *sibin- “butter”: Arb *siibin*.

Derived from a root preserved in WCh *sib- “oil”: Kry *šiv*, Miya *šu*, Diri *subu*. Cf. *siman- “oil, fat”.

2233 *siga^c- “speak, moan”

Sem *šVga^c- “moan” (v.): Arab *sg^c* [-a-].

WCh *siHVg- “talk”: Ang *šeuk*.

Metathesis.

2234 *sigul- “stamp, seal”

Sem *šigil- “roll, scroll, register”: Arab *sigill-*.

If not from Lat *sigillum*.

Eg *sdʒw.t* “stamp, seal” (OK).

Palatalization of *-g-.

A cultural term, probably, a Sem loanword in Eg.

2235 *sicüm- “cereal”

Eg šm̥y “barley” (OK).

Metathesis. Vocalic -y.

CCh *siHum- “seed”¹, “millet”², “corn”³: Mba siyom¹, Bata sūme², Bud šimo³.

Mba -y- < *-H-.

ECh *siHVm- “sorghum”: Bid sīma.

Contraction.

2236 *sihaf- “shave”

Sem *šVhap- “shave (head)": Arab shf [-a-].

WCh *syaf- < *siHaf- “take off a thin shaving”: Hs ſeſe.

Contraction.

2237 *sihaṭ- “cut, slaughter”

Sem *šVhaṭ- “slaughter”: Hbr šḥṭ, Aram šḥṭ, Arab shṭ [-a-], Soq shat, Hss seḥāṭ, Mhr seḥāṭ.

CCh *syat- < *siHat- “cut”: Mafa ſet.

ECh *seṭ- < *siHat- “cut”: Bid seet.

Cf. WCh *siṭaṭ- “cut, sharpen”: Hs ſittā, Bol sott, Ngz sətu.

2238 *sib- “milk”

Eg sh.w “milk” (gr).

ECh *siH- “milk”: Dor sī.

2239 *sik- “boat, ship”

Eg sk.ty “kind of ship” (n).

WCh *sik- “boat”: Ank ſik.

2240 *sikun- “dwell, sit”

Sem *šVkun- “place, impose”¹, “stay, dwell”²: Akk šakā-nu¹, Hbr škn², Arab skn [-u-]², Jib skun¹, Hss sekōn².

WCh *sikun- “sit”¹, “rest”²: Jmb ſinkə¹, Pol ſøyən¹, Bgh ſəgəne².

Rift *sukunun- “squat”: Irq sukununu-³at-.

Partial reduplication and assimilation of vowels.

Cf. Dhl sukk-eem- “remain still”.

2241 *silah- “sharp weapon”

Sem *šilāh- “weapon”¹, “javelin”²: Ug ſlh², Hbr ſelah², Aram ſilħā¹, Arab silāh¹.

Eg ſh.t “knife” (gr).

Irregular laryngeal in a late Eg form.

WCh *sil- “axe”: Paa ſila.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

CCh *sil- < *siHv̥l- “arrow”: Gul ſil.

Agaw *sil- “knife”: Xmr ſil.

2242 *sim- “meet”

WCh *sim- “meet”: Tng sim-, simb-.

Secondary -mb-.

LEC *sim- “meet”: Or sima.

2243 *sim- “suck”

Berb *sVm- “suck”: Kby summ.

ECh *sim- “suck”: Smr ſišom, Sbn sisəm, Sok ɔsime.

Rift *se⁡em- “suck in air”: Kwz se⁡em-.

Based on *sem-.

2244 *sim- “call, speak”

Sem *šVmVw-/*šVmVj- “call, give name”: Arab smw, smy [-u-], Hss hēm, Mhr hmō, Shh ſmi.

Based on *šVm-.

Berb *sVm- “call, name” (v.): Kby ſəmmi.

Eg *smy* “tell” (n).

Infinitive in -y.

CCh **syam-sim-* “whisper”: Bid *səsem*, Mig *semsimo*.

An onomatopeia?

LEC **sim-* “welcome” (v.): Or *sima*.

2245 *sim-/sima^c- “hear; ear”

Sem **šVmā*^c- “hear”: Akk *šemū*, Ug *šm^c*, Hbr *šm^c*, Aram (Syr) *šm^c*, Arab *sm^c [-a-]*, SAR *šm^c*, Mand *šma*, Gz *sm^c*, Tgr *säm^ca*, Tgy *säm^ce*, Har *säma^a*, Amh *sämma*, Arg *sämma*, Gaf *sämmä*, Gur *säma*, Hss *hōma*, Mhr *hēma*, Shh *ši^c*, Soq *hyema^c*.

Eg *sm.t* “ears” (n).

CCh **šim-* “ear”: Tera *žim*, Bura *šim*, Chb *šoma*, Kl^b *himi*, Hil *χimi*, Mba *šumo*, HB *šəmə*, Hwn *šəmə*, FKi *šimu*, FG *šimwu*, Kap *šiməy*, Mnd *žima*, Zgh *šime*, Glv *χimiye*, Gdf *žima*, Nak *šimiya*, Mofu *šumay*, Bld *šəmay*, Muk *šum*, Mnj *šimay*, Daba *žimi*, Gudu *šim*, Log *šim*, Kus *šmē*, Msg *žimē*.

Irregular **š-*, hypothetically, continuing **H-s-*. Several forms may reflect **šimay* < **šimaH-*.

ECh **sim-/sum-* “ear”: Smr *sumi*, Tum *hīm*, Ndam *ham*, Nch *semang*, Lele *suma*, Gbr *suma-in*, Kbl *sami*, Dor *sumami*, Mubi *somāmu*.

Partial reduplication in Dor and Mubi. Forms with -u- are secondary. The ECh word is contaminated with **šVm-* “name” < HS **sü̥m-*, cf. full neutralization of these meanings in Ndam *ham* “name, ear” and the like.

2246 *simah- “tree, bush”

Sem **šimāh-* “thorny bush”: Akk *šimāhu*, *šemāhu*.

HEC **sim-* “young ensete tree”: Sid *sima*, Gel *sima*, Kab *sima*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

2247 *siman- “oil, fat”

Sem **šamn-* “oil”¹, “fat, grease”², “fatness”³, “melting butter”⁴: Akk *šamanu*, *šamnu*¹, Hbr *šemen*², Aram (Syr) *šumnō*³, Arab *samn-*⁴, Jib *šəmnun*².

Assimilation of vowels.

WCh **sinam-* “oil”: Diri *sinama*.

Metathesis.

CCh **sVmVn-* “thick, fat”: Log *s'əmən*.

ECh **siwan-* “oil”: Smr *swānē*, Ndam *swān*, Kwan *suwāne*, Bid *sewej*, Mig *sewen*, Brg *sewen*, Sok *sunne*.

Note transformation of intervocalic *-m- > *-w-.

Presumably, derived from **sim-* id. preserved in Berb **sVm-* “fat” (Kby *tassəmt*).

2248 *sin- “tongue”

Eg *sn.w* “tongue” (gr).

WCh **sin-* “tongue”: Diri *šin-du*.

CCh **sin-* “tongue”: Hwn *šeñe-wura*, Masa *sinano*, Bnn *sin-da*.

Partial reduplication in Masa.

2249 *sin- “earth, clay”

Eg *syn* “clay” (OK).

Vocalic -y.

WCh **sin-* “field”: Wrj *sənan*, Kry *sin*, Diri *səna*, Siri *sinawi*, Paa *sina*, Cagu *sinan*.

CCh **sin-* “field”: Lame *šini*, LPe *šine*, Masa *senena*.

ECh **sinya-* “earth”¹, “sand”²: Smr *sinya*¹, Ndam *həny*¹, Tum *həŋ*¹, Jegu *šeny-*², Mubi *sin-ok*², Brg *sanyo*², Sok *sinē*².

2250 *sin- “tooth”

Sem **šinn-* “tooth”: Akk *šinnu*, Ug *šn*, Hbr *šēn*, Aram (Syr) *šennō*, Arab *sinn-*, Gz *sənn*, Tgy *sənni*, Arg *sən*, Har *sən*, Gur *sən*, Gaf *sənä*.

Berb **sin-* “tooth”: Ahg *esin*.

WCh **sin-* “tooth”: Pol *šin*, Geji *šij*, Zem *šan*, *šin*, Brw *šen*, Say *šin*, Dwot *šin*, Bol *šin*.

CCh **sin-* < **ha-sin-* “tooth”: Gaa *šena*, Gbn *šene*, Hwn *šana*, Mba *šej*, HNk *šine*, FG *šəni*, Kap *šənə*, Gis *šej*, Bld *slj*, Mtk *šenne*, Bnn *sina*.

Note the secondary lateralization of *-s- preceded by a laryngeal.

ECh **siHan-* < **Ha-sin-* “tooth”: Smr *san-dē*, Tum *hiin*, Ndam *han*,

Gbr *k-song*, Dor *ga-sena*, Dng *saŋŋo*, Mig *sa:nu*, Jegu *sago*, Bid *seenō*, Mubi *siŋŋu*, Brg *sago*, Sok *sən*.

Rift **sihin-* “tooth”: Irg *sihino*, Alg *sihino*, Bur *sihino*.
Metathesis from **hV-sin-*.

2251 *sin- “smell” (v.)

Eg *sn* “smell” (pyr).
ECh **sunVn-* “smell”: Tum *hunən*.

Partial reduplication with modified vocalism.
SA **sin-* “smell”: Saho *siin-*.

Related to **san-/sin-* “nose”.

2252 *sinak-/sinak- “tongue”

Eg *snk* “tongue” (XVIII).
WCh **sinak-* “tongue”: Wrj *šinkə-*, Kry *sinakə*, Miya *šinaki*, Paa *šinki*, Cagu *šink-an*, Siri *šenaki*, Mbu *šinako*, Jmb *šenakə-lan*.

Irregular correspondence Eg *k* ~ WCh **k*. Derived from **sin-* “tongue”.

2253 *sip- “river, river-bed”

Sem **šip-* “bank, coast”: Arab *šif-*, Jib *sif-t*.
Berb **sif-/suf-* “valley”¹, “river, rivulet”²: Ahg *a-suf*¹, Sml *a-sif*², Mzab *suf*², Snd *suf*², Shau *suf*², Kby *ta-sif-t*, *a-sif*².
-u- < *-i- before a labial.
WCh **sip-* “river”: Ank *šip*.

2254 *sip- “blow”

Sem **šVpVy-* “raise dust (of the wind)": Arab *sfy* [-i-].
Based on **šVp-*.
CCh **sip-* “blow”: Gaa *šipənči*, Gbn *siplenči*, Boka *šipa-da*.
Cf. Dgh *safa* “breathe”, Mafa *saf-* id.? Any connection with Sem **nVšVp-* “blow” (Akk *našāpu*, Hbr *nšp*, Aram *nšp*) and Eg *nšp* “breathe” (gr)?

2255 *sip- “rope”

Eg *sp* “ropes for ship building” (OK).
ECh **sip-* “string, rope”: Mig *sippu*, Sok *sipo*, *šifi*.
LEC **šep-* “leather strap”: Som *šeep-ako*, Or *seep-ani*.

2256 *siq- “knife”

Sem **šib-* “big knife”: Arab *šib-*.
WCh **siq-* “knife”: Mnt *šik*, Ank *šik*.

2257 *sir- “kite”

Eg *syɔ.w* “kite” (gr).
-y- stands for a front vowel.
WCh **sirwa-* “kite”: Hs *širwā*.

has *sir-/sur- “sing”

Sem **šir-* “sing”: Ug *šyr*, Hbr *šyr*, Aram *šyr*.
Based on biconsonantal **šVr-* < **sir-*.
ECh **sir-* “sing”: Kwan *sire*.
Omot **sur-* “sing”: Yam *sur*.

Alternation **i* ~ **u*.

2259 *sirVf- “warm”

Eg *stf* “warm” (pyr).
CCh **sirVf-* “covered with sweat”: Mafa *širf-eče*.

For the semantic development, cf. HS **daf-* “heat, sweat”.

2260 *sireh- “river”

Eg *šrh* “rivulet” (gr).
WCh **sirya-* “river, spring”: Siri *sərə-ngi*, Jmb *sirya*.

2261 *sisa³⁻ “night, darkness”

Eg *ššɔ.t* “night” (pyr).
š- < *s- before a front vowel.

WCh *sis- “shadow”: Zaar *šis*.

CCh *sisa³⁻ “evening” ¹, “shadow” ²: Gul *saassa*¹, Msg *šeše*², Nza *furi-šisi*².

Metathesis and assimilation of vowels in Gul.

2262 *sisim- “cloth”

Eg *ssmy* “cloth” (gr).

Vocalic -y.

CCh *sisVm- “woman’s bodycloth”: Hwn *šisəm-ař*.

2263 *sitay- “vessel”

Eg *styy* “bottle” (n).

ECh *²a-sVtay- “pot”: Kwan *aste*.

2264 *sič- “go, come”

Sem *šVtVw- “make large steps”: Arab *s̥tw* [-u-].

Based on biconsonantal *šVt-.

WCh *sič- “enter”: Ang *sit*.

CCh *sVt- “pass by”: Log *sto*.

2265 *so³- “back”

Eg *sɔ* “back” (pyr).

CCh *swa³- “back”: Gdf *so*.

Cf. also *suxwa- id. (Glv *suxa*, Nak *suxwa*).

2266 *so³- “barn”

Eg *sɔ* “barn” (gr).

WCh *sway- < *swaH- “house, barn”: DB *swey*, Glm *soo*, Grm *soo*.

CCh *sy³a²-/*swa³- “compound” ¹, “house” ²: FMb *se³i*¹, Lame *sy³o*², LPe *sy³o*, so², Zime *sō*, uso².

2267 *so³it- “dirt, be dirty”

Eg *sɔt* “dirt” (NK).

CCh *swat- “dirt”: Bnn *sɔtɔ*, BM *sotiya*.

Metathesis.

ECh *sit- “be dirty”: Sok *šita*.

Contraction.

2268 *sof- “cut wood”

Eg *sfsj* “cut with a knife” (XVIII).

Reduplication.

LEC *sof- “plane wood”: Or *sof*.

HEC *sof- “plane wood”: Sid *sof*.

2269 *sog- “tree, wood”

CCh *swag- “firewood”: Mafa *soegwe*.

LEC *sog-sog- “kind of acacia”: Som *sogsog*.

Reduplication.

2270 *so³- “cereal”

Sem *šu³c- “cereal” ¹, “corn” ², “wild wheat” ³: Akk *šu³u*¹, Ug *s³-t*², Arab *su³-*³.

HEC *so³- “barley”: Had *so³o*, Gel *so³a*, Kab *so³a*.

Note HS *-c- > HEC *-³- in the intervocalic position.

2271 *so³ar- “set fire, burn”

Sem *šV³ar- “set fire”: Arab *s̥r* [-a-].

WCh *sawar- < *swaHar- “roast” ¹, “burn” ²: Hs *sōya*¹, Ang *sūr*¹, Bol *surru*¹, Krk *surū*¹, Ngm *sur*¹, Krf *šuru*¹, Pero *čuuro*¹, Dera *wuri*¹, Gera *sur-*¹, Glm *sər-*¹, Brm *sure*².

CCh *sawar- < *swaHar- “roast”: Tera *zurr*, Hwn *sər-ay*, Boka *sura-da*, Kap *suř-ke*, Mafa *sawar*, Gudu *sərā*, FMb *šir*, Bch *sərā*.

Unexpected -i- in FMb. Note voiced anlaut in Tera.

ECh *sur- “roast”: Mkk *zuriye*.

Cf. Eg *wsr* “fire” going back to *sor-.

2272 *soh- “pit, hole”

Sem *šuh- “pit, hole”: Ug *šh*, Hbr *šuhā*.

WCh *sway- < *swaH- “hole, spring”: Bks *swey*, DB *swey*.

2273 *sol- “be quiet”

Sem *šVl- “be quiet”¹, “be careless”²: Hbr šly¹, Aram šlh².
ECh *šwal- “keep silence”: Sok sôlē.

2274 *sol- “pull”

Sem *šul- “pull, draw”¹, “drag away”²: Hbr šly¹, Arab sll
[-u-]¹, Jib sell².

WCh *sol- “pull”: Ang šwal, Tng sol, Krf šollu.

CCh *šVl- “pull”: Mofu səl-.

Partial reduplication in Mba sisal id.

2275 *so(m)b- “pubic hair”

Sem *šib- “pubic hair”: Arab ՚isb-.

Derived from *šVb-.

HEC *šomb- “pubic hair”: Sid šoobba, Had ſoomba, Kab šabbā, Kmb šobba-ta.

One of the cases in which prenasalized clusters appear as voiced stops in Sem.

2276 *son- “river”

Eg swn.w “waters” (BD).

Vocalic -w-.

Dhl sooni “river”.

Rift *soɔn- “river”: Asa soɔn-k.

Secondary inlaut -ɔ-.

Cf. CCh *sin- “river”: Mrg sina.

2277 *sop- “speak, ask”

Sem *šVpVH- “ask”: Akk šepū.

Based on *šVp-.

WCh *swap- “speak”: Tng sop.

2278 *soq- “pull”

Sem *šVbVw- “pull”: Jib šxe.

Derived from biconsonantal *šVb-.

CCh *sVq- “pull”: HNk askəy, Kap nsxu-mte, HF sxu-nto.

ECh *swag- “pull”: Tob soge.

Note *-g- < *-q-.

2279 *soyam- “grass”

ECh *swawam- < *swayam- “grass”: Bid sooma.

LEC *soyam- “kind of plant”: Or sooyama.

2280 *su^cim- “hair”

Eg sm̥ “hair” (pyr), Copt *smaw “temple”: OCopt smau, Boh smau, Shd smau, smaaū.

Metathesis.

WCh *suHim- “growth of hair”¹, “hair”², “pubic hair”³: Hs sūmā¹, Ngm som², Tng simī-ne³.

Omot *som(m)- “hair”: Yam somme.

Contraction.

Rift *sV^cVm- “hair”¹, “hairstyle”²: Irq se^ceemi¹, Asa sem-ug².

2281 *su^cum- “sell, buy”

Sem *šV^cVm- “buy”¹, “sell”²: Akk šāmu¹, Jib še:m², Soq sɔm².

CCh *sum- “buy”: Mafa sum.

Contraction.

ECh *su^cum- “sell”: Dng suumiye, Brg suumi.

2282 *suf- “smell” (v.)

Sem *šūp- “smell, sniff (around)” (v.): Arab swf [-u-].

Based on *šup-.

LEC *suf- “smell” (v.): Or suf-.

2283 *su^cvr- “tree, forest”

Eg s̥r “forest” (n).

WCh *sur- “kind of tree”: Ang sur, Mpñ sur.

2284 *suh-/*suhay- “shout”

Eg *swhy* “shout” (XVIII).

CCh *suw- < *suH- “shout, cry”¹, “answer”²: Log *suwe*¹, Hld
šuwa².

ECh *sway- < *suHay- “shout”: Smr *swōy*, Jegu *soy*.

2285 *suh- “flow”

Sem *šuh- “flow, pour”: Arab *shh* [-u-].

Cf. *syh* [-i-] “flow, spread upon the surface”.

WCh *suHi- “pour”: Bks šu, DB šun, Fyer ši.

ECh *saHay- “wet”: Kera *saaye*.

2286 *suk- “spear”

Eg *sk* “spear” (MK).

CCh *suk- “spear”: Gaa šuk-ta, Gbn *suk-te*.

Connected with *suk- “slaughter”?

2287 *suk- “slaughter”

Sem *šuk- “cut (ears)": Arab *skk* [-u-].

WCh *suk- “slaughtering (a camel)": Hs *suka*.

Agaw *suk- “slaughter cattle (after funeral)": Bil *suuk*.

2288 *suk- “push, pull”

Sem *šūk- “push”: Arab *swq* [-u-].

Based on *šVk-.

WCh *sa-suk- “drive away”: Hs *sāsuka*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh *swak- “push”: Kera *soke*.

Dhl šuuk- “pull, draw”.

2289 *suka^c- “beat”

Sem *šVka^c- “knock”: Arab *sq^c* [-a-].

HEC *suk(k)- “beat, hit”: Had *sukk-*.

Wrz *šok- “hit”: Gaw *šoq*.

Related to *suk- “push, pull”? The auslaut laryngeal is lost in
Cush.

2290 *sukul- “foot, leg”

ECh *sugul- “thigh”: Sok *sugul*.

Omot *sukul- “foot”: Ome *sukule*.

Assimilation of vowels. No traces of the emphatic.

Derived from *sak- “leg”.

2291 *sulak- “bird”

Sem *šulak- “chicken (of a partridge)": Arab *sulak*.

ECh *sulVk- “guinea fowl”: Kera *sulku*, Kwan *sulkō*.

2292 *sulVh- “wall”

Sem *šall-/*šulh- “wall”: Akk *šallu*, *šulhu*.

Eg *sw̥lh.t* “fortified site” (MK).

-w- stands for a rounded vowels.

2293 *su(m)bVl- “band, plait”

Sem *šubl- “hem”: Hbr *šobel*.

Eg *sbn* “band, bandage” (l).

ECh *sVmbVl- “plait”: Mobu *səmbəle*.

HS cluster *-mb-?

2294 *sun- “know”

Eg *swn* “know” (l), Copt *sow(u)n: Boh *sōoun*, Shd *sooun*.

Berb *sVn- “know”: Tua *essen*, Sgh -ssən, Kby *issin*.

CCh *sun- “know”: Daba *sun-*.

2295 *sunah- “know, imagine”

Sem *šVnah- “appear in somebody’s mind”: Arab *snh* [-a-].

ECh *suHan- “know”: Tum *han*, Mkk *suun-*.

Metathesis.

Derived from **sun-* “know”.

2296 *sunb- “cloud, sky”

Eg *sbn.t* “sky” (gr).

Metathesis.

CCh *χa-*sumb-* “cloud”: Gbn *χusəmba*, Hwn *hašumbē*.

Prefix *χa-.

2297 *supay- “spear”

Sem *ʃVpāy- “sharp driving stick”: Aram (Syr) *šəpāi-*.

WCh **suyap-* “spear”: Mnt *šuyep*.

Metathesis.

Cf. CCh **sap-* “spear”: Bnn *sappa*.

2298 *sur- “rope”

Sem *ʃurr- “umbilical cord”: Hbr *šor*, Arab *surr-*.

Eg *wsr.t* “rope” (XX).

Vocalic *w-*.

Wrz **sur-* “rope”: Gaw *surre*.

An alternative parallel for Eg *wsr.t* is Sem **watal-* id. (Arab *watal-*) from **wacal-*.

2299 *surV²- “eye”

Sem *ʃur²- “eyelid”: Akk *šur²u*.

Eg *wsr.t* “eye” (gr).

Vocalic *w-*. Loss of the laryngeal in late Eg.

2300 *susan- “grass, lotus”

Sem *šūšān- “grass” ¹, “lotus, lily” ²: Akk *šišnu* ¹, Hbr *šōšān* ², Arab *sūsān-* ².

Borrowed from Eg?

Eg *ss̪n* “lotus” (pyr), *ss̪n* id. (MK).

Dissimilation.

2301 *suwak- “go, come”

Sem *šūk- “march and stumble”: Arab *swk* [-*u-*].

WCh **suk-* “galloping”: Hs *suka*.

Contraction.

ECh **suk-* “come”: Mubi *suk*.

LEC **sok(k)-* “go away”: Or *sokka*.

Cf. also reduplication in Or *sukksuka* “run, trot”.

Cf. **sek-* “walk, run”. Cf. also Bed *sak-* “go”; Agaw **sVk-* “approach” (Bil *sək^w-r-*), LEC **sok(k)-* “leave” (Or *sokka*), Omot **šak-/*šik-* “approach, come” (Ome *šik-*, Kaf *šakk-*).

2302 *süf- “wool, cotton”

Sem **šip-* “wool”: Akk *šipātu*.

WCh **suf-* “wool cloth”: Hs *sūfī*.

Bed *suf* “cotton”.

2303 *sük- “sow”

Eg *sty* “sow” (pyr).

From **sik-*, with palatalization of *-*k-*.

WCh **suk-* “sow”: Hs *šuka*.

Omot **šok-* “sow”: Kaf *šok*, Bwo *šok*.

2304 *süm- “name”

Sem **šim-* “name”: Akk *šumu*, Ug *šm*, Hbr *šēm*, Aram (Syr) *šemō*, Arab (dial.) *sim-*, SAr *s¹m*, Shr *šum*, Gz *səm*, Tgr *səm*, Tgy *səm*, Amh *səm*, Arg *səm*, Gur *səm*, Gaf *səm^wā*.

WCh **sumi-* “name”: Hs *sūnā*, Sura *sum*, Ang *süm*, Mnt *sum*, Ank *sum*, Grk *tēm*, Bol *sun*, Krk *səm*, Tng *svmə*, Ngm *sun*, Maha *sum*, Bele *hin-ti*, Krf *šimi*, Gera *səma*, Glm *šim*, Grm *šimi*, Diri *šin*, Paa *sim*, *sun*, Cagu *siman*, Mbu *šin*, Pol *sum*, *səm*, Geji *šin*, Brw *šim*, *šin*, Bgh *isum*, Kir *wusum*, *wusəm*, Tala *sum*, *səm*, Klr *sim*, DB *sum*.

CCh **šim(ya)-* “name”: Tera *lim*, Gaa *šima*, Gbn *šima*, Hwn *šimə*, Chb *šima*, Mig *šim*, Mba *šim*, FKi *šəm*, Daba *žimi*, Gude *ləma*, Gudu *lim*, FJ *žimu*, Log *šemi*, Bud *hem*, LPe *šem-de*, Masa *šema*, Msm *sem*.

Irregular lateral resulting from the contamination with the word for “ear”.

ECh **sVm-* “name”: Smr *sumi*, Tum *hīm*, Ndam *ham*, Mig *seme*, Mubi *same*, Mkk *suma*.

Connected with **sim-* “call, speak”.

2305 *süp- “pole, beam”

Sem **šip-* “beam”: Akk *šipu*.

WCh **sup-* “pole, support”: Mpñ *sup*, Tng *suup*.

2306 *süt- “woman”

Sem **sitt-* “lady”: Ug *št*, Arab *sitt-*.

Berb **sut-* “women”: Kby *sut*.

WCh **sut-* “sister”: Tng *sut*.

CCh **sut-* “girl”: Mwu *suti*.

2307 *sVf- “break”

Sem **šip-* “grind”: Hbr *šwf*, Aram *šwf*.

Based on **ʃVp-*.

Ef *sfsf* “break” (XVIII).

Reduplication.

2308 *sVfif- “snake”

Sem **šVp̪ip-* “kind of snake”: Hbr *š p̪ip-ōn*.

Berb **sVfuf-* “snake”: Zng *te-sfuf-əh*.

*-u- < *-i- between labials.

Partial reduplication of **sef-* “snake”.

2309 *sVhal- “weave”

Sem **šVhal-* “make a cloth (of separate threads)": Arab *shl* [-a-].

WCh **sVHVi-* “mat”: Ang *sö:l*.

2310 *sVk- “smell” (v.)

Sem **šVhk-* “blow”: Arab *shk* [-a-].

Based on **šVk-*.

Eg *sty* “smell” (n.) (pyr).

Suffix -y.

CCh **sVk-* “smell”: Gbn *sək-tə*.

2311 *sVlkVr- “strike, pierce”

Sem **šVlkVr-* “pierce”: Akk *šaqāru*, Gz *sqwṛ*, Tgy *säqʷärä*.

Eg *skr* “strike” (pyr).

2312 *sVp- “plait, sew”

Sem **šip-* “tie”¹, “plait”¹, “sew”³: Akk *sepū*¹, Arab *sff* [-u-]², Gz *sfy*², Hrr *säfa*³, Gur *sefā*³.

Eg *spy* “bind up (a ship)” (pyr).

Suffix -y.

ECh **sVp-* “spin, twist”: Mig *sipiyo*.

LEC **sup(p)-* “darn”: Or *suppa*.

Wrz **šap-* “tie, sew”: Gaw *šap-*, *šapp-*.

Omot **šip(p)-* “plait, sew”: Kaf *šipp-*, Mch *šippi-*, Gim *sif-*.

Chaotic correspondences of vowels. Derived from **sip-* “rope”.

2313 *sVtVp- “cut, slaughter”

Sem **šVtVp-* “cut out”: Akk *šatāpu*.

Eg *stip* “slaughter” (pyr).

*S

2314 *ša³-/*šaw- “wish, like”

Sem **ši³-* “wish”: Arab *šy³* [-a-].

Based on **šV²-*.

Dhl *halaw-* “love, like”.

Rift **ša³-* “like”: Irg *šaa³-*, Alg *šaa³-*, Bur *ša³-*.

For the semantic development, cf. Sp *querer* “wish” → “love”.

Note a consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

2315 *šab- “mix, knead”

Sem *šub- “mix”: Arab šwb [-u-].

Based on *šVb-.

Eg šbb “mix, knead” (OK).

Partial reduplication.

WCh *šab-/šamb- “mix, knead”: Bol lomb-, Tng lamb-, Wrj labə, Kry labə, Miya lab, Paa ɬaɸu, Siri ſaba.

Secondary emphatization. Note a nasal infix in Bol and Tng.

Bed ſaawi “mix, collect”.

-w- < *-b- in the intervocalic position.

2316 *šab- “rib”

ECh *šVb- “rib”: Kbl ka-ſeba.

Prefix *ka-.

Rift *ſab- “diaphragm”¹, “rib”²: Irq ſawi¹, Bur ſabi².

Cf. Som laab id. with l- as a reflex of the lateral?

2317 *šab- “axe, sword”

Sem *šabaw- “blade (of a sword)": Arab ſabā-t-.

Derived from *šab-.

WCh *ſab- “sword”¹, “axe”²: Hs zābō¹, zābi².

Cf. CCh *žamb-/žimb- “axe”: HNk žimbwe, Mofu žamba, Gis žimbe.

2318 *šab- “plant”

Eg ſyb “kind of plant” (pyr).

Vocalic -y-.

WCh *ſab- “grass”: Tng laba.

Dhl hlaab-une “leaf”.

Irq *ſab- “bush”: Ala ſaba.

2319 *šabab- “reed flute”

Sem *šabab- “reed flute”: Arab ſabbab-at-.

Cf. Akk ſabi-t- “musical instrument”.

Berb *ſab(V)b- “flute”: Mns ta-sabbut.

Eg šbb “reed, reed tube” (med).

Partial reduplication of *ſab- “plant”?

2320 *ſabah- “cut”

Sem *ſVbah- “split”: Arab ſbh [-a-].

WCh *ſabVh- “wound, stab (with a knife)": Hs zabga.

Connected with *ſab- “axe, sword”.

2321 *ſabVb- “tie, weave”

Sem *ſVbVb- “bind, tie”: Arab šbb.

WCh *ſabVb- “weave”: Bol lobb-.

Secondary emphatization.

Partial reduplication of unattested *ſab-.

2322 *ſado²-/*ſadoy- “pull out”

Eg ſdy “pull out” (med).

WCh *ſa-ſadwa²- “draw out”: Hs zazzadō.

Partial reduplication.

Consonantal alternation *-ɔ- ~ *-y-.

2323 *ſa^c- “cow, bull”

WCh *ſaH- “bull”¹, “cow”²: Dera la², Pol ſa^{1,2}, Geji ſa², Dwot ſa², Ngz ſa².

CCh *ža- “cow, bull, cattle”: Tera ža, HG ſa, Glv ſa, Gis ſa, Msg že, Gul ža, FJ ža-ŋ, Mtk že, Mrg ſa, Gbn ſa-ta, Boka lə-tə, Ksr ſā, Bud hā.

Bed ſa² “cow”.

SA *ſa^c- “cattle”: Saho ſa^ca, Afar ſaa^c.

LEC *ſa^c- “cow”: Som ſa^c, Or ſaa²aa, Arb ſe².

HEC *ſa²- “cow”: Sid ſa²aa, Had ſaayya, Kmb ſayaa.

Rift *ſeH-/*ſaHe- “cow”: Irq ſee, Alg ſee, Bur ſee, Asa ſe-ok, Kwz ſae-ko.

Cf. an isolated form in Berb: Kby riſtan “kine”.

2324 *šak- “feather, wing”

Sem *šūk- “become fully fledged”: Arab šwk.
 Derived from a noun. Secondary inlaut *-w-.
 CCh *žakwa- “feather”: Glv žākwa, Gdf žakwa.

2325 *šam- “plant, flower”

Sem *šamm- “plant”: Akk šammu.
 Eg šm̥w “flower” (med).
 Vocalic -š- and suffix -w.

2326 *šam- “bird”

Eg šm “kind of bird” (XXII).
 CCh *a-žam- “falcon”: Gis ažam.
 Prefix *a-.

2327 *šam- “be possible, be able”

WCh *šam- “do, make, be possible”: Ngz žamu.
 CCh *žam- “can”: Log žəm.
 Rift *šam- “allow”: Asa šam-.
 Semantically, “allow” ← “make possible”.

2328 *šam- “burn; lightning”

Eg šm, šmm “be hot, be burning” (OK).
 Berb *sam- “lightning”: Ahg e-ssam, Ndir i-ssim, Fgg u-səm.
 Secondary -i- in Ndir.

2329 *šam- “sun”

Sem *šamš- “sun”¹, “sun-heat”²: Akk šamšu¹, Hbr šemeš¹, Aram (Syr) šemš-¹, Arab šams-¹, SAR šmš¹, Tgr šamš¹, Soq šam¹, Jib sum².
 Partial reduplication and dissimilation from *šamš-.

Eg s̥m.t “moon-disc” (gr).
 s̥- reflects *š-.

WCh *šam- “sun”: Ang lem.

Related to *šam- “burn; lightning”.

2330 *šap- “receive”

Eg šzp “receive” (pyr).
 šz- may reflect a lateral.
 WCh *šap- “receive”: Sura lap, Ank lāp, Grk lāp, Mpn lap.
 Cf. Rift *ša[p]- “get”: Irq šaw-, Bur šaw-?

2331 *šar- “clothes”

Eg šr.t “clothes” (gr).
 WCh *šarar- “rags”: Hs zarāra.
 Partial reduplication.
 SA *sar- “clothes”: Saho sara, Afar sara.

2332 *šat- “tie, weave”

Sem *šVi- “tie, weave”: Akk šatū, Jib sett.
 WCh *šat- “spin”: Bks lat.

2333 *šeb- “wind”

Sem *šib- “wind”: Akk šub-tu, Soq šiboh.
 CCh *žVb- “storm”: FKi žəva.
 ECh *šyab- “wind”: Kera ke-seba.
 Prefix *ky-a-.

2334 *šihar- “open”

Sem *šVħar- “be open, open (mouth)": Arab šħr [-a-].
 Cf. Arab šrh “open”, šr^c id.
 WCh *šiHar- “open”: Cagu žar, Mbu žir.

2335 *šimar- “green plant”

Sem *šimār- “dill”: Akk šimru, Arab šamār-.
 Assimilation in Arab.
 HEC *simar- “cabbage”: Had simmaro^{3o}, Kab simmara.

2336 *sip- “light, day”

Eg *sip* “light” (MK).

Note *ss-* < **s-*.

Berb **sVf* “day”: Ghd *a-sef*, Ahg *essef*.

WCh **sipl-* “light”: Ang *mege-lap*, Pero *lip*.

Related to **sVp-* “shine, be light”.

2337 *sob- “set fire”

Sem **śub-* “burn, be hot”¹, “set fire”², “warm” (v.)³: Akk *śabābu*¹, Arab *śbb* [-u-]², Soq *śbb*³.

WCh **śa(m)b-* “take fire”¹, “set fire”²: Ang *lap lap*¹, Tng *lamb-*².

Secondary *-a- < *-wa-.

ECh **swab-* “flame” (v.): Bid *polob*.

2338 *suf- “heat, boil”

WCh **śafaf-* “heat up, make hot”: Hs *zāfāfā*.

Partial reduplication with modified vocalism.

Rift **śuf-* “boil”: Asa *śuf*.

2339 *sur- “pour”

Sem **śur-* “pour”: Arab *śrr* [-u-].

WCh **śur-* “pour”: Paa *żur*.

CCh **zVr-* “pour out”: Mofu *żer*.

2340 *sVp- “shine, be light”

Eg *sip* “be light” (pyr).

ss- reflects **s-*.

WCh **sVp-* “shine”: Sura *lap*.

2341 *svw- “light, lightning”

Eg *św* “light, sun” (NK).

CCh **a-śVw-* “lightning”: Daba *ażəw*.

Prefix **a-*.

* t

2342 *ta³⁻ “gate, house”

Eg *tɔ* “gate” (XIX).

CCh **i-ta³⁻* “hut”: Daba *ita*.

Prefix **i-*.

ECh **a-ta³⁻-ay-* “kitchen”: Kera *ataaya*.

Prefix **a-* < **i-*, cf. CCh.

2343 *ta³⁻ “eat”

Sem **tV³⁻-/tVw-* “eat”: Akk *ta³u*, Jib *te*, Sok *te³* (imp.), Hss *tewō*, Mhr *tewō*, Shh *te³*.

WCh **ta³-/ti³-* “eat”: Hs *čī*, Gera *tii*, Bol *tiī-*, Maha *ti*, Krf *tiī-*, Glm *č-*, Dera *twi*, Krk *tu*, Ngm *ta*, Wrj *ta*, *tau*, Diri *ču*, Mbu *ti*, Jim *ti*, *tā*, Siri *tū*, Cagu *čū*, DB *čuh*, Sha *ci*, Klr *ci*, Ngz *ta*.

CCh **ti-* < **ta³i-* “eat”: Lame *ti*, LPe *ti*, Msm *ti*.

ECh **ta(y)-/ti(y)-* “eat”: Jegu *t-*, Mig *tiyaw*, Bid *taa*, Mubi *tuwa*, *tiya*, Dng *tē*, Brg *taya*.

2344 *ta³⁻-/taw- “ash”

Eg *tɔ.w* “ash” (med).

Cf. *tɔ* “be hot” (OK).

WCh **taw-taw-* “ash”: Klr *atoto*.

Reduplication.

Consonantal alternation **-ɔ-* ~ **-w-*.

2345 *ta³⁻-/taw-/*tay- “go, run”

Sem **VtVw-/VtVy-* “arrive, come”¹, “return”²: Ug *ɔtw*¹, Aram *ɔty*¹, Arab *ɔty* [-i-]¹, SAR *ɔtw*¹, Gz *ɔtw*².

Prefix **V-*.

WCh **ta-/-taw-* “enter”¹, “go”²: Ang *te*¹, Geji *tewi*¹, Dwot *taw*¹, Dera *tawi*².

CCh **ta³-/-tay-* “follow”¹, “go”²: Bud *tea*¹, Zime *ta*², Msm *ta*².

ECh **ta³-/-tay-* “drive”¹, “go”²: Lele *tee*¹, Kbl *tayi*¹, Mkk *taa³e*².

Agaw *tu³- “enter”: Aun *tu-ŋ*.

LEC *ti³- “run”: Bay *ti-*.

A different alternation grade or a case of phonetic development from *tVy-.

Consonantal alternation *-³- ~ *-w- ~ *-y-.

2346 *ta³ay-/*taway- “cloth”

Eg *tɔy.t.t* “cloth” (pyr).

ECh *taway- “kerchief”: Jegu *tawaaye*.

Consonantal alternation *-³- ~ *-w-.

2347 *tab-/*tib- “foot, heel”

WCh *tab- “palm or sole”: Bks *taba*.

ECh *tab- “foot”: Kbl *taba*, Mobu *taba*.

SA *tibi^c- “foot, heel”: Afar *tibi*^c.

Unexpected *^c-.

LEC *teb- “foot”: Arb *teb*.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

2348 *taba^c- “follow”

Sem *tVba^c- “follow”: Hbr *tb*^c, Arab *tb*^c [-a-], Jib *te*^c, Hss *tōba*, Mhr *tōba*, Shh *tē*^c.

ECh *taHab- “follow”: Lele *tāb*, Kbl *ta.bi ka:s.i*.

Metathesis.

2349 *taf- “hand”

WCh *taf- “hand, palm”: Hs *tāfi*, Bol *tafi*, DB *taf*.

CCh *tufi- “hand”: Nza *tivi*, Bch *tufa*, *tufey*.

Contamination with *tuf- “five”.

ECh *taf- “hand”: Sok *tafa*.

Agaw *taf- “hand”: Aun *taf*.

2350 *taf- “clap”

WCh *taf- “clap (the hands)”¹, “take a handful”²: Hs *tāfa*¹, *tāfē*².

Omot *taf- “clap”: Kaf *tap*.

Derived from *taf- “hand, arm”.

2351 *taf- “go”

Eg *tʃy* “move away” (n).

Suffix -y.

WCh *taf- “go, go out”¹, “follow”²: Hs *tafi*¹, Gwn *tafi*¹, Bol *taf*¹, Krk *taf*¹, Dera *tai*¹, Wrj *taw-*², Paa *taf*², Siri *taf*², Ngz *tafu*¹.

Alternation *a ~ *i. Cf. Dhl *tipp-eem* “come from”?

2352 *taf-taf- “henna”

Eg *tʃʃf* “henna”.

WCh *taf-taf- “henna”¹, “Cochlospermum tinctorium”²: Hs *taftaf*¹, Ngz *taftaf*².

Reduplication.

2353 *tag- “go, run”

WCh *tag- “run away”: Glm *tāg-*.

LEC *tag- “go”: Som *tag*.

Omot *teg- “go”: Nao *teg*, Shk *teg*.

Secondary *-e-?

2354 *ta^c- “flow”

Sem *tū^c- “flow”¹, “pour (of rain)”²: Arab *ty*^c [-i-]¹, Tgr *ṭā-twa*².

Based on *ta^c-.

WCh *ta-/*ti- “ooze”¹, “rain” (v.)²: Ang *ta*¹, Tng *ti*².

LEC *to³- “draw water”: Or *to'a*.

The source of *o is not clear.

Dhl *t'a-δ-* “wet” (v.).

Is t'- a regular reflex of *t-?

2355 *ta^Cab- “be tired, be ill”

Sem *tV^Cab- “be tired”: Arab *tib* [-a-].

WCh *taHab- “be ill”: Hs *tāhu*.

ECh *ta^Dab- “become tired”: Mubi *ta^Daba*.

Cf. SA *tib- “be still”: Saho *tib*, Afar *tib*?

2356 *tah-/*tuh- “belly”

Sem *tāh- “inside, intestines”: Akk *tāhu*.

WCh *tuH-/*tuH-ki- “belly, inside” ¹, “body” ²: Hs *čiki* ¹, Cagu *cuke* ², Kir *tuwok* ¹, Geji *tuki* ¹, Pol *tu* ¹, Zem *tuko* ¹, Brw *tu* ¹, Say *tu* ¹, Brm *tuk* ¹, Dwot *tu* ¹, Ngz *təka* ².

*-ki is a morpheme of parts of the body.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

2357 *tak- “fly, moth”

Sem *takk- “moth”: Aram (Jud) *takk-*.

Eg *lkk.t* “ichneumon fly”.

Dhl *takkwa^ae* “dung beatle”.

2358 *takoc- “trample, pound”

Sem *tV^CVs- “trample”: Aram (Jud) *tks*.

WCh *takwac- “pound”: Ngz *takwsu*.

Derived from *tuk- “beat, press”.

2359 *takon- “suck blood”

WCh *takwan- “bleed (smb.)”: Mbu *takwana*, Diri *takwan*, Miya *takwam*, Siri *takwana*.

Agaw *tV^Cwan- “bugs”: Bil *təχʷan*, Xmr *təχʷan*, Kwr *tuukaan*, Kem *tuxaanaa*.

SA *tV^Cwan- “bugs”: Saho *təkʷan*, Afar *təkʷan*.

LEC *tukan- “bug”: Or *tukana*.

Metathesis of vowels. An Agaw loanword?

Note nominal forms in Cush. Derived from *tak- “fly, moth”?

2360 *taķ- “lizard, chameleon”

Berb *iV^Ck-tV^Ck- “lizard”: Ahg *e-mə-təytyəy*.

Reduplication.

WCh *tak- “chameleon”: Siri *taki*, Jmb *ataya*.

Prefix *a-* in Jmb.

2361 *taķar- “stick, pole”

Sem *takr- “stick, sceptre”: Aram (Syr) *taqr-*.

WCh *takar- “long bamboo pole”: Ngz *takarwa*.

2362 *tal-/*tul- “speak”

Sem *tul- “pronounce distinctly” ¹, “recite” ²: Akk *tēlu* ¹, Arab *tlw* [-u-] ².

WCh *tal- “ask”: Sura *tal*, Ank *tal-*.

Alternation *a ~ *u. Cf. also ECh *tulul- “cry” (n.): Kera *tulul*.

2363 *talim- “brother”

Sem *talīm- “privileged brother”: Akk *talīmu*.

CCh *twalim- < *talim- “brother”: Msg *tollimma*.

2364 *tam-tam- “strike, press”

Sem *tVm-tVm- “strike, knock”: Tgy *tämtäma*.

Eg *tmlm* “press, grind”.

CCh *tam-tam- “slap”: Mafa *tamtam*.

Reduplication of *tum- “break, beat”.

2365 *tamu^D- “speak, shout”

Sem *tVmV^D- “swear”: Akk *tamū*.

WCh *tamu(H)- “tell”: Ank *tum*, Krk *tam*.

Rift *ta^Dam- “shout”: Kwz *ta^Dam*.

Metathesis and assimilation of *tamu^D- or secondary development of *tam-.

2366 *tamVs- “pound, squeeze”

Sem **tVmVš-* “squeeze”: Tgr *tämsā*.

WCh **tamVs-* “pound”: Hs *tamsa*.

LEC **tamVs-* “spread out, scatter”: Or *tamsa²a*.

Derived from **tum-*.

2367 *tan- “snake, worm”

Sem **tannīn-* “big serpent, crocodile”: Hbr *tannīn*, Arab *tinnīn-*.

Partial reduplication.

WCh **tan-* “earth worm”: Hs *tānā*.

2368 *tan- “container”

Sem **tann-* “wooden bowl”: Akk *tannu*.

Eg *tn.w* “basket” (gr).

2369 *tanhāl-/*tanhil- “container”

Eg *tnhr* “box” (sarc).

Note *-r < *-l-*.

WCh **tanHal-* “pot”: Bgh *tajal*.

CCh **tinHil-* < **tanHil-* “pot”: Gis *tingile*.

Assimilation of vowels.

An old compound? Cf. a similar morphonological structure in **dawḥal-* “vessel” and **tuḥal-* “container”.

2370 *taq-/*tiq- “strike”

Sem **tiḥ-* “strike (with a stick)": Arab *tyḥ* [-i-].

Based on **tVḥ-*.

WCh **taq-/*tiq-* “strike; kick”: Hs *tīka*, Ngz *tēku*.

2371 *tar- “collect, mix”

WCh **tar-* “collect”: Hs *tāra*, Krk *taru*, Say *tara*.

Dhl *tar-* “mix”.

2372 *tar- “tear, cut”

Sem **mVtur-* “cut”: Arab *mtr* [-u-].

Prefix **mV-*. Modified vocalism.

WCh **tar-/tūr-* “tear”¹, “break”²: Glm *tar-*¹, Klr *tur*², DB *tar*².

LEC **tarar-* “cut, scratch”: Or *tarara*.

Partial reduplication.

2373 *tar- “pull, draw”

Sem **mVtur-* “pull”: Arab *mtr* [-u-].

Prefix **mV-* in Arab. Modified vocalism. Cf. Jib *terr* “drag, lead away”.

CCh **tyar-* < **tari-* “draw”: Bud *teri*.

ECh **tar-* “be stretched”: Tob *tārē*.

2374 *tarah- “hole, pit”

Sem **tarah-* “slope of a mine”: Akk *tarahhu*.

CCh **taray-* “hole”: Bud *taragā*.

2375 *taruw- “kind of tree”

Berb **tVrVw-* “kind of pole”: Aks *a-tru*.

WCh **taru-* “kind of tree”: Hs *taruwā*.

2376 *tarVc- “break, tear”

Sem **tVrVs-* “break”: Gz *täräsä*, Gur *tärräsä*.

WCh **tarVc-* “break into pieces”: Hs *tarqe*.

LEC **tarVs-* “be torn”: Or *tarsa²a*.

Derived from **tar-* “tear, cut”.

2377 *tat- “sow, plant”

CCh **tVt-* “sow”: Tera *tēta*.

Rift **tat-* “plant” (v.): Kwz *tat-*.

Reduplication.

2378 *taw- “hip, thigh”

Eg *twɔ̄.t* “hip, thigh” (gr).

Vocalic -ɔ̄.

ECh *taw- “hip, thigh”: Kera *tawa*.

2379 *taw- “forget”

Berb **tVw-* “forget”: Izy *ettu*, *əttu*.

WCh *taw- “forget”: Wrj *taw*, Diri *tawa*, Ngz *tuwaye*.

Cf. Eg *thy* “be forgetful (of heart)” (MK).

2380 *taw-/*tay- “hoe”

Berb *taw- “spade, hoe”: Ghat *ta-taw-ti*, Ahg *tattawt*.

WCh **tVy-* “hoe”: Miya *tiyi*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

2381 *taw-/*tay- “hunger”

Sem **tawan-* “hunger”: Arab *tawan-*.

Derivative in -an-?

ECh **tay-* “hunger”: Kera *tay*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

2382 *taw-/*tay- “speak, shout, call”

Eg *tyɔ̄* “shout (of pain)” (med).

Vocalic -ɔ̄.

WCh **tay-* “greet”: Tng *tay*.

CCh **ta²-/taw-* “speak” ¹, “shout” ²: Heba *atau* ¹, Glv *ta-* ¹, Kus *to* ².

ECh **tay-* “call”: Lele *tey*, Tob *te*.

Omot **taw-* “tell, speak”: Kaf *taw-*, Bwo *tau* (imper.).

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

2383 *tawar-/*tayar- “pole, stick”

Sem **tVwVr-* “crossbeam”: Tgr *tor*.

Eg *twr* “reed” (med).

WCh **tayar-* “stick”: Gera *teera*.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

2384 *tayaʒ- “pierce, break”

Sem **tīz-* “pierce and tremble (of arrow)": Arab *tyz* [-i-].

Berb **tVyVʒ-* “notch”: Izd *tizi*.

WCh **taʒ-* “split”: Hs *tazge*.

Suffix -ge?

ECh **taʃyʃaʒ-* “break”: Tum *tāʒ*.

Agaw **tayVz-* “strike, hit”: Xmr *tays-*, Xmt *taz*, Aun *tas-*, Dmt *taʃ-*.

2385 *tayVs- “goat”

Sem **iayaʃ-* “goat”: Hbr *tayiš*, Aram (Syr) *tayšā*, Arab *tays-*, Soq *teš*,

Jib *tuš*, *tes*, Hss *tāyeh*, Mhr *tāyeh*, Shh *tuš*.

Cf. Akk *dassu* id.

ECh **tVyVs-* “goat”: Mubi *tēs*.

If not an Arab loanword.

2386 *te²- “earth”

Eg *tɔ̄* “earth” (pyr), Copt **to*: Boh *t'ɔ̄*, Shd *to*.

CCh **tya²-/tyay-* “sand”: Mwu *teo*, Bch *tiyey*.

ECh **tyaw-/tyay-* “earth” ¹, “clay” ²: Lele *tey* ¹, Kera *tiiwə* ².

LEC **ta²-* “fertile soil”: Or *taa²oo*.

From **te²-*?

2387 *tehal- “spleen, liver”

Sem **tihāl-* “spleen”: Hbr *t^hōl*, Arab *tihāl-*.

Emphatization of HS **t-* or an old emphatic.

ECh **tyaHal-* “liver”: Tum *telu*, Ndam *ta:lū*.

2388 *tek- “take”

Eg *tkk* “grasp, seize” (MK).

Partial reduplication.

WCh **tyak-* “take”: Sha *tak*, DB *tyek*.

CCh **tyak-* “take”: Msg *taka*, *lega*.

2389 *ter- “weapon”

Sem **tir-* “stick with a hook”: Tgr *tir*.
Eg *its* “kind of weapon” (NK).

Graphic representation of **tir-*.
ECh **tVr-* “knife”: Kera *tər-tə*.
LEC **ter-* “spear”: Som *teeri*.

Cf. a corresponding verb in Dhl *taar-* “pierce”.

2390 *ti-/*tiw- “bread, flour”

Eg *t* “bread” (pyr).
WCh **tuw-* < **tiw-* “food made of flour, tuwo”: Hs *tuwō*.
ECh **ti-* “flour”: Tob *ti*.

2391 *ti²-/*tVy- “dominate”

Berb **tVy-* “excel”: Sml *ati*.
WCh **ti²-* “dominate, possess”: Tng *ti*.
Rift **ti²-* “be prominent, emerge”: Ir *ti²-it-*, Alg *ti²-itis-*.
Connected with **tVy-* “father, chief”? Note the consonantal alternation **-i-* ~ **-y-*.

2392 *ti²in- “tree”

Sem **ti²n-* “fig tree”: Akk *tittu*, Hbr *t²enā*, Aram (Syr) *tēttā*.
CCh **tiyin-* < **ti²in-* “mahogany”: Hwn *tinə*, Gaa *tin-da*, Gbr *tiyin-da*.

2393 *tibin- “brain, marrow”

Eg *ibn* “marrow” (med).
CCh **tibin-* “brain”: Gbn *tibin-de*.
Secondary emphatic.

2394 *tič- “break”

Eg *tyss* “grind” (OK).
Note *-ss* < **-č-*.
WCh **tič-* “thresh” ¹, “squeeze” ²: Hs *tisa* ¹, Bks *tis* ².

Omot **tič-* “break”: Kaf *tičč-*, *tiš-*, Mch *tiiččii*, Bwo *tic*.

2395 *tihim- “strike”

Sem **hVtim-* “strike”: Arab *htm* [-i-].
Metathesis.
Eg *thm* “push, pierce” (med).
WCh **tiHim-* “strike”: Hs *tīmā*.

2396 *tihir- “warrior, courtier”

Sem **ti/hjir-* “courtier”: Akk *tīru*.
Eg *thr* “Asiatic warrior” (XVIII).

A cultural loanword?

2397 *tihur- “tear”

Sem **hVtur-* “tear, rip”: Arab *htr* [-u-].
Metathesis.
WCh **tiHur-* “tear, pluck”: Ang *tīr*, Gera *tūr*.

2398 *tik-/*tiyak- “neck, occiput”

Sem **tikk-* “neck, occiput”: Akk *tikku*, *tīku*.
WCh **tiyak-* “occiput” ¹, “neck” ²: Sura *to:k* ¹, Ang *tok* ², Chip *tok* ², Mnt *tok* ², Ank *tiyək* ².

2399 *tuk- “strike, break”

Berb **tVk-tVk-* “break, be broken”: Ahg *tɔytəy*.
Reduplication.
LEC **tuk-* “strike”: Or *tuq-*.

2400 *ti(m)b- “navel”

WCh **timb-* “navel”: Bol *tumb-*, Krk *timbi*, Ngm *timbo*.
Agaw **i-tib-* “navel”: Bil *itibaa*.

Cf. Bed *teefā* “navel” and ECh **dif-* (Sok *diff-in*)?

2401 *tin- “tendon, muscle”

Sem **watīn-* “aorta”: Arab *watīn-*.

Prefix **wa-*.

Agaw **tin-* “kind of muscle”: Kem *tinaa*.

2402 *tinuq- “stay, dwell”

Sem **tVnūb-* “stay, dwell”: Arab *tnb* [-u-].

WCh **tinuq-* “stay, dwell”¹, “sit”²: Sura *tōn*¹, Ang *tong*^{1 2}, Ank *tong*², Grk *tung*², Krk *tīq-*², Krf *tingu*², Glm *tungw-*².

Agaw **tinu[χ] -* “dwell”: Kwr *tānkw*, Dmb *tenku*, Kem *tānkə*.

2403 *tir- “liver, vein”

WCh **tir-* “liver”¹, “kidney”², “vein”³: Pol *wa-terə²e*¹, Paa *tir-kwasa*², Miya *tir*³.

SA **tiraw-* “liver”: Saho *tiraw*, Afar *tiroo*.

Suffix *-aw-.

LEC **tir(aw)-* “liver”: Som *tiro*, *traw*, Or *tiruu*, Gel *čira*, Kon *tira*, Gat *tira*, Gdl *šira*, Arb *tira*.

Suffix *-aw-.

Wrz **tir-* “liver”: War *čira*, *čire*, Gaw *tire*, *cire*, Gob *čir-*, Hrs *ciire*, Dob *ciire*.

Omot **tir-/tur-* “liver”: Ome *tire*, Gll *tu³ri*, Ari *tvri*.

Cf. a derivative in **tiro/wj-* “liver”: Hmr *tiirooboo*.

2404 *tir- “building”

Sem **tīr-* “part of the building”¹, “wall, fence”²: Akk *tēru*¹, Hbr *tīrā*².

Eg *itr.t* “temple” (OK).

t- is a prefix or a sign for a root vowel.

ECh **tir-* “house”: Smr *čire*, Kwn *tōr*.

2405 *tir- “run”

Sem **tir-/tur-* “run fast”¹, “hurry, hasten”²: Arab *trr* [-i-, -u-]¹, Tgy *trr*².

Secondary *-u-.

Berb **tVr-tVr-* “drive, make run”: Ahg *tōrtōr*.

Reduplication.

ECh **tVr-* “run”: Kera *tōra*, Kwan *tara*.

2406 *tir- “sew, plait”

WCh **tir-* “sew”: Kry *tōr*, Miya *tir*, Fyer *tōr*.

Fyer may go back to **taru-* or **tiwar-*.

CCh **tir-* “plait”: Daba *tir*, Mofu *tōr-d-*.

SA **tar-tar-* “sew”: Saho *tartar-*, Afar *tartar-*.

Reduplication with modified vocalism.

2407 *tis- “sit”

Eg *tys* “sit” (l).

Vocalic -y-.

WCh **tVs-* “sit”: Tala *tōsu*.

Cf. Sha *tōs* “put down”.

2408 *tiya²-/*tiyaw- “be true, be right”

Eg *tyw* “true” (MK).

WCh **tVjV²-* “right” (adj.): Kry *atey*, Miya *te²e*, Mbu *tehu*.

ECh **tiyaw-* “right” (adj.): Mig *tiyawa*.

Consonantal alternation *-*v-* ~ *-*w-*.

2409 *tōf- “tie”

Eg *nif* “untie” (n).

Prefix **nV-*.

WCh **twaf-* “tie up”: Sha *tōf*, Klr *tōf*.

Cf. Sura *te:p* “plait”, Chip *tep-ka* id.

CCh **twaf-* “sew”¹, “tie”²: Gis *tōf*¹, Mofu *tōf-*^{1 2}.

2410 *tok- “speak, ask”

Berb **tVk-* “inquire”: Ayr *sə-təkk-ət*, Twl *sə-təkk-ət*.

WCh **twak-* “talk”¹, “ask”²: Ang *tōk*¹, Paa *taku*².

2411 *tor- “clean (v.)”

Eg *tvr* “clean” (MK).

Vocalic *-w-*.

CCh **twar-* “sweep”: Masa *tor-amo*, Msm *tor*.

2412 *tuč- “spit”

Berb **tuc-* “cough”: Sml *ttusu*.

Eg *ntš* “sprinkle” (med).

Prefix **nV-*.

WCh **tuči-* “spit”: Sura *tus*, Ang *tis*.

2413 *tuf- “spit”

Sem **tup-* “spit”¹, “spit blood”²: Aram (Jud) *typ*¹, Arab *iff* [-u-]², Gz *tf*¹, Tgy *tf*¹, Amh *tf*¹, Gaf *tf*¹, Hrr *tf*¹, Gur *tf*¹. Eg *tf* “spit” (pyr).

WCh **tuf-* “spit”: Hs *tōfā*, Bol *tuf*, Dera *tuvi*, Ngm *tup*, Fyer *tuf*, Sha *tuf*, DB *tuf*, Ngz *təpku*.

CCh **tuf-* “spit”: Mba *tuf*, Zgh *tfa*, Glv *taf-*, Mofu *-təf-*, Daba *tif*, Bch *tuf*, Log *tufi*, Zime *tufo*, Masa *tuf- nā*.

ECh **tuf-* “spit”: Kera *tufi*, Kwan *atəpē*, Mubi *tuffa*, Brg *čifi*. Brg *čifi* < **tufi*.

Agaw **tif-* “spit”: Bil *tif*, Xmr *tif y-*, Kem *təff y-*.

Secondary *-i?* Unexpected *t-* in Bil.

Bed *tuf* “spit”.

LEC **tuf-* “spit”: Som *tuf*, Or *tufe*, Arb *tuf-*.

HEC **tuf-* “spit”: Sid *tufi*.

2414 *tug- “strike”

WCh **tug-* “pound, thresh”: Tng *tuge*.

CCh **twagVy-* “strike”: BM *togiya*, Masa *toiā*.

ECh **twaga-* “strike”: Nch *tagi*, Gbr *togoi*.

Omot **tug-* “strike”: Kaf *tuug*, *tuuge*.

2415 *tuhal- “container”

Sem **tuhal-* “basket”: Akk *tuhallu*.

WCh **tuHal-* “pot”: Sura *tugul*, Ang *tūl*, Mpn *tūl*, Kry *n-dul*, Miya *duwal*, Siri *n-duli*.

ECh **tVHVl-* “pot”: Mkk *toolo*.

Agaw **tul-* “kind of earthenware”: Kem *tolaa*.

2416 *tuk- “beat, press”

Sem **tuk-* “press”¹, “destroy, cut”²: Akk *takāku*¹, Arab *tkk* [-u-]².

Berb **tVk-* “knock”: Ahg *tək-ət*.

WCh **tak-/tuk-* “trample, step on”¹, “beat”², “push”³: Hs *tāka*¹, Ngm *tako*², Bks *tuk*³, DB *tuk*³, Ngz *tak-du*¹.

CCh **tukwa-* “clap”¹, “strike”²: Gis *tukwa-*¹, Log *tku*².

SA **tak-/tok-* “strike”: Afar *tak-*, *-ootok-*.

Omot **tuk-* “hit, strike”: Kaf *tuk-*.

2417 *tuka²- “burn; ash”

Eg *tkj* “burn” (reg), Copt **tōk*: Boh *t'ōk*, Shd *tōk*.

WCh **tu²ak-* “ash”: Hs *tōkā*.

Metathesis.

2418 *tuķ- “go, run”

Sem **tVk-tVk-* “advance quickly”: Arab *tqtq*.

Reduplication.

Berb **tVkVj-* “mend one’s pace”: Ahg *təyiy-ət*.

WCh **tuķwa-* “go away”¹, “run”²: Hs *tūka*¹, Dera *tako*¹, DB *tok*².

CCh **tVķwa-* “follow”: Hwn *təkwa*.

HEC **tok-* “run away”: Sid *tok-*.

Initial **t-* < **t-* under the influence of *-ķ-.

2419 *tul- “pierce”

Eg *wtn* “pierce” (n).

Vocalic *w-*.

CCh **tul-* “pierce”: Chb *ntəli*, Nza *təl-*, FJ *tula-*, Mwu *utulo*.

Rift **tul-* “split into two”: Kwz *tul-as-*.

2420 *tul- “hang”

Sem **tVlVy-* “hang”: Akk *tullū*, Hbr *tly*.

Based on **tVl-*.

ECh **tul-* “hang”: Ndam *tula*, Lele *tuul*.

2421 *tum- “break, beat”

WCh **tumi-* “destroy”¹, “break”²: Mnt *tam*, *tum*¹, Wrj *təm*², Kry *tum*², Cagu *tam*², Mbu *tim*², Jmb *tuma*².

CCh **tum-* “hit”: Msm *tum*, Mafa *tvm*.

LEC **tum-* “beat, pound”: Som *tum-*, Or *tuma*, Rnd *tum*, Arb *tum-*.

2422 *tupāh- “apple”

Sem **tupāh-* “apple”: Hbr *tappāh*, Arab *tuffāh-*.

Berb **tVfah-* “apples”: Izy *etteffah*.

From Arab?

2423 *tuq- “pour”

Sem **tuh-* “pour, pour too much”: Akk *tahāhu* [-u-].

WCh **tag-* < **tuqa-* “pour”: Sura *tak*.

CCh **tuqa-* “pour out”: Bud *tuka-*.

2424 *tur- “push”

Sem **tVr-* “push gently”: Soq *ter*.

Cf. **tar-* “blow” (n.): Arab *tār-*.

WCh **turi-* “push”: Hs *tūra*, Gwn *tūraa*, Grk *tir*, Krk *tuuru-*, Gera *tuure-*, Say *turi*.

ECh **tur-* “push”: Dng *ture*.

2425 *tur- “lift”

Sem **tVrV-* “lift”: Akk *tarū*.

Based on biliteral **tVr-*.

Eg *twɔ̄* “lift” (pyr).

Vocalic -w-.

CCh **turi-* “lift”: Gaa *itiri*, Gab *tiri*, Boka *tiri*, Hwo *turay*.

Cf. also Tera dial. *dira* id.

2426 *turVB- “earth, sand”

Sem **turb-* “earth, dust”: Akk *tarbu'tu*, Arab *turb-*, *turb-at-*, *turāb-*.

Cf. Hss *terōb* “do the ritual ablutions with sand”.

WCh **turVB-* “sandy soil”: Hs *turbāyā*.

Secondary emphatic.

2427 *tuwur- “turn”

Sem **tür-* “turn”: Akk *tāru*, Arab *twr* [-u-].

CCh **tuwur-* “turn”: Daba *tuwur*.

2428 *tü³al- “tree, bush”

Sem **ti³al-* “white cedar”: Akk *ti³alu*.

CCh **tuwal-* < **tu³al-* “sheanut tree”: Hwn *tūwala*.

ECh **twal-* < **tu³al-* “bush”: Kwan *tolā*.

2429 *tül- “hill”

Sem **tall-/till-* “hill”: Akk *tīlu*, Ug *tl*, Hbr *tēl*, Aram (Syr) *tellō*, Arab *tall-*.

WCh **tul-* “hill-top”: Hs *tull-uwā*.

LEC **tul-* “hill”: Or *tuluu*.

HEC **tul-* “hill”: Sid *tullo*.

2430 *t[ü]m- “fish”

Eg *tm.t* “kind of fish” (med).

CCh **tum-* “fish”: Msg *tum*.

*ü is reconstructed on the basis of forms appearing in HS compound **tüm-meħas-*. This root serves as a second component of a Cush composite for “fish”: LEC **kur-tum-* (Or *qurtumni*, Gdl *kurtum-et*) and HEC **kir-tum-/kur-tum-* (Sid *kilti³mi*, Dar *kultu³me*, Had *kurṭume*, Ala *kurčum-et*, Bmb *kur-ṭume*, Kmb *kurtum*).

2431 *tüm-meħas- “crocodile, snake”

Sem **timšāh-* “crocodile”: Arab *timsāh-*.

Haplology and metathesis.

Eg *tšmm* “crocodile” (gr).

Metathesis and loss of the laryngeal in Late Eg. Note irregular
-š- < *-s-.

CCh **timyas-* < **tumyaHas-* “horned viper”: Mofu *timeš*.

ECh **tumVs-* “crocodile”: Mubi *tumsa*, Mkk *tumsa*.

Borrowed from Arab?

Compound with the original meaning “snake-fish” of **t[ü]m-*
“fish” and **mehas-* “big snake, crocodile”.

2432 *tVb- “move upwards”

Sem **tVb-* “rise”: Akk *tebū*.

Berb **tVb-* “lay off, raise”: Ahg *a-təb*.

Eg *tbit* “pull up, raise”.

Reduplication.

Cf. **tab(b)-* “uphill, slope”: Or *tabba*.

2433 *tVfal-/*tVfil- “spit”

Sem **tVpil-/*tVpul-* “spit”: Arab *tfl* [-i-, -u-], Jib *tfol*, Hss *tefōl*, Mhr *tefōl*, Shh *tfol*.

CCh **tVfal-* “spit”: Muk *tala*.

Derived from **tuf-* “spit”.

2434 *tVk-tVk- “trample, knock”

Sem **tVk-tVk-* “trample”: Arab *tktk*.

Berb **tVk-tVk-* “knock slightly”: Ahg *təktək*.

Eg *tktk* “trample (enemies)”.

Reduplication of **tuk-* “beat, press”.

2435 *tVm-tVm- “speak indistinctly”

Sem **tVm-tVm-* “stammer”¹, “grumble”²: Arab *tm̩m*¹, Jib *etləm̩im*².

Berb **tVm-tVm-* “whisper” (n.): Izd *a-təm̩im*.

Reduplication.

2436 *tVrVk- “beat, strike”

Sem **tVrVk-* “beat”: Akk *tarāku*.

Berb **tVrVk-* “strike”: Ahg *ə-trək*.

2437 *tVwVr- “flow”

Sem **tūr-* “flow”: Arab *twr* [-u-].

Berb **tVwVr-* “be full (of liquid)": Ahg *ə-twər*.

Eg *twr* “waters” (BD).

Deverbative?

2438 *tVy- “father, chief”

Berb **tVy-* “stepfather”: Ahg *tey*.

Eg *ity* “father, monarch, prince” (OK).

*ṭ

2439 *ṭa²-/*ṭaw- “fold, spin”

Sem **ṭūy-* “spin”¹, “fold, wrap”², “turn”³, “plait, twist”⁴: Akk *ṭawū*¹, Hbr *ṭwy*¹, Aram *ṭwy*¹, Arab *ṭwy* [-i-]², Gz *ṭwy*³, Tgr *ṭäwa*³⁴, Hrr *ṭewō*², Gur *atwayyä*⁴.

Based on biconsonantal **Vw-*.

WCh **ṭat-* “spin”: Ang *tat*.

Reduplication.

Berb **tVw-/*tVy-* “be folded”¹, “fold, bend”²: Ahg *a-də*¹, Twl *a-du*², Sgr *a-di*².

Bed *da²* “plait, weave”.

LEC **daw-* “spin”: Or *daw-*.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

2440 *ṭa²-/*ṭaw- “go, come”

Sem **ṭū²-* “go and come”¹, “come”²: Arab *ṭw²* [-u-]¹, Hss *ṭewō²*².

Based on **Vw-*.

WCh **ṭa²-* “go”: Wrj *ṭa-n*, Siri *ṭa*, Jmb *da*.

CCh **tuw-* < **tVw-* “go”: Bnn *tuwwa*.
 ECh **tawi-* “go, walk”: Tum *tiw*, Sok *teui*.
 Agaw **ṭaw-* “enter”: Bil *tuw*, Xmt *ṭaw*, Kwr *tuw*, Dmb *tuw*, Kem *tuw*, Aun *ṭuu*, Dmt *ṭow*.

Consonantal alternation *-*w-* ~ *-*w-*.

2441 *ṭa³-/*ṭaw-/*ṭay- “cloth”

WCh **lay-* “mat”: Hs *taitai*, *taitayi*.

Reduplication.

Bed *da³* “cloth”.

LEC **daw-* “cloth”: Or *daw-*.

Omot */*ṭjaH-* “clothes”: Anf *ta-ho*.

Consonantal alternation *-*w-* ~ *-*w-* ~ *-*y-*.

2442 *ṭa³um- “speak”

WCh **ta³um-* “sing”: Mnt *tam*, Wrj *ṭam*, Mbu *ṭam*, Kry *tuma*, Paa *təma*, Miya *ṭam*, Jim *duma*.

HEC **ṭa³Vm-* “ask”: Sid *ṭa³m-*, Kab *ṭa³m-*, Had *ṭam-*.

2443 *ṭa³ür- “bird”

Sem **ṭa³ir-* “bird, fly”: Arab *ṭa³ir-*.

CCh **tūr-* < **tVur-* “partridge”: Gis *tūro*.

ECh **tur-* “hen”: Nch *turo-ba*, Kbl *turo*.

Contraction.

Bed *an-diro* “hen”.

Prefix *an-*.

Cf. Berb **ṭir-* “falcon”: Izy *eṭṭiλ*, Izd *ə-ṭṭir*.

2444 *ṭab- “tribe”

Sem **tVb-* “tribe”: Gur *ṭab*.

Berb **ṭab-* “crowd, meeting”: Ahg *ə-ṭṭabu*.

2445 *ṭab- “plug, bolt”

Sem **ṭabb-* “plug”: Arab *ṭabb-at-*.

Berb **ṭab-* “lock, bolt”: Siwa *ə-ṭṭab-ət*.

Cf. WCh **tVb-* < **tVb-* “close, cover”: Kry *ṭebə*, Jmb *dθba*.

2446 *ṭab- “cut, tear”

Sem **tVb-* “skin” (v.): Gog *ṭabbə*², Gur *ṭabbə*², Slt *ṭabbə*².

Eg *dbdb* “pierce, tear” (l.).

Reduplication.

WCh **tab-* < **ṭab-* “rip (garment)”: Hs *ṭabe*.

Shift of emphatization.

2447 *ṭab- “catch, seize”

Eg *dbdb* “catch, seize”.

Reduplication.

WCh **tab-* < **ṭab-* “catch, seize”: Hs *ṭabē*, Glm *tab*, Gera *taw*, Geji *dobi*.

CCh **tVb-* < **tVb-* “take”: Mofu *ṭab-*.

ECh **tib-* < **ṭib-* “plunder”: Mkk *ṭiba*.

2448 *ṭab- “container”

Eg *tb.t* “box” (gr).

WCh **tab* < **ṭab-* “sack, bag, quiver”: Bol *taba*, Ngz *taba*.

Cf. Ang *ṭip* “sack”.

CCh **ṭib-* < **ṭib-* “calabash”: Gaa *ṭiba*, Gbn *ṭibe*.

Cf. also **ṭimb-* id.: Lame *tembi*, LPe *timbi*, ZBt *timbi*. Secondary *-i-?

HEC **ṭab-* “clay plate”: Had *ṭaabəu*, Kmb *ṭaba-ta*.

2449 *ṭabak- “container”

Sem **ṭabak-* “tray, pan”: Aram *ṭabāq-*, Arab *ṭabaq-*.

CCh **ṭabak-* < **ṭabak-* “bag”: Gis *ṭabak-*.

If not an Arab loanword.

Derived from **ṭab-* “container”.

2450 *ṭabVl- “drum”

Sem *ṭabl- “drum”: Akk ṭabalu, Aram (Syr) ṭabl-, Arab ṭabl-, Gur ṭabl-, Hss ṭabl, Mhr ṭabel, Shh ṭel.

Berb *ṭVbVl- “drum”: Ahg e-ṭṭebel, Twl e- ṭṭebel, Kby o-ṭṭbol.

Sem loanword?

Eg tbn “drum” (gr).

Derived from *ṭab- “container”.

2451 *ṭač- “fly” (v.)

Sem *ṭūš- “fly”¹, “jump up”²: Hbr ṭwš¹, Jib ṭešš².

Based on *ṭVš-.

WCh *ṭač- “fly”: Hs tāši.

2452 *ṭag-/*ṭug- “ear”

ECh *tug- “ear”: Kwan tuga.

SA *dag- “eardrum”: Afar daaga.

LEC *deg-/*dog- “ear”: Som deg, Rnd dogo.

Vocalism is not clear.

HEC *ṭag- “ear”: Bmb daga.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

2453 *ṭa^C-ṭa^C- “trample”

Sem *ṭV-ṭV- “trample”: Arab ḥṭc.

WCh *ṭat- “kick”: Ang tat.

LEC *da^C-da^C- “march, trample”: Som da^Cda^C.

Reduplication.

2454 *ṭa^Cam- “taste, eat”

Sem *ṭVam- “taste, eat”: Hbr ṭm, Aram ṭm, Arab ṭm [-a-], Gz ṭm, Jib ṭačam, Soq ṭačam, Hss ṭām, Mhr ṭām, Shh ṭam.

SA *dačam- “taste” (v.): Saho dačam-.

Assimilation of vowels.

LEC *dačam- “taste” (n.): Som dačan.

Assimilation of vowels.

Dhl ṭem- “try, look at”.

-e- results from a contraction.

2455 *ṭahān- “grind, forge”

Sem *ṭVhan- “grind corn, pound”: Hbr ḥhn, Arab ḥhn [-a-], Jib ṭahan, Soq ṭahan, Hss ṭehān, Mhr ṭehān, Shh ṭān.

WCh *ṭaHan- “press down”¹, “forge”²: Ang ten¹, Tng toni². Contraction.

2456 *ṭahin- “tooth”

Sem *ṭahin- “molar”: Arab ṭahin-at-.

WCh *ṭVhin- “tooth”: Wrj təyn-, Kry tin, Miya tijim, Paa udini, Cagu dīne, Mbu ḥino, Jmb dīna.

Connected with *ṭahān- “grind, forge” (cf. a similar motivation of IE *g'ombhos “tooth” ← *g'em- “grind”).

2457 *ṭal- “give birth”

SA *dal- “give birth”: Saho dal, Afar dal.

LEC *dal- “give birth”: Som dal, Or dal.

Isolated verbal stem on which more widespread derivatives are based, cf. *ṭal- “young animal”.

2458 *ṭal- “young animal”

Berb *ṭVl- “calf”: Twl ā-dēl.

WCh *ṭal- “young animal following its mother”: Hs tāl-iyō.

Derived from *ṭal- “give birth”. Cf. Sem *ṭalay- “boy” (Aram ṭalay-), “she-goat” (Gz ṭāli).

2459 *ṭal- “dew, drop”

Sem *ṭall- “dew, drizzle”: Hbr ṭal, Aram (Syr) ṭall-, Arab ṭall-, Gz ṭal, Hss ṭel, Mhr ṭel, Shh ṭehl.

CCh *ṭVl- “drop” (n.): Bud tolo.

Cf. a derivative in LEC *dol- “big white cloud”: Som dol?

2460 *ṭal-/*ṭul- “flow, pour”

Sem *ṭul- “sprinkle”¹, “moisten”²: Hbr *tP*¹, Arab *ṭll* [-u-]², Gz *ṭll*².

WCh *ṭal- “flow”: Bks *tal*.

Alternation *a ~ *u.

2461 *ṭana²- “weave, sew”

Sem *ṭVnV²- “weave”¹, “tie, plait”²: Akk *tenu*¹, Hbr *ṭn*².

WCh *ṭa²an- “sew”: Sura *taan*, Mpn *taan*, Ang *ten*, Mnt *tan*, Ank *tan*.

Metathesis. Cf .WCh *tyan-H- “rope”: Sura *teŋ*, Ang *tang*, Mnt *teng*, Ank *tieng*, Mpn *teŋ*.

2462 *ṭarak- “snare”

Sem *ṭark- “trap, net”: Arab *ṭaraq-*, *ṭarq-*.

WCh *ṭarV_k- “snare, trap”: Hs *tarko*.

A Sem loanword?

2463 *ṭarer- “drip”

Berb *ṭVrVr- “sprinkle”: Ahg *e-đrer*.

ECh *tarVr- “water flow”: Mig *tarro*.

LEC *đarer- “dripping”: Som *đarer*.

2464 *ṭarip- “tree”

Sem *ṭarpa²- “tamarind”: Akk *ṭarpa²u*.

ECh *tirip- “kind of tree”: Bid *tirip*.

Assimilation of vowels.

2465 *ṭas- “dish”

Sem *ṭass- “dish”: Arab *ṭass-*, *ṭās-*.

Berb *ṭas- “dish”: Izd *a-ṭṭas*, Kby *a-ṭṭas*.

WCh *ṭas- “dish”: Hs *ṭāsā*.

Berb and WCh forms may be Arab loanwords.

2466 *ṭaw- “roof”

Eg *tw̥.t* “temple roof” (gr).

Vocalic -̥.

WCh *ṭaw- “roof”: Fyer *taw*, Wrj *ṭuwai*.

2467 *ṭem- “hide, close”

Sem *ṭVm- “close (ears)": Akk *tummumu*.

D stirpes.

Eg *tmm* “close” (pyr).

CCh *tyam- “hide”: Bud *tema-hi*.

2468 *ṭi²uh-/*ṭiwuh- “kill, destroy”

Sem *ṭūh- “perish”: Arab *ṭw̥h*.

Eg *t̥h* “kill” (gr).

WCh *ṭi²uh- “kill”: Sura *tu*, Ang *tu*, Chip *to*, Wrj *təy*, Kry *ta:y-*, Diri *tu*, Miya *təy*, Cagu *tiyu*, Siri *təy*, Mbu *təy*, Jmb *tiy-*, Brm *tuge*.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

2469 *ṭiba^c- “push”

Sem *ṭVba^c- “put a seal”: Arab *ṭb^c* [-a-].

LEC *đib- < *diHab- “push”: Or *điiba*.

Metathesis.

2470 *ṭif- “drop, rain”

Sem *ṭipp- “drop”: Hbr *ṭippā*, Aram (Bibl) *ṭipp-*.

WCh *ṭaf- < *ṭifa- “rainy season”: Bks *tafu*.

CCh *ṭa-tVf- “drizzle”: Mofu *tatef*.

Partial reduplication.

2471 *ṭif-ṭif- “drizzle, drops”

Sem *tip-tip- “drizzle” (n.): Tgr *ṭiflif*, Tgy *ṭiftif*.

Eg *đfdf.t* “drops” (XX).

Reduplication of *ṭif- “drop, rain”.

2472 *tin- “earth, dirt”

Sem *tin- “clay, earth, dirt”: Aram (Syr) *tinō*, Arab *tin-*, Jib *tun*, Hss *tayn*, Mhr *tayn*, Shh *tin*.
 Eg *tn*, *iwtn* “earth” (a).
 CCh **Vn-* “earth”: Log *tən*.

2473 *tir- “mug, pot”

WCh **tyarVr-* “small basket”: Hs *tērērē*.
 Partial reduplication.
 ECh **tir-* “mug”: Kera *tir*.
 LEC **der-* “pot”: Som *deri*.

2474 *tob- “leather strap”

WCh **twab-* “loin cloth”: Hs *tōbī*.
 CCh **tVb-* < **tVb-* “rope”: Mafa *təba*.
 Shift of emphatization.
 Omot **tub-* “hide used as a shroud”: Kaf *tubbo*.

2475 *tub- “young person”

CCh **tub-* “younger sibling”: Gis *tuba*.
 LEC **dob-* “young person”: Or *tobbee*.
 Note Or *t-*.

2476 *tub- “drip, be wet”

Sem **tVb-* “drip”: Tgr *tab bälä*, Gur *tab balä*.
 Cf. also Gz *nṭb* id.
 Berb **tVb-* “drip”: Ahg *ətəb*.
 ECh **tubi-* “humid”: Smr *tuba*, Nch *tibi*.
 LEC **dub-* “soak”: Or *duuba*.

2477 *tub- “cover”

Berb **tVb-* “cover”: Ayr *ə-dəb*, Twl *ə-dəb*.
 WCh **tub-* < **tub-* “cover”: Kry *təbə*, Jmb *duba*.

2478 *tuč- “cacare, pedere”

Sem **tVlV-* “cacare”: Arab *tl̩*.
 From biconsonantal **tVl-*.
 WCh **tuci-* “pedere” ¹, “cacare” ²: Hs *tūsa* ¹, Bgh *ti:s* ².
 LEC **dus-* “pedere”: Som *dus*, Or *duufa*.

2479 *tučar- “container”

Sem **tušar-* “bag”: Akk *tušaru*.
 Eg *dšr.t* “vessel” (pyr).

2480 *tučan-/*tučun- “pierce, pinch”

Sem **tVcan-* “pierce with a spear” ¹, “thrust at” ²: Arab *t̪n [-a-]* ¹,
 Hss *tōn* ², Mhr *tān* ², Shh *t̪an* ².
 WCh **tuHun-* “pinch”: Mpn *tuun*.

2481 *tu(m)f- “fill, be full”

Sem **tVp-* “be full”: Akk *taþāpu*.
 WCh **tumf-* “fill up”: Hs *tumfaye*.
 Secondary nasal infix?

2482 *tup- “jump”

Sem **tVp-* “jump”: Hbr *tpp*.
 HEC **tɔp(p)-* “jump”: Had *tɔpp-*.
 Omot **tup(p)-* “run away” ¹, “jump” ²: Kaf *tup-* ¹, Mch *tuppi-* ².

2483 *tup- “clap, grasp, take”

Sem **tVp-* “take, grasp” ¹, “clap” ², “give” ³, “stretch hand” ⁴:
 Arab *tff [-u-]* ¹, Gur *tʃ*, *tff* ², Soq *tef* ³, *tayif* ⁴.
 Berb **tVf-* “grasp, seize”: Nfs *ətəf*, Siwa *ətəf*, Ghat *ətəf*, Ahg *ətəf*,
 Zng *yo-dof*, Rif *ətəf*, Kby *ətəf*.
 HEC **tep-* “stretch hand”: Sid *teep*.
 Secondary *-e-?

2484 *t_rurah- “throw, fall”

Sem *t_rVrah- “throw”: Arab *tr̥h* [-a-].

CCh *t_rurVH- “fall”: Ngw *tiri*, HF *turi*, HNk *tər̥e*, HGh *tər̥e*, FKi *tər̥u²*, FG *tər̥yo*.

2485 *tVn- “call, speak”

Sem *tin- “buzz, tinkle” ¹, “call” ²: Arab *tnn* [-i-] ¹, Gur *tāna*, *tānna* ².

WCh *twan- “speak”: Grk *ke-ton*, Sha *ton*.

Irregular correspondence of vowels.

2486 *tVr- “take away”

Sem *²VtVr- “take away”: Akk *eṭeru*.

Other laryngeals may be postulated in the anlaut.

The initial *HV- appears to be a prefix.

Eg *dr* “take away” (pyr).

Eg *d* < HS */ is regular.

*W

2487 *wa- “burn, roast”

CCh *wa- “roast”: Mwu *u-wo*.

Cf. reduplicated *wa-wa- “fire, heat; burn” (Mofu *waw*, *awaw*, Mnd *wawa*).

ECh *wa- “roast” ¹, “be hot” ²: Smr *wa* ¹, Tum *woi* ².

Agaw *wa- “burn, be hot”: Kwr *waa*.

2488 *wa²-/*way- “be glad”

Eg *iwɔ* “be glad, rejoice” (n).

Prefix *t*-. The meaning is not quite definite.

WCh *way- “be glad”: Tng *way*.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-y-.

2489 *wa²-/*way- “go, come”

Eg *wɔy* “come” (MK).

Vocalic -²-.

WCh *wa²- “return” ¹, “go (away)” ², “come” ³: Ang *wē* ¹, Mnt *wa* ², Dera *wa-* ³, Tng *wa-* ³, Fyer *wu* ², Bks *wa* ².

CCh *wa²i- “go” ¹, “come” ²: Hwn *wi*, Mba *wo* ².

ECh *wa²- “run”: Smr *wa*, Sbn *wa*.

Omot *waH- “come”: Kaf *waa*, Anf *waa*, Bwo *waa*, Gim *wo*.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-y-.

2490 *wa²ar- “dance” (v.)

Eg *wɔr* “dance” (v.) (gr).

The meaning is not quite definite.

ECh *waHar- “dance” (v.): Bid *waar*, Mig *waaro*.

2491 *wa²aś- “be happy”

Eg *wɔś* “be happy” (a).

ECh *waHaś- “be happy”: Kera *waale*.

2492 *wacV^c- “bird”

Sem *was^c- “little bird”: Arab *was^c-*.

Eg *wd^c* “grey crane” (OK).

2493 *wač- “man”

Eg *wɔč.t* “description of men” (pyr).

Vocalic -²-.

WCh *wač- “father-in-law”: Bks *was*, DB *wač*.

2494 *wač-/*oč- “hen”

Eg *wɔč.t* “poultry” (MK).

Vocalic -²-.

ECh *was- “hen”: Mkk *ɔosso*.

Consonantal alternation in the anlaut.

2495 *waçā^C- “stand up”

Sem *wV^fV^c- “climb, mount”: Arab ws^c.
ECh *wač- “stand up”: Mig wačaw, Sok wəsə.

2496 *wad- “love, want”

Sem *wad- “love, want”: Ug ydd, Hbr ydd, Arab wdd [-a-], Gz wdd.
CCh *wad- “want”: Mofu -wud-, Gis wad, wud.
Secondary emphatic.

2497 *wad- “cook, roast”

Eg wdd “be cooked” (med).
Partial reduplication.
WCh *wad- “cook”: Grk uat, Krk wađu, Dera wuri, Ngm wod-,
Gera wad-, Glm wary-.
Secondary emphatic.
LEC *wad- “roast”: Or waada, Kon waat-, Arb wad-, waad-.
Wrz *wat- “roast”: Gaw waat-.

2498 *wadak- “fat, grease”

Sem *wadak- “fat, grease”: Arab wadak-.
WCh *duk- “fat, grease”: Pol duku.
From *dVwV^k-.
CCh *dwak- < *dVwak- “fatness”: Gbn ndoku-ri, Hwo ndəw-rara,
Glv ndəyu-ga, Zgh ndəya, Gava ndəya, Gaa daku-raba.
Metathesis in WCh and CCh.

2499 *wagal- “fright, fear”

Sem *wVgal- “be frightened”: Arab wgl [-a-].
ECh *walVg- “fright, fear”: Kera walga.
Metathesis.
Cf. *wagar- “be afraid” and *wahal- “be afraid”.

2500 *wagar- “be afraid”

Sem *wVgar- “be afraid”: Hbr ygr, Arab wgr [-a-].

ECh *ɔurVg- “fear”: Mkk ɔurg-.

Metathesis.

2501 *wa^C- “beast of prey”

Sem *wa^C-wa^C- “jackal, fox”: Arab wa^Cwa^C-.
Reduplication.
Eg w^C.ty “lion” (gr).

2502 *wa^Cab-/*ya^Cab- “wash”

Eg w^Cb “wash” (pyr), Copt *wop id.: Shd ouop.
CCh *yaHab- “wash”: Kus ubau, HNk yəbu-, Kap yabu-, FGI ɔyeha-,
HGH yaha-, Bch yəb^wə.

Consonantal alternation *w- ~ *y- in the anlaut.

2503 *wa^Can- “conifer”

Eg w^Cn “conifer” (XVIII).
CCh *waHan- “wood, firewood”: Log wahan, Gul wān.

2504 *wa^Car- “go, run”

Sem *wV^fVr- “walk, go”: Akk āru, wāru.
Eg w^Cr “run away” (MK).
CCh *wVraw- < *wVraH- “return”: Zgh wrawa.
Metathesis.
HEC *waHar- “come”: Had waar-.

Etymologically connected with *wa^CVr- “leg”.

2505 *waü̥l- “antelope”

Sem *wa^Cil- “antelope”¹, “ibex”²: Ug y^Cl¹, Hbr yā^Cel¹, Aram ya^Clā¹, Arab wa^Cil-, wa^Cul-², SAr w^Cl¹, Gz wə^Cla¹, Mhr wēl¹,
Hss wāl¹.
WCh *wul- < *wV^ful- “antelope”: Geji wulli, ulli.
ECh *wayil- < *wa^Cil- “antelope”: Lele ol, Kbl yilə.
LEC *ɔaw(V)l- “gazelle”: Som ɔawl-kii.
Metathesis.

2506 *wa^CVr- “leg”

Eg *w̥r.t* “leg” (MK).

WCh **war-* < **waHVr-* “leg”: Ank *warr.*

CCh **wVr-* “leg”: Msg *were*.

Cf. Sem **warr-* “hip-bone” (Arab *warr-*)?

2507 *wahig-/yahig- “burn”

Sem **wVhig-/yVhig-* “burn and shine (of fire)": Arab *whg, yhg [-i-]*.

ECh **Hig-* < **wVHig-* “burn”: Mig *’iggo*, Bid *’egey*.

Rift **yog-* “fire”: Asa *yogo*.

Note initial **y-*.

Consonantal alternation **w-* ~ **y-*.

2508 *wahal- “be afraid”

Sem **wVhal-* “be afraid”: Arab *whl [-a-]*.

WCh **wawal-* < *waHal-* “be afraid”: Paa *wowal*.

ECh **yal-* “be afraid”: Sok *yele*.

2509 *wah- “break”

Eg *wb̥s* “break stones” (OK).

Vocalic -*ə*.

CCh **wa[χ]l-* “break”: Gis *wah*.

Cf. Mofu -*uh-* id.

2510 *wah- “die; death”

Eg *wb̥s* “deadly illness” (med).

Deverbative. -*ə* stand for the root vowel **a*.

WCh **wah-* “perish”: DB *wah*.

CCh **waH-/way-* “death”: Gude *wa*, Nza *wo*, Bch *wey*.

2511 *wah- “put”

Eg *wɔh* “put” (pyr), Copt **wōh*: Fym *ouōh*, Akh *ouōh*, Boh *ouoh*, Shd *ouōh*.

WCh **wuH-* “put”: Dera *wui*.

Secondary **u*.

ECh **waH-* “lay down”: Jegu *’oo*.

2512 *wahi^C- “fish, catch”

Eg *wh^C* “fish” (v.) (n).

WCh **waHi-* “fish, catch” (v.): Tng *oi*.

2513 *wahV^C- “loosen, uncover”

Eg *wh^C* “loosen” (pyr).

WCh **waH-* “loosen, uncover, open”: Sura *woo*, Ank *wau*.

2514 *wah- “want”

Sem **wVhVy-* “tend, plan, suggest”: Arab *wḥy [-i-]*.

Eg *wb̥s* “want, look for” (MK), Copt **wōhe*: Fym *ouōš*, Akh *ouōhe*, Boh *ouōš*, Shd *ouōš*.

CCh **way-* < **waH-* “want, look for”: Mnd *waya*, Zime *wa*.

ECh **wVH-* “look for”: Mkk *wi’e*.

2515 *wah- “be dark, be black”

Eg *wb̥s, whs* “dark” (MK).

Vocalic -*ə*.

WCh **wuH-* < **waHu-* “black”: Grk *wuu*.

2516 *wakib- “go”

Sem **wVkB-* “go slowly” ¹, “enter” ²: Arab *wkb [-i-]*, Hss *wekōb* ², Mhr *wekōb* ², Shh *ekob* ².

WCh **kwab-* < **kawVb-* “come, pass by”: Mnt *kop*, Bol *kob-*, Tng *koobe*.

Metathesis. Secondary emphatic in Bol.

Derived from **kab-* “go, follow”.

2517 *wak- “be afraid”

Sem **wVkVy-* “be afraid”: Ug *wqy*, Arab (VIII) *wgy*.

Based on **wVk*-.
WCh **wak*- “frighten”: Sura *wuk*, Ang *wok*.

2518 **waka*^c- “fall”

Sem **wVka*^c- “fall”: Arab *wq*^c [-a-].
WCh **wuk*- “fall”: Dera *wukot*, Tng *wuge*, *uk*.
Secondary *-*u*-?
CCh **wak*- “fall”: Mofu *wak*.
Cf. Kus *akai* id. < **wakaH*-?

2519 **wal*- “lamentation; weep”

Sem **wal-wāl*- “lamentations”: Arab *walwāl-at*.
Reduplication.
WCh **wal*/-**wil*- “cry, sob”: Ang *wāl*, Chip *wil*.
ECh **wal*- “funeral song”: Sok *olu*.

2520 **walad*- “boy, child”

Sem **walad*- “boy, child”: Akk *ildu*, Ugyld, Hbr *yeled*, Arab *walad*,
Gz *wald*.
Cf. Akk *līdu* id.
LEC **wadal*- “brother”¹, “young man”²: Rnd *walal*¹, Bay
*wɔdala*².
Metathesis. Assimilation of consonants in Rnd.
Derived from **wiled*- “give birth”.

2521 **wala*^c- “love” (v.)

Sem **wVla*^c- “be infatuated”: Arab *wl*^c [-a-].
WCh **waHal*- “love”: Sura *wal*, Mpn *wāl*.
Metathesis.

2522 **walem*- “right (side)”

Eg *wnmy* “to the right” (pyr), Copt **winam*: Fym *iōnam*, Boh *ouinam*,
Shd *ounam*.
Vocalic -y.

ECh **walyam*- “right” (adj.): Kbl *uolema*.
Cf. Smr *oama* id. < **olama*?

2523 **wama*^d- “swear, call”

Sem **wVmā*^d- “swear, make a sign”: Akk *wamāu*, Aram *imā*, Arab
wm̥ [-a-].
LEC **waHam*- “call, invite”: Or *waama*.
Metathesis.

2524 **wan*- “open”

Eg *wn* “open” (pyr).
WCh **wan-H*- “open”: Sura *wag*, Mpn *wag*, Fyer *wag*.
Note a laryngeal suffix.
ECh **wVn*- “open”: Mubi *wen*.

2525 **wan*- “light” (n.)

Eg *wny* “light” (gr), Copt **wōyini*: Boh *ouōini*, Shd *ouoein*.
Suffix -y.
WCh **wun*- “day”: Hs *wuni*, Ngz *wəni*.
Secondary *-*u*-?
CCh **wan*- “day”: Daba *wan*, Mus *wag*.
Secondary laryngeal in Mus.

2526 **war*- “throw”

Sem **wur*- “throw”: Ug *yry*, Hbr *yry*, Arab *wrr* [-*u*-], Gz *wrw*.
Secondary vocalism after a labial.
ECh **war*- “throw, cast”: Kbl *wəri*, *weri*, Dng *ore*.
Agaw **wa-wVr*- “throw”: Aun *wowər-əj*.
Partial reduplication.

2527 **war*- “bull, cow”

Eg *wr*- “kind of cattle” (OK), *wr.t* “sacred cow” (MK).
WCh **warar*- “vicious bull”: Hs *wārārī*.
Partial reduplication.

2528 *war- “burn; flame”

Sem **wVrVy*- “be lit up (of fire)": Arab *wry*.

Based on **wVr*-.

Eg *wr.t* “definition of the flame” (gr).

Cf. Eg *wɔwɔ.t* “fire” (XVIII).

CCh **war-* “roast”: Zime *wor*.

2529 *war-/*ur- “be big, be strong”

Sem **wVrVy*- “be fat”: Arab *wry*.

Based on biconsonantal **wVr*-.

Eg *wr* “big; strength” (pyr).

WCh **war-* “strength”¹, “surpass”²: Ank *warr*¹, Glm *war-*², Gera *wur-*².

Cf. Ang *war-ŋ* “big”.

Rift **ur-* “big, large”: Irq *ur*.

Consonantal alternation **ɔ-* ~ **w-*.

2530 *was- “cut”

Eg *wsy* “saw (wood)” (OK).

Suffix *-y*.

WCh **was-* “cut”: Bol *wass-*.

2531 *wasa^c- “be big”

Sem **wVsac*- “be spacious, big”: Arab *ws^c*, *ys^c* [-a-].

WCh **was-* “swell”: Paa *wasu*.

ECh **waHas-* “swell, become bigger”: Mig *waase*, Bid *waas*.

Metathesis.

2532 *wat- “roll up”

Eg *wt*, *wyt* “roll up” (pyr).

WCh **wat-* “unfold”: Sura *wat*.

2533 *wat- “walk”

Eg *swtwt* “walk” (XVIII).

Reduplication with causative *s-*.

WCh **wat-* “come”: Pero *wat*, Tng *wato*, Say *wət*.

2534 *wat- “call, speak”

WCh **wat-* “call”: Pero *wat*.

CCh **wat-* “call”: Tera *wat*.

Omot **wat-/yat-* “say, speak”: Ome *ot*, *yot*, *iwet-*, Yam *it-*, Gim *ayt-*.

2535 *way- “say”

CCh **way-* “answer”: HF *we*, Kap *wey*, FJ *wəy*.

ECh **way-* “say”: Smr *way-*.

Omot **way-* “say”: Sezo *we*.

2536 *way- “be far”

Eg *wɔy* “be far away” (pyr), Copt **wey*: Fym *ouēi*, Akh *oue*, Boh *ouei*.

WCh **yi-way-* “far”: Wrj *yiwei*.

Prefix **yi-*.

2537 *wayal- “decline, forget”

Eg *wyn* “decline” (MK), *wyɔ* (NK).

Note *-l- > -n and, later, -ɔ.

ECh **wayal-* “forget”: Mubi *wayal*, *wayil*.

LEC **walal-* “not know”: Or *walala*.

Assimilated from **wayal-?*

2538 *wažam- “intestines”

Sem **wadām-* “belly with intestines”: Arab *wadām-at-*.

Eg *wzmuw* “unidentified body-part” (pyr).

Anomalous *z* < *ʒ.

Related or identical to **wažan-/wažin-* “heart, intestines”.

2539 *wažan-/wažin- “heart, intestines”

Berb *wažan- “intestines”: Sus *wadan*.

CCh *wyanži- < *wažin- “intestines”: Daba *wenži*.

Metathesis.

Agaw *wazan- “belly, heart”: Bil *wodän*.

SA *wazan- “belly”: Saho *wazano*, *wadano*, Afar *wadanaa*.

LEC *wazin- “heart”: Som *wadna*, Gel *wodimi*.

HEC *wazan- “heart”: Sid *wadana*, *wodana*, Had *wodano*, Ala *wozana*, Bmb *wodenä*, Kmb *wözäna*, Tmb *wazano*.

Omot *wazen- “heart”: Ome *wazena*.

Cf. WCh *hažin- < *ha-/wažin- “intestines” (Hs *hanži*, Krk *azi*, Bol *azin*, Ngm *hazí*, Krf *ažžo*, Glm *aši*, Gera *haza*, Sha *žaži*) and Dhl *dzone* “spleen”, the latter, probably, reflecting a metathesis of *wažan- > *žawan-.

2540 *wiled- “give birth”

Sem *wVlVd- “give birth”: Akk *walādu*, *alādu*, Ug *yld*, Hbr *yld*, Aram (Syr) *ʔiled*, Arab *wld* [-i-], Gz *wld*.

ECh *yidal- < *widyal- “give birth”: Smr *yidele*.

Metathesis.

2541 *wisan- “sleep”

Sem *wVšan- “sleep”: Hbr *yšn*, Arab *wsn* [-a-].

CCh *wisan-H- “sleep”: Log *wisan*, Msg *husey*.

Suffix *-H-. Log may be an Arab loanword.

2542 *wiy- “tree”

Eg *īwy* “kind of tree” (gr).

CCh *wiy- “bush”: Nza *wiye*.

ECh *wuy- < *wiy- “acacia”: Sok *wui*.

2543 *wuć- “urine”

Eg *wzš.t*, *wšš.t* “urine” (pyr).

-zš and -šš are graphic symbols for the Eg reflex of *-č-.

ECh *wuć- “urine”: Smr *užo*, Ngam *wūžo*, Tum *wuž*, Mobu *uže*, Ndam *wužo*.

2544 *wug- “move quickly”

Sem *wug- “be fast, be quick”: Arab *wgg* [-u-].

ECh *wug- “run”: Ndam *wuga*.

2545 *wul- “rope”

Eg *wn.t* “rope” (pyr).

WCh *wul- “rope”: Glm *wula*, Gera *wula*.

2546 *wuleh- “be green”

Eg *wʒhy* “be green” (pyr).

WCh *wVl- “green”: Dera *wəli-wəli*.

Reduplication.

CCh *wulyaH- “green”: Boka *wexa*, Hwo *wuley-ən*.

Contraction in Boka.

2547 *wulig- “enter, pass”

Sem *wVlig- “enter”: Arab *wlg* [-i-].

WCh *wulVg- “pass by”: Hs *wulga*.

2548 *wur- “pit, hole”

Sem *warr- “pit”: Arab *warr-at-*.

*u > a after a labial.

WCh *wur- “pit, furrow”: Ngz *wuriya*.

Cf. Tng *wure* “dig (a hole)”.

CCh *wur- “hole”: HNk *wure*.

2549 *wur- “water”

Eg *wrw* “pond” (pyr).

WCh *wur- “stream”¹, “lake”²: Hs *wuriya*¹, Miya *wər*².

Contraction.

2550 *wurVm- “roof”

Eg *wrm* “pavilion” (pyr), “roof” (n).

WCh *wurVm- “cover, thatch”: Tng *wurme*.

Denominative verb?

2551 *wül- “vessel”

Eg *wnw* “beer-mug” (gr).

CCh *wul- “bowl, calabash”: Msg *ulai*, Mnj *wula*.

LEC *wil- “gourd”: Or *willee*.

2552 *wüç- “send, order”

Sem *wV_SVy- “order” (v.): Arab *wṣṣ*.

Based on *wV_S-.

Eg *wdy* “send” (XVIII), *wd* “order” (BD).

WCh *wuc- “send”: Tng *wude*.

2553 *wüp- “open”

Eg *wpy* “open” (pyr).

Vocalic -y. Cf. *wp* “door” (OK).

WCh *wup- “open”: Dwot *wup*.

2554 *wVçar- “be hostile”

Sem *šur- “be hostile, persecute”: Hbr *swr*.

Metathesis.

Berb *wVçar- “torture” (v.): Ayr *użar*, Twl *użar*.

Derived from *çir- id.

2555 *wVgab- “cut, pierce”

Sem *gub- “cut, pierce”: Arab *gwb* [-u-].

Metathesis.

WCh */w/Vgab- “cut”: Ang *gap*, Chip *gəp*, Mnt *gap*, Ank *gup*, Bol *guw*, Tng *kab*.

2556 *wVgVm- “strike, grind”

Sem *wVgVm- “strike (with fist)": Arab *wgm*.

Eg *wgm* “grind” (OK).

2557 *wVgVr- “dig; cavern”

Sem *wagr- “cavern, hole”: Arab *wagr*.

Apparently, a deverbalive. Cf. *wigār*- id.

WCh *wugVr- “hollow out, groove”: Tng *wugre*.

2558 *wVhup- “grass, flower”

Sem *wVhip- “be covered with leaves”: Arab *whf* [-i-].

Derived from a nominal stem.

WCh *wVp- “grass”: Wnd *wəp*.

ECh *hVwuf- “flower”: Kera *huufi*.

Metathesis.

2559 *wVlVm- “eat; food”

Sem *wVlVm- “give a meal, feed” ¹, “prepare a meal” ²: Arab *wlm* ¹, Hss *awlōm* ², Mhr *awōlem* ², Shh *ulm* ².

Eg *wnm* “eat” (pyr).

ECh *wVlVm- “food”: Kbl *wəlma*.

Derived from *lam-/*lum- “eat”.

2560 *wVrik- “be green”

Sem *wVrik- “be greenish”: Akk *warāqu*, *arāqu*, Hbr *yrg*, Arab *wrq* [-i-].

Eg *wʒd* “green color” (BD).

Palatalization of *k > ʒ.

2561 *wVṣVm- “slaughter” (v.)

Sem *wVṣVm-/*yVṣVm- “tattoo” (v.): Arab *wṣm*, *yṣm*.

Eg *wṣm* “slaughter” (v.) (gr).

2562 *wVten- “dwell, stay”

Sem *wVtin- “dwell, stay”: Arab *wṭn* [-i-].

WCh *tyan- “sit”: Tala *ten*.

Loss of initial *wV-.

*wV- may be a prefix.

2571 *yaâ/-*wa-yaâ- “dog”

Eg *iš* pl. “dogs pulling the ship of the Sun-god” (n).

Bed *yaas* “dog”.

HEC **wis*- “dog”: Had *wiša*.

Contraction from **wVjVs*-.

Omot **wayVs*- “dogs”: Ome *wayše*.

A derivative from this root is found in Berb **wVs/i/n* “jackal”: Ghd *wessin*, Sml *usšen*, Nfs *usšen*, Qbl *usšen*. Note prefix **wa*- in HEC and Omot.

2572 *yad- “bird”

Eg *idw* “kind of bird” (med).

Suffix -*w*.

WCh **yadi*- “bird”: Grk *yad*, Dera *yidəyo*, Tng *idi*, Maha *widi*, Fyer *yadu*, Klr *yidi*.

2573 *yada^c- “know, think”

Sem **wVdVc*- “know”: Akk *edû*, Ug *yd^c*, Hbr *yd^c*, Aram *yd^c*, Hss *yôda*, Mhr *wêda*, Shh *eda^c*, Soq *eda^c*.

Eg *id^c* “clever” (n).

Borrowed from Sem?

LEC **yaHad*- “think”: Or *yaada*.

2574 *yal- “stick, branch”

Eg *iʒ̥.t* “branch, scepter” (MK).

WCh **yal*- “stick”: Tng *ala*, Bks *yal*.

2575 *yam- “water, sea”

Sem **yamm*- “sea”: Hbr *yām*, Ug *ym*, Arab *yamm*.

CCh **yami*- “water”: Gbn *yeme*, Chb *yimi*, HNk *yemi*, FKi *yamu*, FG *yimu*, Gis *iyam*, Daba *yim*, Msg *yem*, Bld *yam*, Mofu *yam*.

Eg *ym* “sea” (XVIII) is a Sem loanword.

2576 *yam- “day”

Sem **yawm*- “day”: Akk *ūmu*, Ug *ym*, Hbr *yōm*, Aram (Syr) *yawmō*, Arab *yawm*, Soq *yom*.

Cf. Jib *yum* “sun, light”, Gz *yom* “today”. Based on biconsonantal **yam*-?

ECh **yam*- “day”: Jegu *yom*.

Note LEC **yawan*- “(this) time” (Or *yoowana*)?

2577 *yama³- “wood, tree”

Eg *im̥* “fruit-tree; wood” (pyr).

WCh **yaHam*- “wood, firewood”: Ang *yōm*, Sura *yoyom*.

2578 *yamin- “right (side)”

Sem **yamīn*- “right (hand)": Akk *imnu*, Ug *ymn*, Hbr *yāmīn*, Aram (Syr) *yāmināy*, Arab *yamīn*, Gz *yammān*.

Berb **(yV)mVn*- “direct”: Izy *mni*, *imna*.

Eg *lm̥n* “right (side)” (pyr).

2579 *yar- “fire; burn”

Eg *ir.t* “flame” (gr).

The meaning is not quite definite.

WCh **yar*- “burn”: Bgh *yar*.

CCh **yVr*- “heat”: Bud *yir-ow*.

ECh **yar*- “burn”: Dng *yere*.

2580 *yar-/*yarah- “cereal”

Sem **yarah*- “kind of barley”: Akk *yarahhu*.

Eg *iry.t* “corn (as donation)” (XVIII).

ECh **yar*- “corn”: Sok *yere*.

2581 *yara³-/*yaraw- “reed”

Sem **yara*³- “reed not used for writing”: Arab *yara*³-.

Eg *iʒ̥rw* “reed, rush” (pyr), *iʒ̥r* “kind of plant” (med).

WCh **yVraw*- “reed”: Tng *yiro*.

Consonantal alternation *-³- ~ *-w-.

2582 *yasar- “straight”

Sem *yašar- “straight”: Akk išaru, Hbr yašār, Aram yašrā.

Cf. also Arab yasar- “easy, tractable”.

LEC *sir- < *sVyVr- “straight”: Or sirri.

Metathesis.

HEC *sayar- “straight”: Sid sēra.

2583 *yatīn- “day, sun”

Eg itn “sun” (MK).

ECh *yatīn-H- “day”: Jegu yetiq, ²etiq.

2584 *yaw- “pour, flow”

Eg iwy “pour out” (MK).

WCh *yaw- “leak, drip”: Ngz yau.

2585 *yawān-/yawīn- “silt, clay”

Sem *yawān- “silt, dirt”: Hbr yāwān.

WCh *wan- < *yawān- “clay”: Ang uan, wan, Ank uan, Sura wan.

2586 *yawīn- “water”

Eg iwny “waters” (gr).

Vocalic -y.

CCh *yawīn- “water”: Bnn yowino.

Derived from *ya²-/*yaw- “water, river”.

2587 *yawīr- “neck, throat”

Eg iwy.t “throat” (gr).

WCh *ha-yawīr- “neck, throat”: Grk arreu, Dera wura, Wrj yyir-na, Kry ywir, wir, Mbu ywiro, wiro, Miya wir, Cagu wire, Siri yiri, Brm wiyer, Dwot ²yar, Say yər, Pol yuar, Klr wir.

Prefix *ha-.

CCh *wur- “neck”: FG wuri, FMch wura, FBw uura, Gude wuro, FK wura.

Secondary *-u-.

ECh *wVr- “neck”: Jegu were.

2588 *yayVh- “grass, plant”

Eg iyh “water plant” (XVIII).

WCh *yay- < *yayVH- “grass”: Hs yāyē.

2589 *yi²- “back”

Eg i².t “back” (OK).

CCh *ya²-/*yi²- “back”: Mrg yi, Log ya-hə, Mnd yi-ga.

Agaw *yiw- “small of the back, waist”: Kwr yewi.

2590 *yi²-/*yiw- “house”

Eg iwy.t “house, town block” (MK).

WCh *yi²- “place”: Kry iyu, Cagu yī, Mbu yī.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

2591 *yil- “earth, field”

Eg iyr “field” (I).

WCh *yila- “earth”: Sura yil, Ang yil, Mnt ka-iil, Ank yil, Grk ril, Krk yali, Tng yelli, Pero illiy, Ngm ²eli, Glm yil, Grn yil.

2592 *yipa^c- “shine”

Sem *yVpV^c- “shine”: Hbr yp^c.

CCh *pay- < *paH- “dawn” ¹, “sun” ²: Daba pay ¹, Gid pāya ².

LEC *yif- “shine”: Or ifa.

2593 *yubil- “flow”

Sem *wVbil- “rain abundantly (of the sky)": Arab wbl [- i-].

WCh *yubVl- “dip, dive”: Yng yuble.

Related to *bol- “flow, be wet”.

2594 *yubVs- “be dry”

Sem *yVbVſ- “be dry”: Hbr *ybš*, Arab *ybs*, SAr *ybs*, Gz *ybs*.
WCh *buſyVſ- “dry up”: Hs *būše*.

Metathesis.

2595 *yuw- “cow, bull”

Eg *īwɔ* “bull” (pyr).
Bed *yuwe* “cow”.

*3

2596 *3a- “man”

Eg *z* “man” (OK).
WCh *3a-f/*3i-f “man”: Cagu *zafu*, *žufu*, Wrj *žifa*.
Suffix -f. Other forms have an additional prefix: Diri *nžəvu*,
Paa *nžuu*.
CCh *3a-/3u- “man”: Kap *za*, HNk *za*, HF *zu*, HBt *zu*.
ECh *nV-ža(w)- < *nV-3a(w) “man”: Jegu *ža*, Mubi *nžō*, Brg *ža*.
*-ž- < *-3- in contact with the prefix. In Jegu and Brg the initial sonant is lost.

Some of the forms are contaminated with *3a-/3i- “body, meat”.

2597 *3a-/3i- “body, meat”

Eg *d.t* “body” (pyr).
d- < *3- before a front vowel?
WCh *3i-/3u- “body”: Bol *zuwo*, Krk *zu*, Krf *ži*, Gera *zuwi*, Glm *ži*, Grm *žii*.
CCh *3a- “body”: Bura *ža*, Chb *ža*, Ngw *ža*, Klb *ža*, Hld *žaw*, Wmd *ižəw*, Mrg *užu*, Mrg *wužu*.
ECh *3i- “body”: Dng *zi-r*, Mig *zi*, Jegu *zii-to*, Mubijo-*c*, Bid *zii-te*, Brg *zi*.
Agaw *3iy- “body, meat”: Xmr *ziyaa*, Xmt *siya*, Kwr *zeyaa*, Dmb *zeyaa*, Kem *siyaa*.

Contaminated with *3a- “man”. Alternation *a ~ *i.

2598 *3a²-/*3aw- “go, come”

Eg *zɔw* “go slowly, crawl” (OK).
WCh *3a²- “come”¹, “enter”²: Hs *zō*¹, Wrj *zau*², Kry *zau*²,
Paa *za*², Mbu *za*², Jmb *za*².
CCh *3aw-/*3ay- “walk”¹, “enter”²: Log *zuwa*¹, LPe *ze*².
ECh *nV-žaw- < *nV-3aw- “go”: Jegu *žawo*, Mubi *nžaa*, *nžau*.
*-ž- < *-3- in contact with the prefix.

Consonantal alternation *-ɔ- ~ *-w-.

2599 *3a²- “son”

Eg *zɔ* “son” (pyr).
CCh *3a²-/*3ay- “son”: FG *ža*, Gis *za*, Gude *nzu*, Gudu *nži*, Nza *nzəy*, Bch *nze*.

2600 *3a²ar- “plant”

Eg *zɔr.t* “garden plant” (sarc).
WCh *mu-3aHar- “grass”: Bks *muzaar*.
Prefix *mu-.
ECh *3a-3VHVR- “flower”: Bid *žoooro*.
Prefix *3a-.

2601 *3ab- “insect”

Eg *zb.t* “kind of insect, parasite” (MK).
Cf. *ddb.t* “scorpion” (l).
CCh *3ab- “termite”: Tera *zaba*.
Secondary emphatic.

2602 *3ab- “hair, wool”

Sem *zabab- “wool, down, thick hair”: Arab *zabab*.
Partial reduplication.
Berb *3Vb- “hair, wool”: Zng *a²-zbi*.
Eg *zb.t* “hairlock” (RGr).
LEC *3ab- “hair”: Or *daabee*, *debb-esaa*.

2603 *zagül- “monkey”

ECh *zugul- “monkey”: Brg zuguli.

Assimilation of vowels from *zagul-.

Agaw *zagill- “monkey”: Bil žäggira, Xmt ziägeraa, Kwr žägiraa, Kem žegøraa, Aun zagree, Dmt zagree.

2604 *za^cab-/*za^cib- “cut; axe”

Sem *zV^cab- “cut, chop”: Arab z^cb [-a-].

WCh *zaHib- “axe”: Hs zābī, Pero žibi.

2605 *zahaf- “drag oneself, crawl”

Sem *zV_hV_p- “drag oneself, creep, crawl”: Arab zh_f, Hss zehāf, Mhr zehāf, Shh žhaf.

LEC *zaHaf- “drag oneself, crawl”: Kon taaf-, Glb zaaf-.

2606 *zak-/*zik- “go, come”

Sem *zik- “march (in small steps)": Arab zkk [-i-].

WCh *zV_k- “come”: Tum žek.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

2607 *zam- “think, remember”

Sem *zVm- “think”: Hbr zmm.

WCh *zum- < *zamu- “remember”: Pol zum.

CCh *zam- “think”: Glv dzam.

2608 *zamVn- “dwell, stay”

Eg zmn “stay, dwell” (pyr).

WCh *zamVn- “stay”: Hs zamna, zauna.

An original root may be represented in Dhl jem- “stay in a place”.

2609 *zan- “pour, flow”

Sem *zVn- “rain” (v.): Akk zanānu.

WCh *zan- “pour out”: Diri zan.

ECh *zyan- “flow, ooze”: Bid zenyzeny.

Reduplication.

2610 *zarik-/*zaruk- “throw, push”

Sem *zVrV_k- “throw”¹, “dart” (v.)²: Hbr zrq¹, Aram zrq¹, Arab zrq¹, Hss zerōq², Mhr zerōq², Shh zoroq².

SA *zVrig- “stir”: Saho -izrig-, -idrig-.

LEC *zarug-/*zaruk- “shift, push”: Som durk-, durug-, Arb zarug-, Arb zurg-, zurug-.

-g-/-k- in SA and LEC seem to continue emphatic *-k-.

2611 *zaw- “stick”

Eg z^w “twig” (BD).

WCh *zaw- “stick”: Ngz zawa.

CCh *zaw- “stick”: Log zawa.

Cf. Chb zuwa, Mrg øzuwa that may also go back to *zuwal-.

2612 *zaw-/*zay- “rope”

Eg izy “rope” (NK).

WCh *zaw-/*zay- “rope”: Miya žowu, Ngz zayi, Bade zayi.

CCh *zaw-/*za²u- “rope”: Tera zo, HGh zuwi, HB zuwo, Kap zuwe, Mnd zāwa, Gude zu²wa, Nza zo²o, FMch zu²u, Lame zeo, Mafa zaya.

ECh *za- “rope”: Tum hā, Ndam ha.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

2613 *zaw-/*zay- “fly” (v.)

ECh *zaw-/*zay- “fly” (v.): Kwn sayi, Tob say, Lele se, Bid zew, Mkk zaawo.

Rift *zV²- “fly, jump”: Asa ji²-it-.

Cf. Alg w²-ot- id. Rift *ž- may be a regular reflex of HS *ž-.

Consonantal alternation *-w- ~ *-y-.

2614 *3aw-/*3uw- “rain”

Eg *zwzw* “kind of pool” (pyr).

WCh *3aw-/*3a- “water, rain”: Cagu *zāw*, Geji *ziye*, Say *ža*, Dwot *ža*.

Geji reflects *3ay-/*3ij-.

ECh *3Vw- “rain” (v.): Tum *həw*.

Agaw *3uw- “rain”: Bil *zuwaa*, Xmr *zoowaa*, Xmt *suwaa*, Kwr *suwaa*, Dmb *suwaa*, Kem *suwaa*.

From *3aw-.

2615 *3i²Vp- “cut”

Sem *zV²Vp- “be cut off”: Arab *z²f*.

Berb *3Vf- “plane, shave”: Ayr *zaf-at*.

Eg *izp* “chop with axe” (OK).

Metathesis. Initial *i*- continues **o*- before a HS front vowel.

2616 *3ib- “go, walk”

Eg *zby* “walk, pass” (pyr).

Infinitive in -y.

WCh *3ib- “follow”: Diri *žibu*.

CCh *3ib- “go out”¹, “follow”²: WMrg *zuba*¹, Mrg *zibu*², Log *zbi*².

Cf. ECh *3wab- < *3ab- “follow”: Bid *žob*.

2617 *3ib- “plaiting”

Berb *3ib- “net (for hairdressing)”: Ghd *ta-zība*.

WCh *3ib-/*3ub- “basket”¹, “mat”²: Hs *zūbā*¹, Glm *žiba*².

2618 *3iban- “plaiting”

Sem *zibn- “reed mat”: Akk *zibnu*.

Berb *3Vban- “palm bast”: Ghd *a-zbān*.

Derived from *3ib- id.

2619 *3id- “increase”

Sem *zayad- “increase”: Arab *zyd* [-i-], Hss *zōd*, Mhr *zeyōd*, Shh *zed*, Soq *zed*.

Based on the original *zid-.

ECh *3id- “increase”: Kbl *židə*, Dng *ziddiye*, Mok *ziid-* (< Arab?).

2620 *3if- “goat, sheep”

Sem *zīp- “sheep”: Akk *zīpu*.

CCh *3if-/*3uf- “he-goat”: HF *žifa*, Kap *žufa*.

2621 *3ik- “shoulder”

ECh *3ik- “arm, shoulder”: Ndam *žik-am*, Kwn *žigi-d*.

Agaw *3ikk- “shoulder”¹, “back”²: Bil *zeeg*, *zäg*¹, Xmr *ziig*¹, Xmt *siig*².

Omot *zikk- “back”: Ome *zikkoo*.

2622 *3ik- “body, meat”

WCh *3ik- “body”: Hs *žiki*, Sura *šik*, Ang *šeuk*, Grk *tək*, Dera *yik*, Tng *žik*, Pero *šik*, Ngm *zugo*, Bele *hiko*, Bgh *šok*, Sha *šok*, Klr *zīgy*.

ECh *3i[k]- “body”: Tum *hig*, Ndam *həg*, Mubi *jū*.

Agaw *3ik- “meat”: Bil *zegaa*, (pl.) *zik*.

Derived from *3a-/*3i- id.

2623 *3il- “go, come”

Sem *zil- “walk fast”: Arab *zll* [-i-].

Berb *zVl- “run”: Kby *azzəl*.

Eg *zny* “come” (MK).

CCh *3ul- “follow”: HNk *zulu*.

2624 *3imol- “darkness”

Eg *zm̥w* “darkness” (XVIII).

ECh *zimwal- “darkness”: Mig *zimolo*.

2625 *ʒin- “hide, leather”

WCh *ʒin- “hide”: Bol *zino*.Cf. Siri *zənu* “skin” (v.).Omot *ʒen- “hide”: Gll *zeena*.

2626 *ʒin- “blood”

Eg *znf* “blood” (pyr).Suffix *-f?*WCh *ʒin- “blood”: Hs *žini*.2627 *ʒina^a- “urine”Sem *zVna^a- “keep from urinating”: Arab *zn*^a [-a-].

Denominative formation.

WCh *kV-ʒin-H- “urine”: Sura *kə-ʒiŋ*, Ang *ngəzəŋ*, Chip *kəzəŋ*, Ank *kəsəŋ*.

Prefix *kV-.

2628 *ʒinb- “gourd vessel”

Eg *znb.t* “bottle” (gr).WCh *ʒimb- “gourd”: Glm *žimbu*.

Assimilation *-nb- > *-mb-.

2629 *ʒir- “vessel”

Sem *zir- “big vessel”: Arab *zīr*.Eg *idr.t* “kind of vessel” (n).*d-* < *ʒ- before a front vowel?CCh *ʒir- “pot”: Tera *žira*.

2630 *ʒor- “bird”

Eg *zwrw.t* “kind of bird” (MK).Suffix *-w*.WCh *ʒar- “crow”: Kry *zarazar*.

Reduplication.

CCh *ʒwar- “vulture”: Gis *ʒorožoro*.

Reduplication.

ECh *ʒar- “kind of bird”: Bid *zarzari*.

Reduplication.

Cf. Sem *zur-zur-, *zar-zir- “kind of bird” and HS *ʒuray(V)k- “raven”. Secondary *-a- in WCh and ECh.

2631 *ʒub- “pour”

Sem *zub- “fill (wine skin)": Arab *zbb* [-u-].Cf. Sem *zūb- “flow”: Akk *zābu*, Hbr *zwb*, Aram *zwb*, Arab *zwb*.WCh *ʒub- “pour”: Hs *zuba*.

2632 *ʒum- “rob”

Sem *zVm- “be robbed”: Akk *zummi*.

D stirpes in Akk.

CCh *ʒum- “rob”: Log *zum*.

2633 *ʒunah- “smell, stink”

Sem *zVnah- “be rotten”: Arab *zn̥ħ* [-a-].CCh *ʒunaH- “smell” (n.)¹, “smell” (v.)²: Kam *zuŋwi*¹, FG *zunayi*¹, Nza *zən*², FM *zunu-ft*².

2634 *ʒur- “ram”

Eg *zr* “ram” (pyr).CCh *ʒur- “ram”: FKi *žūrā*.

2635 *ʒuray(V)k- “raven”

Sem *zurayk- “raven”: Arab *zurayq-*.WCh *nV-ʒarak- “raven”: Krk *nzaraku*, Miya *žarakə*.Assimilation of vowels. Prefix *n-* in Krk.

Connected with *ʒor- “bird”?

2636 *ʒuwV^c- “be afraid”Sem *zū^c- “tremble of fear”: Hbr *zw^c*.

WCh *z_uw- “be afraid”: Bol zuw.

2637 *zük- “dig”

Sem *Vzik- “dig”: Hbr *‘zk*, Arab *‘zk* [-i-].
Prefix *V-. Irregular *-k-.

Eg *zk* “dig (a pond)”: (pyr).

WCh *zuk- “dig, scratch”: Bol zuk-, Tng suke.

2638 *zVb- “carry, bring”

Sem *zVbV_y- “carry (load)": Arab *zby* [-i-].
Based on *zVb-.

Eg *zby* “bring” (pyr).

CCh *zVb- “take, lift”: Gis *zeb*, *zub*, *zob*.
Secondary emphatic.

2639 *zVg- “marry, join”

Sem *zūg- “marry, join”: Hbr *zwg*, Arab *zwg*.
Generally believed to be a Gk loanword.
Berb *zVg- “copulate”: Izy *zeg*.

2640 *zVrab- “flow”

Sem *zVrab- “flow”: Arab *zrb* [-a-].
Eg *z̥b* “flow” (pyr).

*ž

2641 *ža^Dar- “insect”

Eg *dʒr.t* “scorpion” (OK).
WCh *nV-žar- “termite”: Sura *nžar*.
Prefix *nV-.

CCh *žaray-/žayar- < *žaHar- “locust”: Gis *žaray*, Msm *džer*.
ECh *žaHar- “locust”: Bid *žaariyo*.

2642 *ža^Dar- “cook, boil”

Eg *dʒr* “cook” (gr).
CCh *žar- “boil”: Msm *žar*.
ECh *ažVr- “boil”: Tum *ažer*.
Metathesis.

2643 *ža^Dir- “feline, viverra”

WCh *žar- “lion”: Wrj *žara-waš*.
CCh *žar- “lion”: Bch *žara*.
LEC *ažur- “viverra”: Or *adurree*.
Metathesis.
Wrz *atur- “wild cat”: Dob *aturre*, Gll *aturre*.
Metathesis.
Omot *žaHer- “viverra”: Kaf *yeeroo*, žäro.
Rift *že'ir- “viverra”: Alg *že'ira*, Bur *ži'erare*.

An alternative reconstruction is *ažir-.

2644 *žab- “breast”

WCh *žab- “breast”: Krk *žaba*.
Bed *daba*, *daaba* “forehead, breast”.
Agaw *žab- “front”: Bil *žaab*, Kwr *žaab*, Dmb *žaab*, Kem *žaab*.
SA *žabV- “armpit”: Afar *dab'e*.
Secondary laryngeal.
Rift *da^Dab- “breast”: Irq *da^Dawe*, Alg *da^Dawi*, Bur *da^Deo*.
Laryngeal infix.

2645 *žab- “gather”

Eg *ddb* “gather” (MK).
dd- stands for *ž-.
CCh *nV-žVb- “gather, collect”: Mofu *nžeb*.
Prefix *nV-.

ECh *žab- “gather”: Tum *žaab*.

2646 *žabah-/žibih- “make sacrifice”

Sem *dVbVh- “make sacrifice”: Ug *dbh*, Phn *zbh*, Hbr *zbh*, Aram (Bibl) *dbh*, Arab *dbh*, Gz *zbh*.

ECh *žiHib- “make sacrifice”: Bid *ziib*.

Metathesis.

LEC *žabah- “slaughter”: Som *dabaah-*.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

2647 *žabi²- “clothes”

Eg *dbɔ* “kind of clothes” (NK), *dbɔy* (sarc).

CCh *žabiH- “loin-cloth”: Bura *žabi*, Chb *zabi*, Mrg *žebi*.

2648 *žafor-/*žifor- “temple”

Sem *dipr- “temple”: Arab *difra(y)-*.

Derivative in -ay-.

LEC *žafor- “temple”: Som *dafoor*, Or *daffora*.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

2649 *žah- “back”

Eg *dd* “backbone” (gr).

WCh *žah- “lower back”: Bks *žaha*.

CCh *žax- “back”: Suk *dzhax*.

Omot *zaH- “back”: Ome *zahi*.

2650 *žakun-/*žikun- “beard, chin”

Sem *dakn-/*dikn- “beard” ¹, “bearded chin” ²: Akk *zignu* ¹, Ug *dqn* ¹, Hbr *zāqān* ^{1,2}, Aram *dīqn-* ¹, Arab *daq(a)n-* ¹, Soq *dīqehon* ¹.

WCh *žakVn-/*žikVn- “chin”: Grm *žang-umu*, Ngz *žigəna*.

ECh *žikum- “chin, jaw”: Tum *žigəm*, Mkk *zukimo*, Mig *zukumo*, *sukumo*.

*-m- < *-n- after a velar?

Alternation *a ~ *i.

2651 *žam- “ask”

Eg *sdm* “interrogate” (OK).

Causative in *s-*.

CCh *žam- “ask”: Log *zāma*, Tera *zəmi*.

2652 *ža(m)b- “fly” (n.)

Sem *dumb- “fly”: Akk *zumbu*, Tgr *zəmbi*, Amh *zəmb*, Arg *zəmb*, Gaf *zəmbä*, Hrr *zəmbi*, Gur *zəmb*, Mhr *debb-et*, Hrs *debb-et*, Jib *debb-et*.

Secondary *-u- before a labial.

Berb *žVb- “fly”: Ghat *a-zəb*, Ayr *e-zəb*, Ahg *a-həb*, Twl *i-zəbb*, Tsł *i-zəbb*, Izy *i-zəβ*.

WCh *žamb- “fly”: Tng *šombo*.

CCh *žabi²- “fly”: FG *žibi*, FBw *žebi*.

Suffix *-i²-.

2653 *ža(m)bib- “fly” (n.)

Sem *dVbVb- “fly”: Hbr *zəbūb*, Aram *dəbbōb*, Arab *dubāb-*, *dibbāb-* *at-*, Soq *dbib-oh*.

Berb *žVbib- “species of coleoptera”: Ahg *a-zəbibibər*.

HEC *žVmib- “gnat, mosquito”: Kmb *zəmbib-uite*.

Derived from *ža(m)b- id.

2654 *žan-/*žin- “child”

Eg *dʒn.w* “young people” (pyr).

Vocalic -ʒ-.

WCh *žin- “son, child”: Hs *žinžirī*, Wrj *žina*, Kry *žin*, Mbu *žin*.

Hs reflects a reduplication with dissimilation of sonants.

Agaw *žan-/*žin- “brother”: Bil *dan*, Xmr *zin*, Xmt *izzän*, Kwr *zän*, Dmb *zän*, Kem *zän*.

Alternation *a ~ *i.

2655 *žar-/*žur- “throw”

Sem *dur- “scatter”: Arab *drr* [-u-].

ECh *žar- “throw”: Smr *žar*, Dng *zeere*.

Irregular correspondence of vowels.

2656 *že²-/*žew- “shout, ask”

Eg *dwy* “call” (pyr).

CCh *žyw⁻ “ask”: Mrg žo, Wmd žewe.

Rift *že² “shout, ask”: Irq tse², Asa je²-em-it, Kwz tsa²-am-.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-.

2657 *žef- “throw”

Sem *hVdip- “throw”: Arab h̥df [-i-].

Prefix *hV-.

Eg d̥f^y “sink” (med).

Infinitive in -y.

WCh *žyaf- “throw”: Hs žēfa.

2658 *žeHun- “elephant”

WCh *žun-H- “rhinoceros”: Paa žuŋgwa, Diri žuŋgwa, Siri žeŋwa.

Metathesis.

CCh *čuHwan- “elephant”: Tera ojuwan, Gbn čuwene, Hwn čūwāna, FJ žu²wuni, Gude čona, FK čuwuna.

Irregular *č-.

ECh *žun- “elephant”: Gbr ženu, Kbl žuno, Dor žunu, Ndam čun.

Irregular anlaut in Ndam.

Agaw *žiHun- “elephant”: Bil žaanaa, Xmr zehon, Kwr žaanaa, Dmb žaanaa, Aun zīgoni.

Cf. WCh *yaHun- “elephant”: Bol yauno, Krk uwan, Nga yawan, Krf yuuni, Glm yuwun, Gera iuwuni, Mbu yawən, Miya yəwun, Siri yiwani, Jmb yawan. Maybe, *yaHun- < *žyaHun-. Apparently, this is a cultural word with a complicated history of borrowings from one group to another.

2659 *ži²-/*žuw- “insect”

Berb *žVj- “fly”: Kby izi.

Eg ǵw.t “kind of insect” (n).

CCh *ži²-/*žuw- “fly”: FKi žu, FJ wži²yu, Gude ži²-in, Log zū, HF žuwi, FMch ji²i, Nak juya, Mafa zuway, Gava njuwa, Glv njuya, Zgh nzuwe.

Rift *žu² “gnat”: Irq tsu²a.

Consonantal alternation *-²- ~ *-w-. In WCh the root appears in a reduplicated form, cf. Klr ǵajjūwaw “fly”.

2660 *ži²ib- “beast of prey”

Sem *di²b- “jackal”¹, “wolf”², “hyaena”³: Akk zību¹, Hbr zə²eb², Aram (Syr) di²b-², Arab di²b-², Gz zə²b³.

Berb *dib- “jackal”: Izy βenδibben.

Initial *d- reflects a HS alternation of *ž- ~ *d-?

Eg z̥b “jackal” (pyr).

Irregular z-.

WCh *žib- “viverra”: Ngz žib-da.

ECh *žabiy- “hyaena”: Mig žabiya, Bid žebey-gi.

Bed diib “wolf”.

2661 *žiba^c- “bull”

Eg ǵb^c “bull” (math).

CCh *žibay- < *zibaH- “cattle tax”: Log žibaya.

LEC *žib- “young bull”: Or dib-icca.

2662 *žibar- “bee, fly”

Sem *dVbār- “bee”: Hbr ḏebōrā, Mhr ḏebēr, Shh ḋebōr, Hss ḋebēr, Soq edbehir.

Note irregular Hbr d-.

WCh *ma-žibar- “kind of fly”: Hs māžibāri.

Secondary emphatic. Prefix *ma-.

Derived from *ža(m)b- “fly”?

2663 *žigal- “bird”

WCh *žigal- “griffon-vulture”: Hs žigal.

Agaw *žigal- “bird”: Bil žagalaa, Kwr žäkel (pl.), Dmb žeelaa, Kem žeela.

Assimilation of vowels in Bil.

2664 *žikan- “old man”

Sem *diķn- “old man”: Arab diqñ-.

A different pattern in Hbr zāqēn id.

WCh *ma-žikan- “old”: Krk macigan.

Prefix *ma-.

Agaw *žV_kVn- “old man”: Bil *dəxna*.

Related to *žakun-/žikun- “beard, chin”?

2665 *žinab- “tail”

Sem *danab-/*dinab- “tail”: Akk *zibbatu*, Ug *dnbt*, Hbr *zānāb*, Aram (Syr) *dunbō*, Arab *danab-*, Gz *zanab*, Hss *denēb*, Mhr *denōb*, Shh *dunub*, Soq *denob*.

Omot *žibān-/žuban- “tail”: Baa *doobanna*, Hmr *dubaana*, Kar *dibini*.

Metathesis.

2666 *žo- “penis”

Eg *đ.t* “penis” (BD).

ECh *žwa- “penis”: Ndam *žo*.

2667 *žor- “sand, dust”

Sem *durw- “dust”: Arab *durw-*.

Based on biconsonantal *dur-.

WCh *žwar- “sand”: DB *žoor*.

2668 *žu²- “go”

Eg *wđɔ̄* “go” (MK).

w- reflects a rounded root vowel. Cf. also causitive *sđɔ̄* (pyr), *swđɔ̄* (BD).

WCh *žu²- “go”: Ngz *žu*.

2669 *žub- “flow, pour”

Sem *đūb- “flow” ¹, “pour” ², “melt” ³: Akk *zđbu* ¹, Hbr *zwb* ², Aram *dwb* ², Arab *đwb* [-u-] ³, Hss *deyōb* ³, Mhr *deyōb* ³, Shh *đeb* ³.

Based on *đVb-. Cf. also Arab *đb* id.

Eg *đbb* “waters” (n).

Partial reduplication.

WCh *žub- “pour”: Bol *žubb-*.

CCh *žub- “be wet”: Mofu *žəb*, Daba *žup*.

2670 *žug- “drink, swallow”

Sem *đV²ag- “drink”: Arab *đg* [-a-].

Based on *đug-.

LEC *žug- “swallowing”: Som *žug-*.

2671 *žVHVž- “divide”

Sem *đVHVđ- “divide”: Akk *zđzu*.

ECh *žVž- “divide”: Tum *žəž*.

2672 *žVhab- “go, trot”

Sem *đVhab- “go away”: Arab *đhb* [-a-].

WCh *žVHb- “trot”: Ang *žōp*.

Regular Ang unvoicing in the auslaut.

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